# The Usability Argument for ROS-based Robot Architectural Description Languages

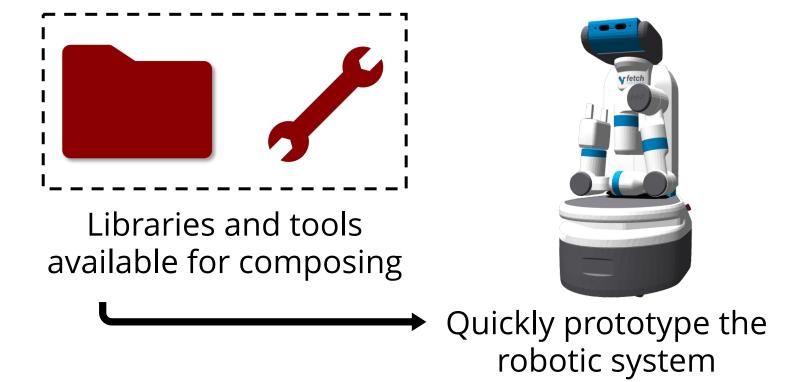
#### **Paulo Canelas**

with Bradley Schmerl, Alcides Fonseca, and Christopher S. Timperley Carnegie Mellon University
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15<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop on the intersection of HCI and PL (PLATEAU). 2025.

### The Robot Operating System (ROS) allows developers to quickly compose and integrate components

"We have designed ROS to support our **philosophy of modular**, tools-based software development" [Quigley et al, 2009]

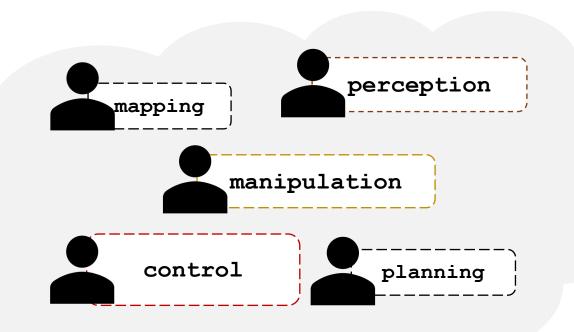






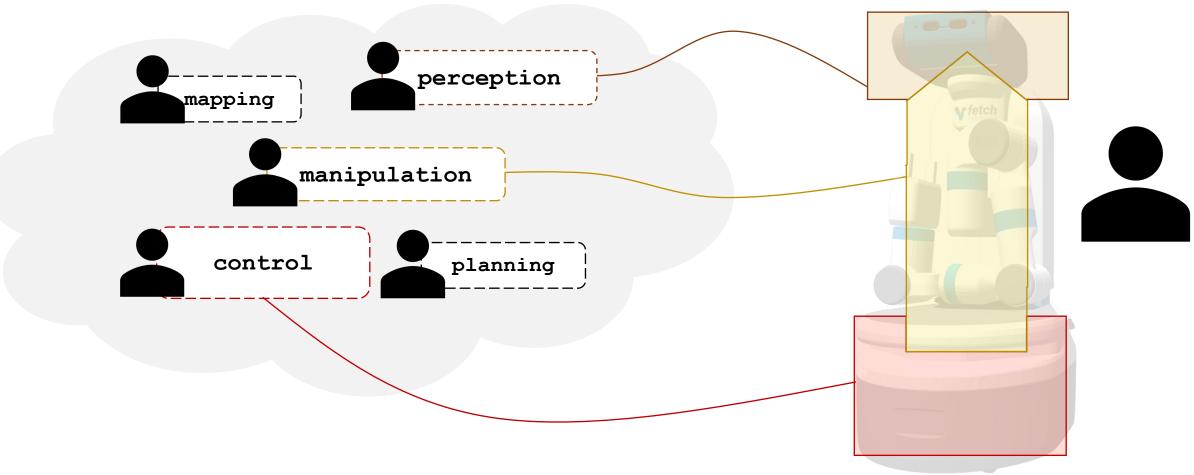
Popular adoption in the industry

#### **Component Writers** create reusable components

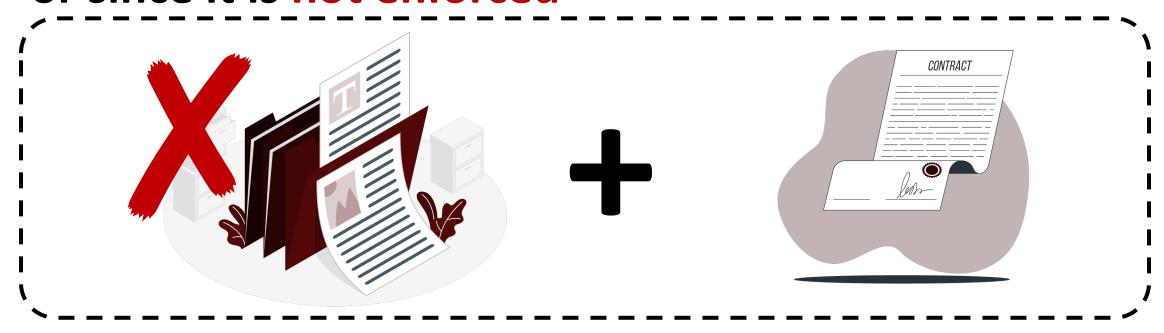




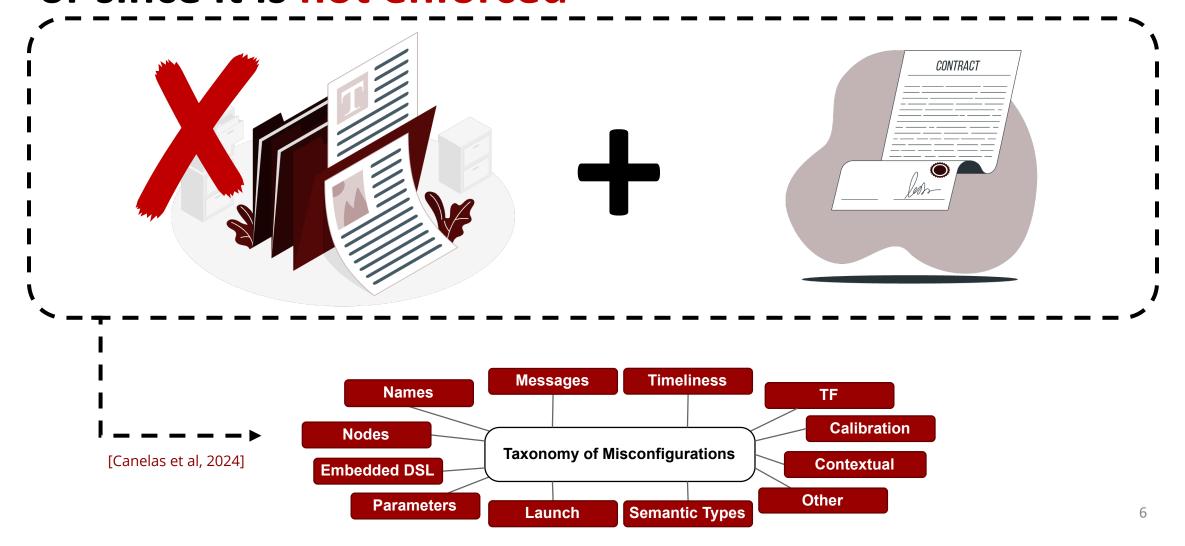
### Component Writers create reusable components; System Integrators compose them into a system



However, when trying to integrate components, misconfigurations arise due to lack of documentation or since it is not enforced



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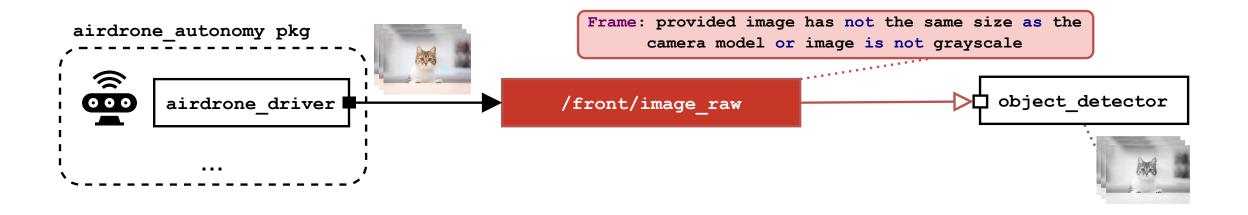


#### The airdrone\_driver sends sensor data, while the object\_detector receives and processes the information



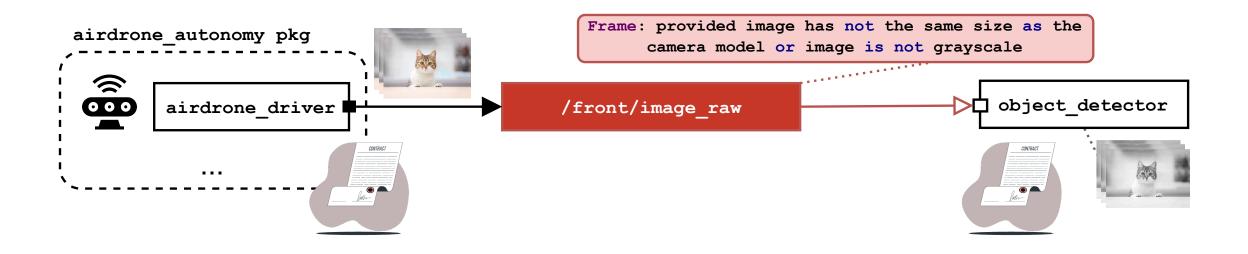


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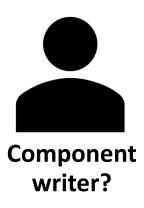
#### General Purpose Architectural Description Languages have been used specify components

```
process airdrone_driver extends ros::node
features
  publishes: out data port sensor_msgs::Image
  ros_properties::Topic => "/front/image_raw";
  ros_properties::Tag => ("COLOR", "rgb8");
end airdrone_driver;
process implementation airdrone_driver.impl
extends ros::node.impl
 subcomponents
  pub_thread: thread ros::call_pub.impl;
  connections
   pub_connection: port pub_thread.msq_out -> publishes;
   dac:data access parameters <-> pub_thread.param;
   properties
   altitude_max: aadlinteger => 2 applies to current_component;
   altitude_min: aadlinteger => 1 applies to current_component;
   aadlproperty::RangeConstraint =>
        (altitude_max >= altitude_min)
        applies to current_component;
end airdrone_driver.impl;
```

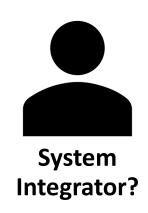
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  ros_properties::Topic => "/front/image_raw";
  ros_properties::Tag => ("COLOR", "rqb8");
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# However, these require learning non-ROS concepts, do not distinguish between different stakeholders, and are verbose, making it more challenging to write

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By developing ROS-tailored Architectural Description Languages (ADL), we can improve documentation and detect misconfigurations prior to execution

#### We introduce rospec, a architectural description language tailored to ROS to detect misconfigurations

Language specialization to stakeholders to provide separation of concerns and improve readability

Embedding domain knowledge into language semantics improves its usability

Uses prior knowledge in misconfigurations to enrich the type system and detect misconfigurations





```
node type driver_type {
   param max_altitude: int where {_ > 0};
   param min_altitude: int where {_ > 0};
} where {
   min_altitude < max_altitude;
}

node type detector_type {
   param depth : Meter where {_ > 0};
   subscribes to /front/image_raw : Image;
}
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}
```

```
system Integrator

system {

  node instance airdrone_driver: driver_type {
    param max_altitude = 20;
    param min_altitude = 10;
  }

  node instance object_detector: detector_type {
    param depth = 1;
  }
}
```



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node type driver_type {
    param max_altitude: int where {_ > 0};
    @color_format(RGB8)
    publishes to /front/image_raw : Image;
}
node type detector_type {
    param depth : Meter where {_ > 0};
    @color_format(GrayScale)
    subscribes to /front/image_raw : Image;
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#### On-going Work & Following Steps

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{D-NodeType} \\ \Gamma \vdash S_{p_1}, \; ..., \; S_{p_m} \dashv y_1 : T_1, \; ..., \; y_m : T_m \quad \Gamma \vdash S_{c_1}, \; ..., \; S_{c_n} \dashv S_{c_1}', \; ..., \; S_{c_n}' \\ \vdash U = \textbf{struct} \{ \; y_1 : T_1, \; ..., \; y_m : T_m \; \} : \text{NodeType} \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \textbf{node type} \; \; x \; \{ \; \overline{S_p}; \; \overline{S_c} \; \} \dashv \Gamma, \; x \; : \; U, \; x \; \mapsto [S_{c_1}', \; ..., \; S_{c_n}'] \\ \end{array}$$

D-NodeTypeWhere

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathsf{bool} \qquad \Gamma \vdash \mathsf{node type} \quad x \mid \overline{S_p}; \ \overline{S_c} \mid \qquad \Gamma \vdash x : T \quad \Gamma \vdash x \mapsto \overline{S_c'}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{node type} \quad x \mid \overline{S_p}; \ \overline{S_c} \mid \mathsf{where} \mid \{e\} \mid \neg \Gamma, x : T \text{ where} \mid \{e\}, x \mapsto \overline{S_c'}$$

D-NodeInstance

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \overline{S_p}} + \frac{\Gamma \vdash x_2 \mapsto \overline{S_{c_2}}}{y_p : T_p}$$

We need to verify that T (which may contain dependent types) holds

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{struct} \{ \overline{y_p : T_p} \} <: T$$

 $\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{node} \ \mathbf{instance} \ \ x_1 : x_2 \ \{ \ \overline{S_p} \ \} + \Gamma, x_2 : \mathbf{struct} \{ \ \overline{y_p : T_p} \ \}, \ x_2 \mapsto \overline{S_{c_2}}$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \overline{D} \dashv \Gamma_2 \quad \text{Check the pub/subs}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{system } \{ \overline{D} \}}$$

#### Formalization of the language



Case Study of a warehouse robotic system



Study the usability of ROS-based ADL

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By understanding misconfigurations in Component-based Robot Software we can develop usable domain-specific languages to specify components and detect misconfigurations prior to the systems execution