



# Micro-ROS

*Installation*

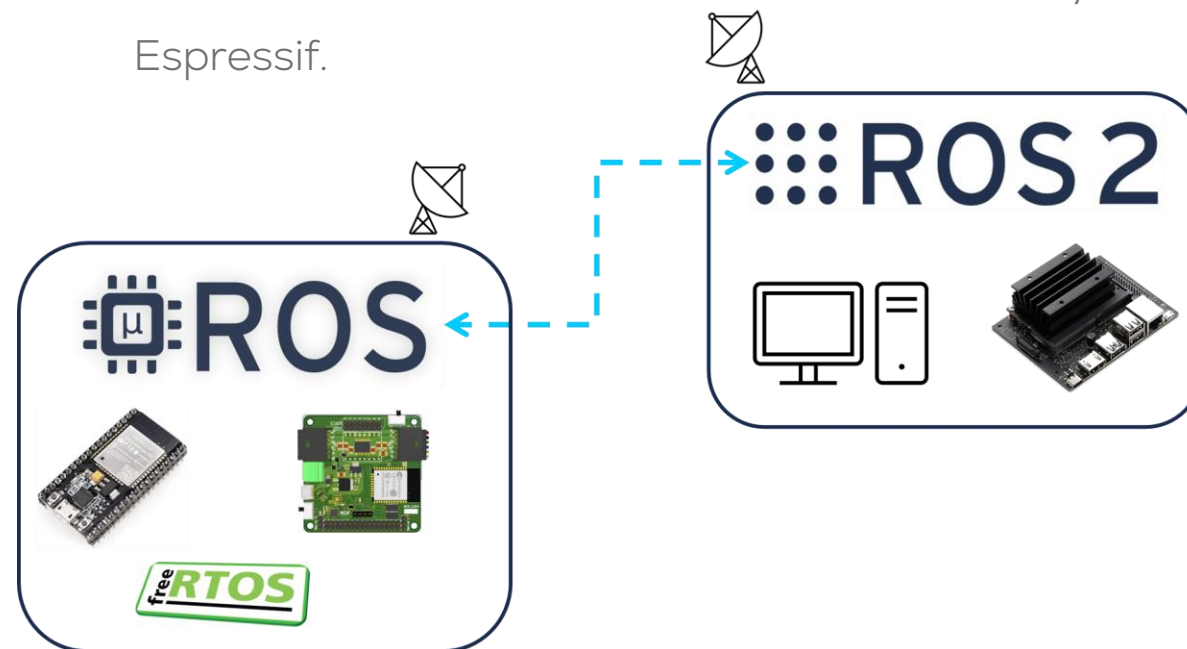
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# micro-ros



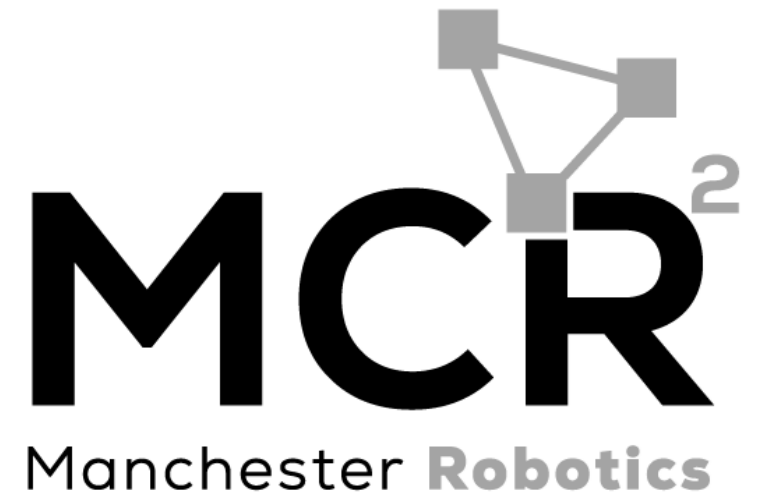
- Micro-ros is a tool that bridges the gap between resource-constrained microcontrollers and larger processors in robotic applications that are based on the Robot Operating System.
- The installation of micro-ros is divided in two parts.
  1. Installing the “agent” on an Ubuntu-based system with ROS 2, which is the firmware in charge of communicating with the microcontroller from the computer.
  2. Installing the microcontroller libraries required to compile the microcontroller code.
- This tutorial will show how to install both libraires for Ubuntu 22.04 with ROS2 Humble.
- micro-ros\_arduino libraries for the Arduino IDE.
- The microcontroller to be used is the ESP32 by Espressif.



# Ubuntu

*micro-ros agent  
installation*

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# micro-ros agent installation



*Create a ROS 2 workspace and build this package for ROS2 Humble*

```
$ source /opt/ros/humble/setup.bash
$ mkdir uros_ws && cd uros_ws
$ git clone -b humble https://github.com/micro-ROS/micro_ros_setup src/micro_ros_setup
```

```
$ sudo apt update -y
$ sudo apt upgrade -y
$ sudo apt full-upgrade -y
$ sudo apt autoremove -y
$ sudo apt autoclean -y
$ sudo apt purge
```

*Install and update dependencies*

```
$ sudo rosdep init
$ rosdep update && rosdep install --from-paths src --ignore-src -y
```

*Build package*

```
$ sudo apt install python3-pip -y
$ colcon build
$ source install/local_setup.sh
```

```
$ ros2 run micro_ros_setup create_agent_ws.sh
$ ros2 run micro_ros_setup build_agent.sh
$ source install/local_setup.sh
```

```
$ echo "source ~/uros_ws/install/local_setup.bash"
>> ~/.bashrc
```

*Port Permissions*

```
$ dmesg | grep tty
$ sudo chmod a+rw /dev/tty*
$ sudo usermod -a -G dialout $USER
```



# micro-ros agent installation

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- To test the installation, type the following.

```
$ ros2 run micro_ros_agent micro_ros_agent serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
```

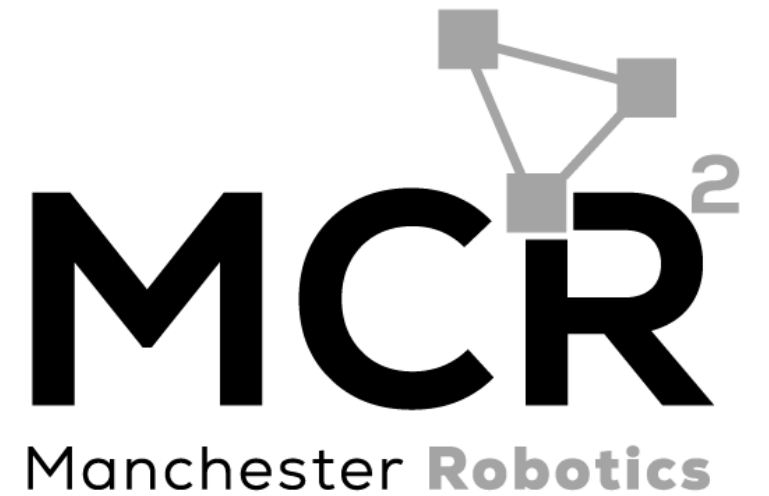
```
mario@MarioPC:~/uros_ws$ ros2 run micro_ros_agent mi
cro_ros_agent serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
[1737636664.930367] info      | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp
| init                      | running...
| fd: 3
[1737636664.931147] info      | Root.cpp
set_verbose_level          | logger setup
verbose_level: 4
```

- For now, nothing is published since no microcontroller is connected to the computer.
- In the next section, the instructions for installing micro-ros libraries for Arduino will be shown.

# Ubuntu

*Arduino IDE  
Configuration*

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# Arduino IDE



## Configuring the Arduino IDE

- The Arduino and Arduino IDE are great tools for quickly and easily programming hardware.
- The `micro_ros_arduino` package, allows the usage of ROS directly with the Arduino IDE.
- `micro_ros_arduino` provides an ROS communication protocol that works with your Arduino's UART.
- `micro_ros_arduino`, allows Arduino to be a ROS node which can directly publish and subscribe to ROS messages, publish TF transforms, and get the ROS system time.
- Arduino IDE can also be used to program the Hackerboard and other microcontrollers like the ESP32.

A screenshot of the Arduino IDE interface. The top toolbar shows icons for checking, uploading, and downloading. The file explorer on the left shows a 'Blink' sketch. The main editor area displays the following C++ code:

```
// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
  // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);                     // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);  // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);                     // wait for a second
}
```

Arduino IDE




# Arduino IDE



## Installation

- Download the Arduino IDE from the [website](#).
- Install the Arduino IDE application into a folder on the desktop (Windows), or home folder (Ubuntu).
- Follow the installation instructions for Windows and Linux [here](#).
- Once installed, launch the application if you want to select your sketchbook location (File>>Preferences>>Sketchbook location).
  - Sketchbook is a standard place to store your programs, or sketches.
- Close the IDE when done.

Note: The Arduino IDE can be installed in the Virtual Machine, following the same steps.



### Arduino IDE 2.3.4

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger.

For more details, please refer to the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#).

Nightly builds with the latest bugfixes are available through the section below.

**SOURCE CODE**

The Arduino IDE 2.0 is open source and its source code is hosted on [GitHub](#).

#### DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

**Windows** Win 10 and newer, 64 bits  
**Windows** MSI installer  
**Windows** ZIP file  
**Linux** AppImage 64 bits (X86-64)  
**Linux** ZIP file 64 bits (X86-64)  
**macOS** Intel, 10.15: "Catalina" or newer, 64 bits  
**macOS** Apple Silicon, 11: "Big Sur" or newer, 64 bits

[Release Notes](#)

Preferences ×

Settings

Network

Sketchbook location:  
/home/mario/Arduino

BROWSE

☐ Show files inside Sketches

Editor font size: 14

Interface scale: ☒ Automatic 100 %

Theme: Light

Language: English (Reload required)

Show verbose output during ☐ compile ☐ upload

Compiler warnings: None

☐ Verify code after upload

☒ Auto save

☐ Editor Quick Suggestions

Additional boards manager URLs:

CANCEL

OK



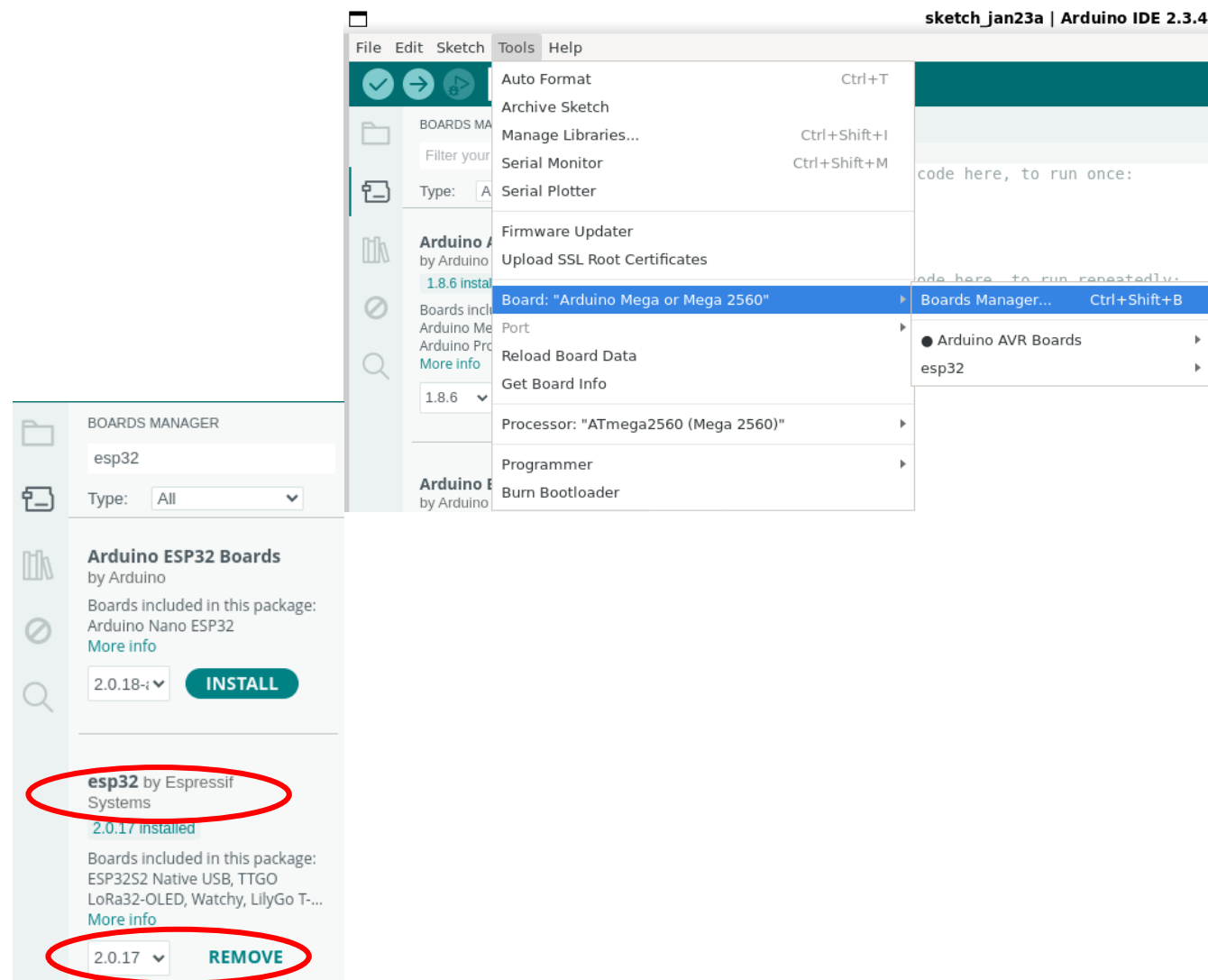


# Arduino IDE-ESP32 Setup



## Arduino IDE – ESP32 and Hackerboard setup

- To install the ESP32 libraries simply
- Open the Arduino IDE
- Go to Tools>>Board>>Boards Manager
- In the search bar of the left panel type “esp32”
- Select the “esp32 by Espressif”
- Select the **version 2.0.17** NOT THE NEWEST!! IS NOT FULLY COMPATIBLE WITH MICRO-ROS!
- **DO NOT UPGRADE THE LIBRARY!**
- Press “Install”
- Test the installation using the example (at the end) [here](#) or [here](#).



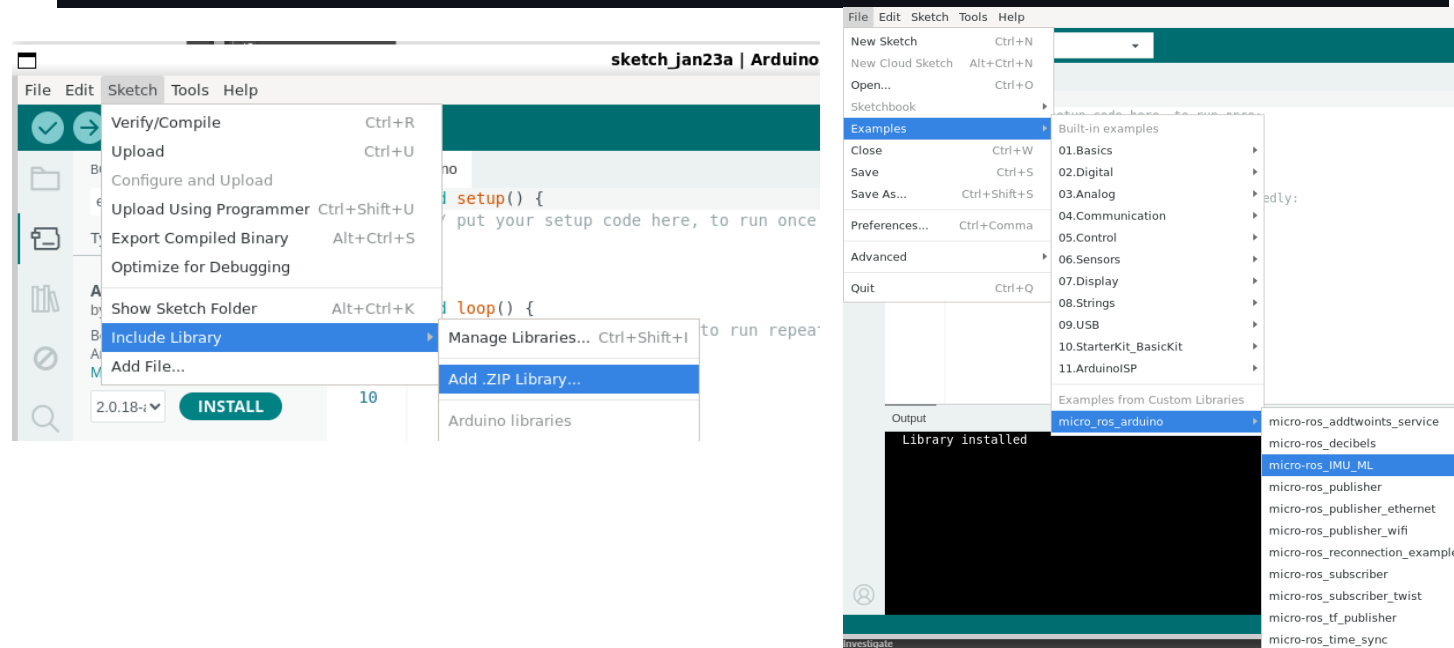
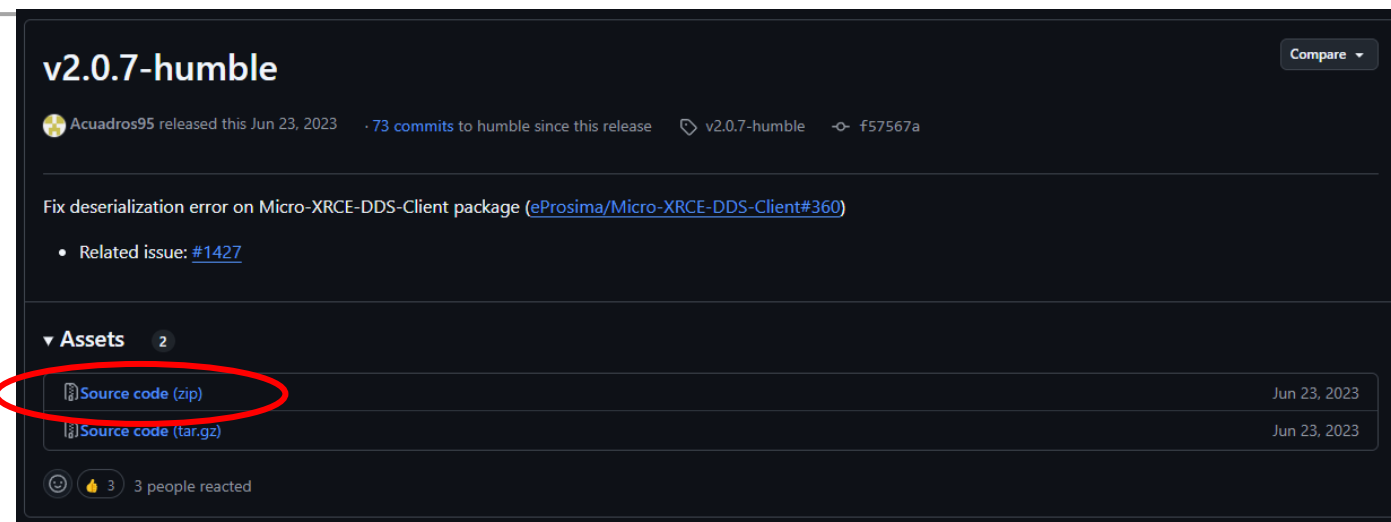


# micro-ros-arduino Setup



## micro-ros setup (windows/ubuntu)

1. Download the “micro\_ros\_arduino” package [here](#)
2. Click on the v2.07-humble version (stable)
3. Download “Source code.zip”
4. Open Arduino IDE
5. Go to Sketch>>Include Library>>Add .ZIP Library
6. Select the “micro\_ros\_arduino-2.0.7-humble.zip” library you downloaded in the first step.
7. Restart the Arduino IDE
8. If properly installed, you should be able to see the examples File>>Examples>micro\_ros\_arduino



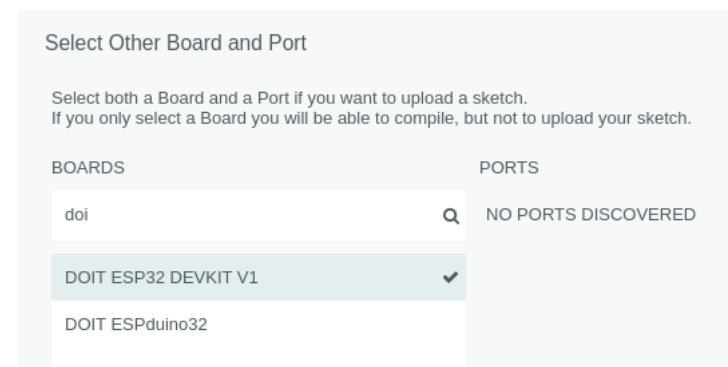
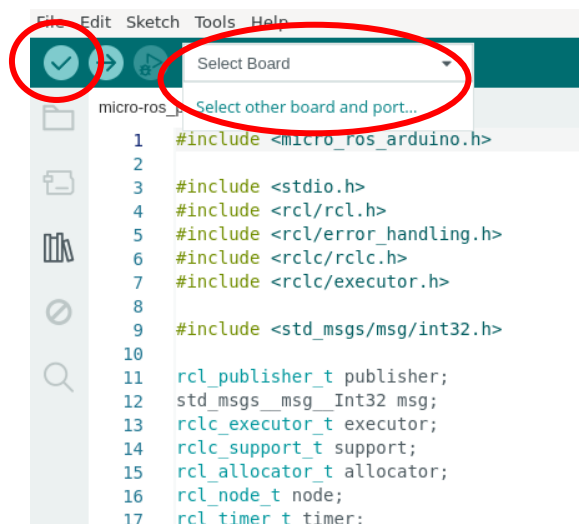


# micro-ros-arduino Setup



## micro-ros verification

1. Open the example micro-ros\_publisher
2. Compile the example by selecting on the “Select Board” bar “DOIT ESP32 DEVKIT V1”
3. Click in the check mark at in the top left bar to compile.
4. The program should compile correctly.
5. If not, go to the Troubleshoot section of this presentation.





# Port Permissions (Ubuntu)

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- To use Arduino or the ESP32 in Ubuntu, the user must give permissions to the system for accessing ports.
- Make sure the port permissions are granted for the user.
  - In a new terminal type `cd ~/dev` to visualise the port designated by Ubuntu to the MCU. This port are usually called `/ttyACM0` or `/ttyUSB0`.
  - Having obtained the name of the port type the correspondent command to enable the permissions (replace the asterisk with the port number).

```
sudo chmod 666 /dev/ttyACM*  
sudo chmod 666 /dev/ttyUSB*
```

- To make the change permanently, follow the steps [here](#).



# WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)



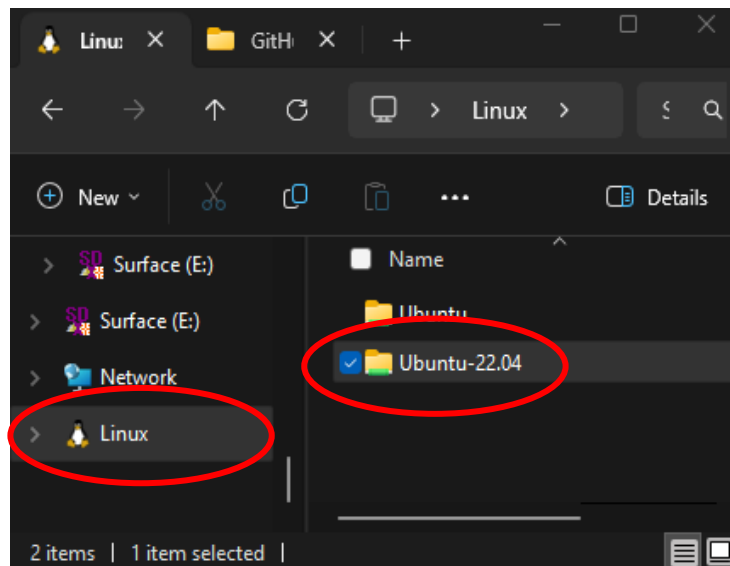
- To install the Arduino IDE on WSL follow the next steps.

1. Install the Nautilus (File manager)

```
$ sudo apt install nautilus -y (Ubuntu Window)
$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
$ nautilus
(After nautilus window pop-up, close it) (Ubuntu Window)
```

2. Download Arduino IDE Linux AppImage under Windows
3. Copy the file using the Windows File Explorer (open a folder) then select the file and copy it or move it to Linux

```
Ubuntu-22.04/home/$USER$/
```



- Give executable permissions and update the libraries to the file in Ubuntu

```
$ chmod u+x arduino-ide_2.0.3_Linux_64bit.AppImage
$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
$ sudo apt-get install -y libgbm-dev
$ nautilus
$ Double Click AppImage File & Wait for Arduino to
  Download Packages
```



# WSL (Windows Subsystem for Linux)



- To access the USB Port from WSL Install the “usbipd-win” package in windows.
- More information [here](#) and here.

1. `winget install usbipd`

2. Attach Arduino/ESP32 Board with PC through USB

3. Make Sure Com Port Appears in Device Manager (Windows)

4. Install COM port Drivers If required (Windows)

5. Restart Powershell and run as admin

```
usbipd list
usbipd bind --busid=BUSID
usbipd attach --wsl --busid= BUSID
```

6. To finish the session

```
usbipd detach --busid= BUSID
```

```
PS C:\Users\mario> usbipd list
Connected:
BUSID  VID:PID  DEVICE                                STATE
-----  -
2-2    248a:8367 USB Input Device                      Not shared
2-4    0416:5020 USB Input Device                      Not shared
2-8    3277:0031 USB2.0 5M UVC WebCam, USB2.0 IR UVC WebCam, Camera DFU De... Not shared
2-9    0b05:18c6 USB Input Device                      Not shared
2-10   8087:0033 Intel(R) Wireless Bluetooth(R)       Not shared
4-5    2109:8822 USB Billboard Device          Not shared
5-1    0bda:8153 Realtek USB GbE Family Controller  Not shared
6-5    2109:8817 USB Billboard Device          Not shared
7-2    046d:094c Brio 100                             Not shared
8-1    0470:2010 LTX USB Audio, USB Input Device  Not shared
8-2    10c4:ea60 Silicon Labs CP210x USB to UART Bridge (COM7) Not shared
8-3    0bda:8170 Realtek RTL8192CU Wireless LAN 802.11n USB 2.0 Network Ad... Not shared

Persisted:
GUID                                DEVICE
-----
PS C:\Users\mario> usbipd bind --busid=8-2
PS C:\Users\mario> usbipd attach --wsl --busid=8-2
usbipd: info: Using WSL distribution 'Ubuntu 22.04' to attach; the device will be available in all WSL 2 distributions.
usbipd: info: Using IP address 172.27.80.1 to reach the host.
```

- In Linux, check that the port is displayed and provide port permissions as shown previously. Now, you can work as normal in WLS. Do not forget to detach at the end of the session.

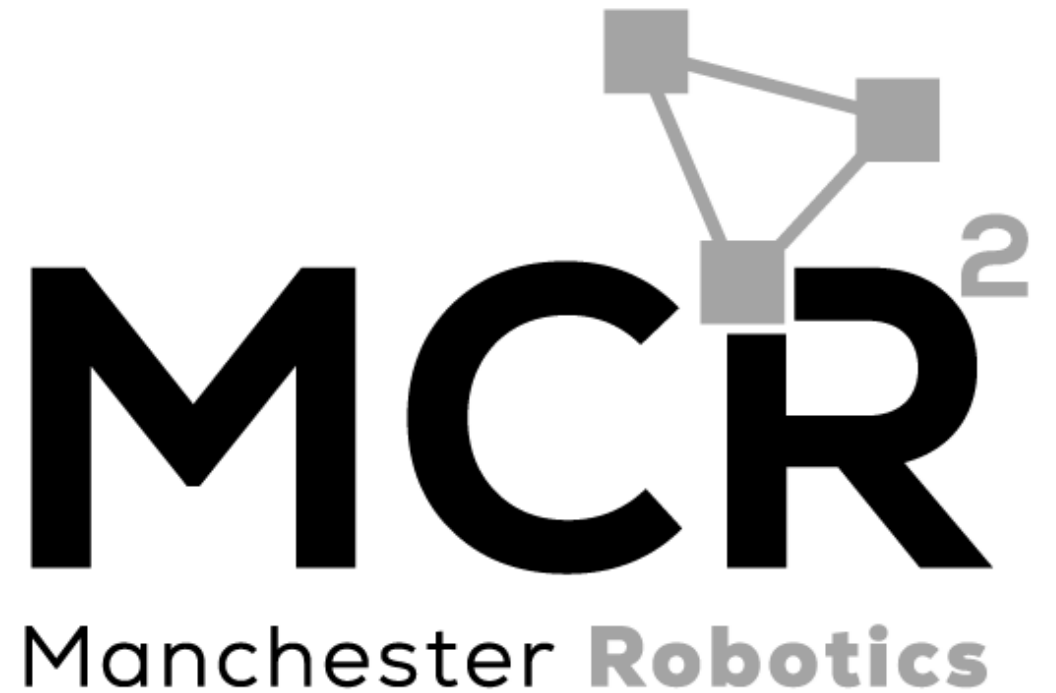
```
$ cd /dev
$ ls
```

```
mario@marioPC: /dev$ ls
autofs      hvcs      loop5      ram10     sda        tty11     tty27     tty42     tty58     vcs1      vcsu4
block       hvcs1     loop6      ram11     sdb        tty12     tty28     tty43     tty59     vcs2      vcsu5
bsg         hvcs2     loop7      ram12     sdc        tty13     tty29     tty44     tty6       vcs3      vcsu6
btrfs-control hvcs3     loop-control ram13     sdd        tty14     tty3      tty45     tty60     vcs4      vfio
bus         hvcs4     mapper     ram14     serial     tty15     tty30     tty46     tty61     vcs5      vhost-net
char        hvcs5     mem        ram15     sg0        tty16     tty31     tty47     tty62     vcs6      virtio-ports
console     hvcs6     mqueue     ram2       sg1        tty17     tty32     tty48     tty63     vcsa      vport0p0
core        hvcs7     net        ram3       sg2        tty18     tty33     tty49     tty7       vcsa1     vport0p1
cpu_dma_latency initctl   null       ram4       sg3        tty19     tty34     tty5      tty8       vcsa2     vsock
cuse        kmsg      nvram      ram5       shm        tty2      tty35     tty50     tty9       vcsa3     zero
disk        kvm       ppp        ram6       stderr     tty20     tty36     tty51     ttyS0     vcsa4
dri         log       ptmx       ram7       stdin      tty21     tty37     tty52     ttyS1     vcsa5
dxg         loop0     ptp0       ram8       stdout     tty22     tty38     tty53     ttyS2     vcsa6
fd          loop1     ptp_hyperv ram9       tty        tty23     tty39     tty54     ttyS3     vcsu
full        loop2     pts        random     tty0       tty24     tty4      tt55     ttyUSB0   vcsu1
fuse        loop3     ram0       rtc        tty1       tty25     tty40     tty56     urandom   vcsu2
hugepages  loop4     ram1       rtc0       tty10      tty26     tty41     tty57     vcs       vcsu3
```

# Testing

*Testing installation*

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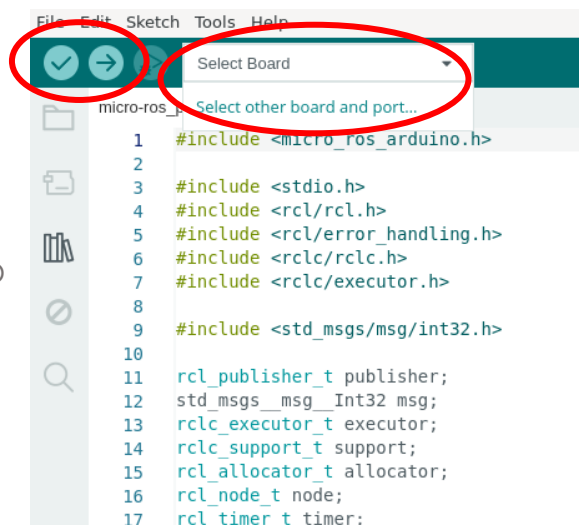


# Testing installation



## Test

1. Open the example micro-ros\_publisher on Arduino IDE
2. Compile and upload the example by selecting on the "Select Board" bar "DOIT ESP32 DEVKIT V1"
3. Click on the arrow in the top left bar to compile.
  1. (WSL) If using WSL check how to access serial ports in the previous section.
  2. (Ubuntu) Verify that the ports have permissions in Ubuntu.
  3. (Windows) Verify the correct ports are selected in Windows and that the drivers are installed (troubleshoot section)
4. The program should compile and upload correctly.



### Select Other Board and Port

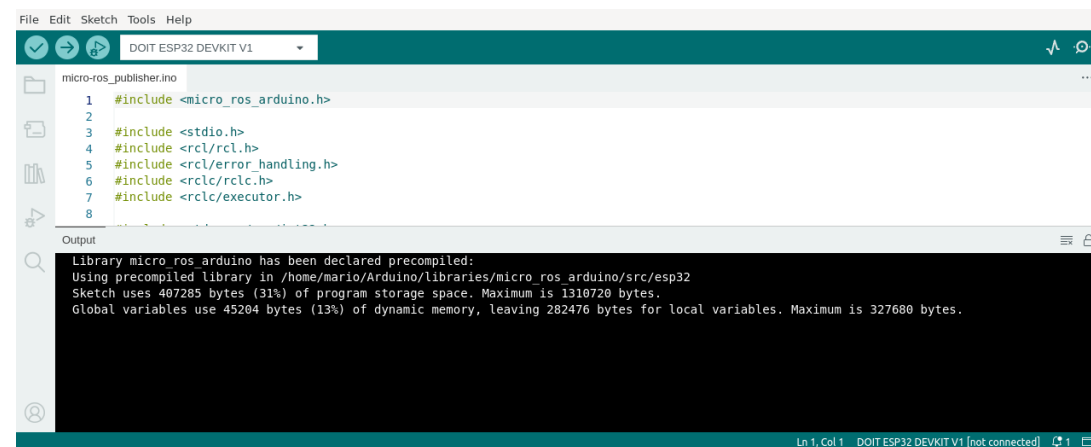
Select both a Board and a Port if you want to upload a sketch. If you only select a Board you will be able to compile, but not to upload your sketch.

#### BOARDS

doi  
DOIT ESP32 DEVKIT V1  
DOIT ESPduino32

#### PORTS

NO PORTS DISCOVERED







# Testing installation



## Test

1. Open another terminal and type the following.

```
$ ros2 run micro_ros_agent micro_ros_agent serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
```

2. Reset the ESP32 (pressing the reset button) to reconnect to the computer.

```
mario@MarioPC:~/uros_ws$ ros2 run micro_ros_agent micro_ros_agent serial --dev /dev/ttyUSB0
[1737636692.137695] info | TermiosAgentLinux.cpp |
| init | running... |
| fd: 3 | |
[1737636692.138467] info | Root.cpp |
set_verbose_level | logger setup |
verbose_level: 4 |
[1737636698.665805] info | Root.cpp |
create_client | create |
client_key: 0x0C9424D2, session_id: 0x81 |
[1737636698.666090] info | SessionManager.hpp |
establish_session | session established |
client_key: 0x0C9424D2, address: 0 |
[1737636698.702311] info | ProxyClient.cpp |
create_participant | participant created |
client_key: 0x0C9424D2, participant_id: 0x000(1) |
[1737636698.721583] info | ProxyClient.cpp |
create_topic | topic created |
client_key: 0x0C9424D2, topic_id: 0x000(2), participant_id: 0x000(1) |
[1737636698.733573] info | ProxyClient.cpp |
create_publisher | publisher created |
client_key: 0x0C9424D2, publisher_id: 0x000(3), part
```

1. Open another terminal and type the following.

```
$ ros2 topic list
```

```
mario@MarioPC:~$ ros2 topic list
/micro_ros_arduino_node_publisher
/parameter_events
/rosout
```

2. Echo the topic

“/micro\_ros\_arduino\_node\_publisher”

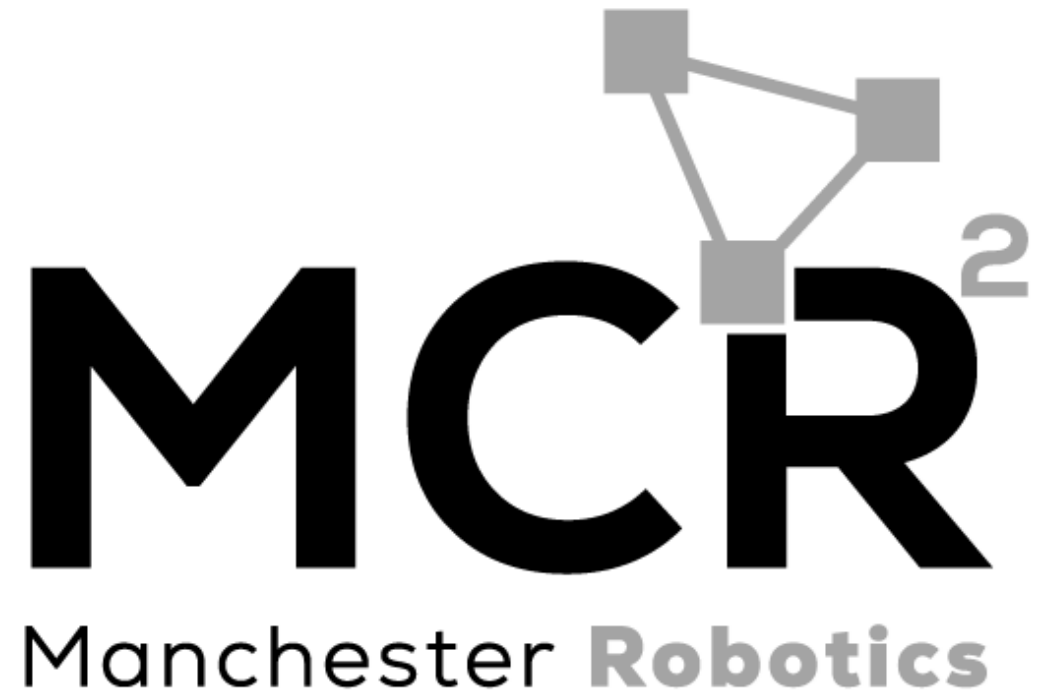
```
$ ros2 topic echo /micro_ros_arduino_node_publisher
```

```
mario@MarioPC:~$ ros2 topic echo /micro_ros_arduino_node_publisher
data: 30
---
data: 31
---
data: 32
---
```

# Troubleshoot

*Common problems with  
Arduino IDE*

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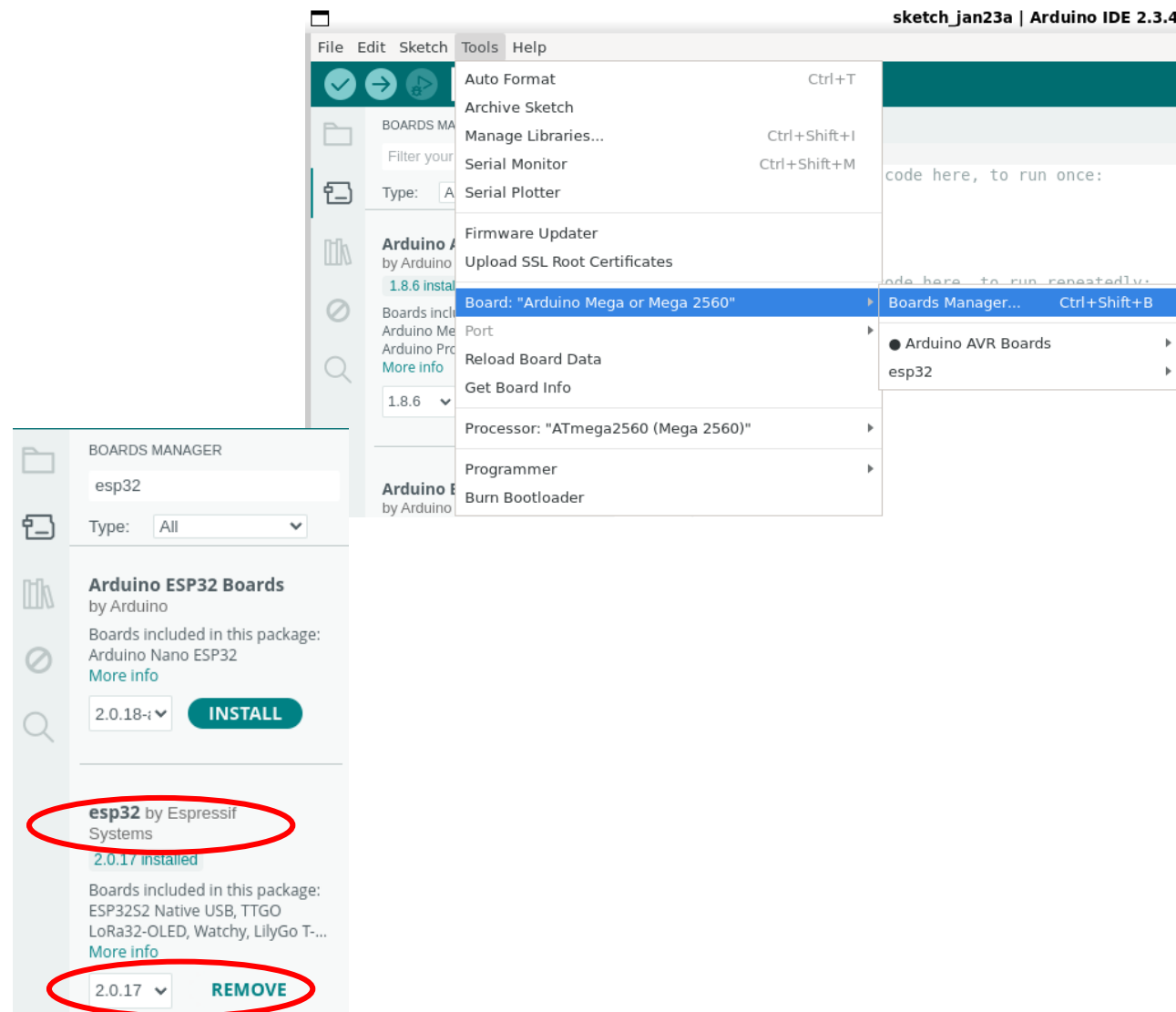


# Arduino IDE-ESP32 Setup



## Troubleshoot

- If the “esp32 by Espressif” is not available follow one of the next tutorials.
- Simple tutorial (not official)
  - [Simple tutorial Arduino IDE 2.0](#) (not official)
  - [Espressif Tutorial](#) (official)
  - [Official Github](#)
- Connect the Hackerboard/ESP32 to the computer.
- Test the installation using the example (at the end) [here](#) or [here](#).





# USB Ports in VM

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- When connecting a USB to a VM several steps must be performed for the virtual machine to be able to recognise the USB Port from the host computer. More information can be found [here](#).
- Make sure the correct drivers for the device are installed in the host computer. More information can be found [here](#).
- Give permissions to the VM to access the USB ports of the host machine. More information can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

A video tutorial on how to connect USB devices to the VMWare Player can be found [here](#).



# Troubleshoot

---



## Troubleshooting

- When compiling for the ESP32 the following error appears

*“Missing Python: “python”: executable file not found in \$PATH”*

To avoid this error, you can install the python-is-python3 package to create the symbolic links.

```
sudo apt install python-is-python3
```

- When compiling the following error appears

*“ImportError: No module named serial”*

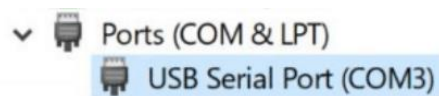
To avoid this error, install the pyserial library

```
sudo apt install python3-pip  
pip3 install pyserial
```

Additional Troubleshoot can be found [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

## Troubleshoot (Drivers)

- Drivers are usually installed automatically by Windows and Ubuntu even for the Virtual Machines.
- How do I know if the drivers are properly installed (Windows)?
  - Plug the Puzzle-Bot into the USB port.
  - Go to Start > Device Manager
  - The Serial port should appear as shown in the following figure (The COM port may vary).



- If the computer cannot find the drivers, download the drivers from the following link  
<https://ftdichip.com/drivers/vcp-drivers/>
- Verify that the USB cable is a data cable and not only a power cable!

- Scroll down and download the executable setup as shown in the following figure

Operating System	Release Date	X86 (32-Bit)	X64 (64-Bit)	PPC	ARM	MIPSII	MIPSIV	SH4	Comments
Windows*	2021-07-15	<a href="#">2.12.36.4</a>	<a href="#">2.12.36.4</a>	-	-	-	-	-	WHQL Certified. Includes VCP and D2XX. Available as a <a href="#">setup executable</a>  Please read the <a href="#">Release Notes</a> and <a href="#">Installation Guides</a> .
Linux	-	-	<a href="#">1.5.0</a>	-	-	-	-	-	All FTDI devices now supported in Ubuntu 11.10, kernel 3.0.0-19. Refer to <a href="#">TN-101</a> if you need a custom VCP VID/PID in Linux VCP drivers are integrated into the <a href="#">kernel</a> .
Mac OS X 10.3 to 10.8	2012-08-10	<a href="#">2.2.18</a>	<a href="#">2.2.18</a>	<a href="#">2.2.18</a>	-	-	-	-	Refer to <a href="#">TN-105</a> if you need a custom VCP VID/PID in MAC OS
Mac OS X 10.9 to 10.14	2019-12-24	-	<a href="#">2.4.4</a>	-	-	-	-	-	This driver is signed by Apple

### Before Installing the drivers!!

- Unplug the Puzzle-Bot from the computer.
- Unzip the drivers and run the setup (some computers are required to be restarted after the installation).
- Plug the Puzzle-Bot back into the computer.



# Troubleshoot

---



## Troubleshoot (Drivers)

- Some Hackerboards have a different USB-UART chip the CP210x.
- Drivers are usually installed automatically by Windows and Ubuntu even for the Virtual Machines.
- Verify if they are installed by following the steps in the previous slide.
- Verify that the USB cable is a data cable and not only a power cable!.
- If the computer cannot find the drivers, download the drivers from the following link

<https://www.silabs.com/developers/usb-to-uart-bridge-vcp-drivers?tab=downloads>

## Before Installing the drivers!!

- Unplug the Puzzle-Bot from the computer.
- Unzip the drivers and run the setup (some computers are required to be restarted after the installation).
- Plug the Puzzle-Bot back into the computer.

A troubleshoot guide can be found [here](#).





# Troubleshoot



## Troubleshoot (Drivers)

- My computer still not recognize the drivers even after the installation
- Plug the Puzzle-Bot into the USB port.
- Go to Start > Device Manager.
- Look for the USB Serial Converter as shown in the following picture.

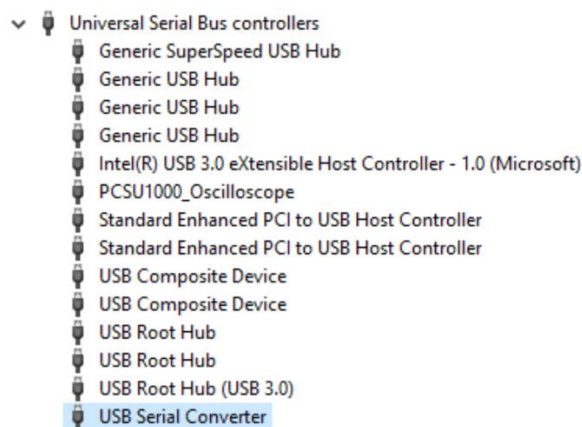


FIGURE: USB SERIAL CONVERTER

- Right Click to Properties > Advanced Tab.
- Make sure the Load VCP box is checked.
- Reconnect the Puzzle-Bot to the computer.

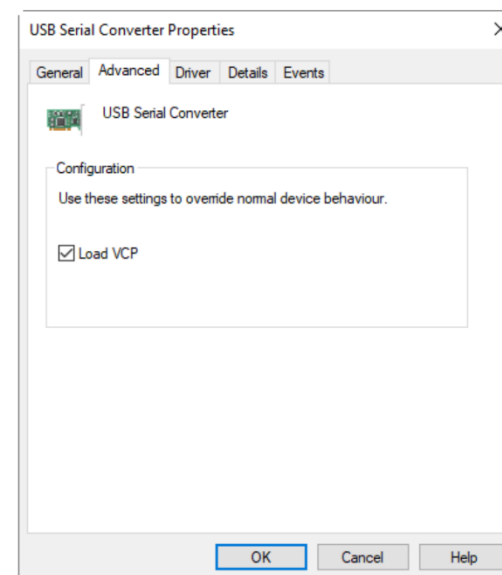
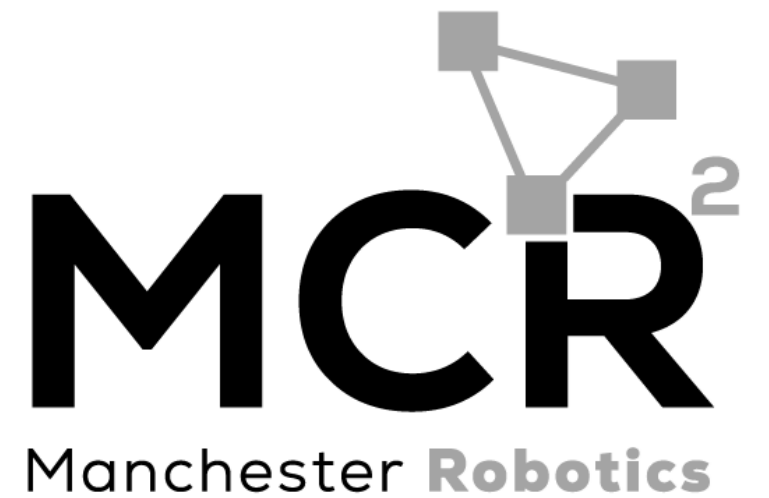


FIGURE: VCP PORT



# Thank you

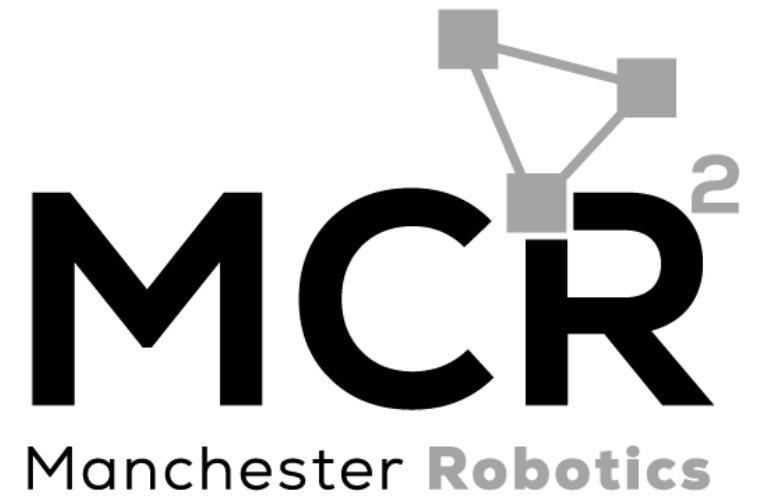
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# T&C

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# Terms and conditions

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