

Modify the firmware parameters of the car control board

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1. Hardware Connection
2. Modify parameters
3. Write configuration

This course requires that the car have already been pre-burned with the factory firmware to configure the firmware parameters. The purpose of modifying the control board firmware parameters is to make the car function more in line with personal needs. The factory firmware comes with default parameters and can be left unchanged unless necessary.

The car control board has been pre-burned with factory firmware. If other firmware has been pre-burned, please follow the course [12. Control Board Course\1. Setting up the Control Board Development Environment\4. Burning STM32 Firmware via Serial Port] to re-burn the factory firmware. The factory firmware is stored in the document [Appendix\Control Board Factory Firmware].

This course takes the Jetson Orin series motherboard as an example, and the operations for other motherboards are the same.

Note: Before running the configuration modification script, you need to shut down the microros agent first.

1. Hardware Connection

Make sure the Type-C USB Connect port on the control board is connected to the USB port on the mainboard.

2. Modify parameters

Open the system terminal, find and open the [config_robot.py] file in the user directory.

```
vim ~/config_robot.py
```

Scroll to the bottom of the file, and you will find the configuration parameters mainly including set_ros_domain_id, set_ros_namespace, set_motor_pid_parm, set_imu_yaw_pid_parm, set_ros_scale_line, set_ros_scale_angular, and set_arm_mid_value.

If you need to modify a parameter, please remove the comment symbol before the corresponding function.

```
# robot.set_ros_domain_id(30)
# robot.set_ros_namespace("")
# robot.set_motor_pid_parm(0.8, 0.06, 0.5)
# robot.set_imu_yaw_pid_parm(0.6, 0, 0.3)

# robot.set_ros_scale_line(1.0)
# robot.set_ros_scale_angular(1.0)

# arm_mid_value = [2000, 2000, 2000, 2000, 1486, 3100]
# robot.set_arm_mid_value(arm_mid_value)
```

Among them, `set_ros_domain_id` means setting the car's ROS DOMAIN ID, which ranges from 0 to 100. If there are multiple devices in the LAN, each one should set a different ROS DOMAIN ID to avoid mutual interference. Note that the ROS_DOMAIN_ID value must be consistent with the system terminal `.bashrc` file to ensure communication.

`set_ros_namespace` means setting the namespace of the car ROS, which is mainly used for the LAN multi-car control function.

`set_motor_pid_parm` means setting the PID parameters of the car motor speed.

`set_imu_yaw_pid_parm` means setting the PID parameters of the car using the IMU to calibrate the direction.

`set_ros_scale_line` means setting the car's ROS linear speed scaling ratio.

`set_ros_scale_angular` means setting the car's ROS angular velocity scaling ratio.

The `set_arm_mid_value` function sets the mid-value deviation of the robotic arm. This is primarily used to quickly restore the robotic arm calibration value and generally does not require modification. Note: Modifying this value will affect the calibration value of the robotic arm. If you need to calibrate the robotic arm, please refer to the tutorial for calibrating the robotic arm.

Here we take changing the domain ID to 31 as an example:

```
robot.set_ros_domain_id(31)
# robot.set_ros_namespace("")
# robot.set_motor_pid_parm(0.8, 0.06, 0.5)
# robot.set_imu_yaw_pid_parm(0.6, 0, 0.3)

# robot.set_ros_scale_line(1.0)
# robot.set_ros_scale_angular(1.0)

# arm_mid_value = [2000, 2000, 2000, 2000, 1486, 3100]
# robot.set_arm_mid_value(arm_mid_value)

# Please remove the comments. If you need to save the configuration.
robot.update_config_data()
```

3. Write configuration

Note: Before running the configuration modification script, you need to shut down the microros agent first.

Open the system terminal and run the following command to start writing the configuration

```
python3 ~/config_robot.py
```

```
Read device: Linux
Waiting to read the car type
car_type: 7
version: 1.1.2
domain_id: 31
ros_namespace:
ros_scale_line: 1.000
ros_scale_angular: 1.000
motor pid parm: 0.800, 0.060, 0.500
imu pid parm: 0.600, 0.000, 0.300
arm_mid: 2025,2077,1957,2017,1419,3005
```

You can see all the parameter values finally read out.