

Roboticist 101

Software and middleware for robotics

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May 9, 2024



TOR VERGATA
UNIVERSITY OF ROME

School of Engineering

Roadmap

1 Introduction

2 Middleware in robotics

3 ROS 2 overview

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Information

- **Calendar:** from May 9 to June 6, 2024, see Teams for schedule.
- **Topics:**
 - ① Middleware for robotics and more.
 - ② Development tools for robotics (e.g., Docker).
 - ③ The MARTe2 framework for real-time control architectures in tokamaks.
- **Materials:**
 - ▶ Code repository: github.com/ros2-examples (humble branch).
 - ▶ Lectures: github.com/robmasocco, Teams directory (this lecture is [here](#)).
- **Useful background:**
 - ▶ Basics of C and Python programming.
 - ▶ Basics of Git workflow (check out [this tutorial](#) by Atlassian).
 - ▶ Everyday Linux commands and a Unix-like system.

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- **Exam:** ... ask Prof. Carnevale ☺ some projects will be proposed later on.

Program

Middleware for robotics

- ① Roboticist 101 - Software and middleware for robotics
- ② ROS 2 - Workflow and basic communication
- ③ ROS 2 - Advanced communication
- ④ ROS 2 - Node configuration
- ⑤ ROS 2 - Sensor sampling and image processing
- ⑥ Localization and mapping - From EKF to SLAM
- ⑦ microROS - Bridging the gap
- ⑧ Inside the roboticist's toolbox - Linux kernel, Docker, and more

Survey

Please answer without fear!

Who knows what about:

Survey

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Who knows what about:

- Version control and Git?

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- Networking and the ISO/OSI model?
- Extended Kalman Filter and variants?

The roboticist

A new path for control engineers

A **control engineer** is a specialist in the **design** of controllers to drive **dynamic systems**; the implementation was traditionally left to other specialists.

A **roboticist** is a specialist capable of designing, **building**, and **programming** complex **autonomous systems**; with skills ranging from computer science to other disciplines.

A control engineer can be very effective as a roboticist.

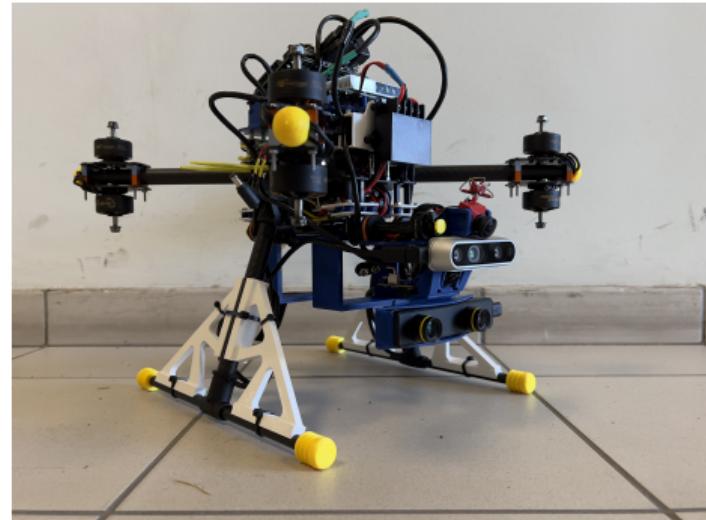


Figure 1: Stanis autonomous drone prototype.

The roboticist

A new path for control engineers

A **roboticist** can usually:

- **design** solutions to complex problems;
- **develop** parts of a robot, or entire **control architectures**;
- **deploy** and test software and hardware solutions;
- make use of modern **hardware accelerators** and robotics-oriented hardware.

Industries are looking for roboticist for their **versatile skill set**.



Figure 2: Nvidia Jetson TX2 developer kit.

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What is middleware?

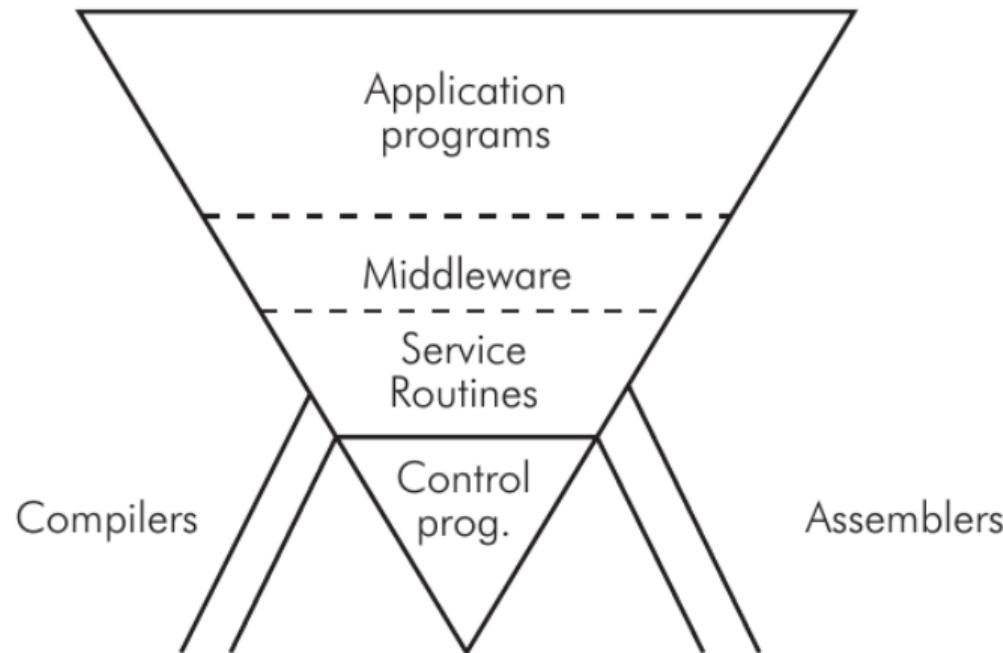


Figure 3: Software organization in a general-purpose computer system.

What is middleware?

Definition of middleware

The term **middleware** identifies a kind of software that offers common services and functionalities to applications in addition to what an operating system usually does.

Middlewares are usually implemented as **libraries** that application programmers can use via appropriate **APIs**.

Middleware in robotics

New problems arising when developing software for modern autonomous systems:

- integration of **sophisticated hardware** (microcontrollers, hardware accelerators, SBCs);
- **software** organization and maintenance;
- **communication** (involves both hardware and software!);
- debugging and **testing**.

Middlewares can help to tackle and solve each one!

Definition of DDS

A DDS is a **publish-subscribe middleware** that handles communications between **real-time** systems and software over the network.

DDSS are currently used in automotive, aerospace, military...

Their implementations follow an **open standard** that defines:

- **serialization** and **deserialization** of data packets (RTPS Wire Protocol);
- **security protocols** and cryptographic operations;
- enforcing of **Quality of Service** policies to organize transmissions (specifying things like **queue sizes**, **best-effort** or **reliable** transmissions...);

Data Distribution Service

- automatic discovery of **DDS participants** (over **multicast-IP/UDP**) and transmission of data (over **unicast-IP/UDP**) (Discovery Protocol).

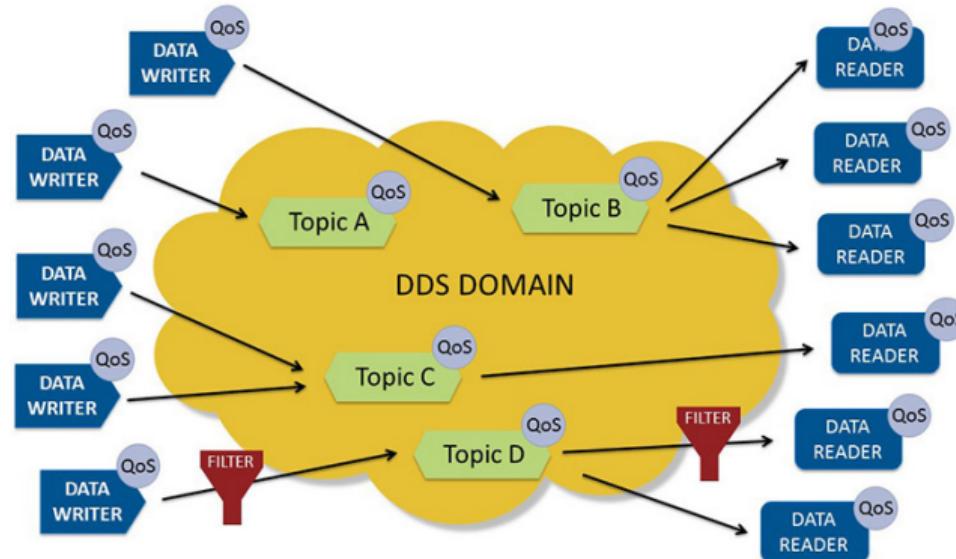


Figure 4: Scheme of a DDS-based network (data space).

DDS participants can either **publish to** or **subscribe to** a topic.

Definition of DDS topic

A DDS topic is **uniquely identified** by three attributes:

- a **name**, *i.e.*, a human-readable character string;
- an **interface**, *i.e.*, a custom packet format that specifies what data is carried over it (*e.g.*, strings, numbers, arrays...);
- a **QoS policy** that specifies how transmissions should be performed.

Changing even only one of the above results in a completely different topic!

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What is ROS 2?

ROS 2 is a **DDS-based, open-source** middleware for robotic applications. It allows developers to build and manage **distributed control architectures** made of many modules, usually referred to as **nodes**.



Figure 5: ROS 2 logo.

What is ROS 2?

ROS 2 currently supports **C++** and **Python** for application programming, and runs natively on **Ubuntu Linux 22.04**.

New versions are periodically released as **distributions**: the current LTS one is **Humble Hawksbill**; the development version is **Rolling Ridley** and can only be compiled from source. It is available as **binary deb packages** for x86 and ARMv8 architectures.

A **distribution** is a collection of software packages: **libraries**, **tools**, and **applications**.



Figure 5: ROS 2 logo.

Why ROS 2?

The ROS project started in 2007, to provide a middleware that could solve the **software integration** and **communication** problems in robotics. It has evolved much since then.

ROS 2 helps to design and build **distributed control architectures**, providing a common ground for the **integration** of different systems, sensors, actuators, and algorithms. It is a common framework for the development of **robotics software**.

Its adoption is still limited because of familiarity with the original ROS, but it is **growing**.



Figure 6: STM32 (bottom), Raspberry Pi (middle), and Nvidia Xavier AGX (top).

Main features

As a middleware, it offers many **services to roboticists**, including:

- **three communication paradigms**, easy to set up and based on the DDS: **messages**, **services** and **actions**;
- organization of software packages, allowing for **redistribution and code reuse**, thanks to the **colcon** package manager;
- module configuration tools: **node parameters** and **launch files**;
- integrated **logging subsystem** (involves both console and log files);
- CLI **introspection tools** for debugging and testing;

Main features

- may be integrated in some **simulators** (e.g., Gazebo) and **visualizers** (e.g., RViz).

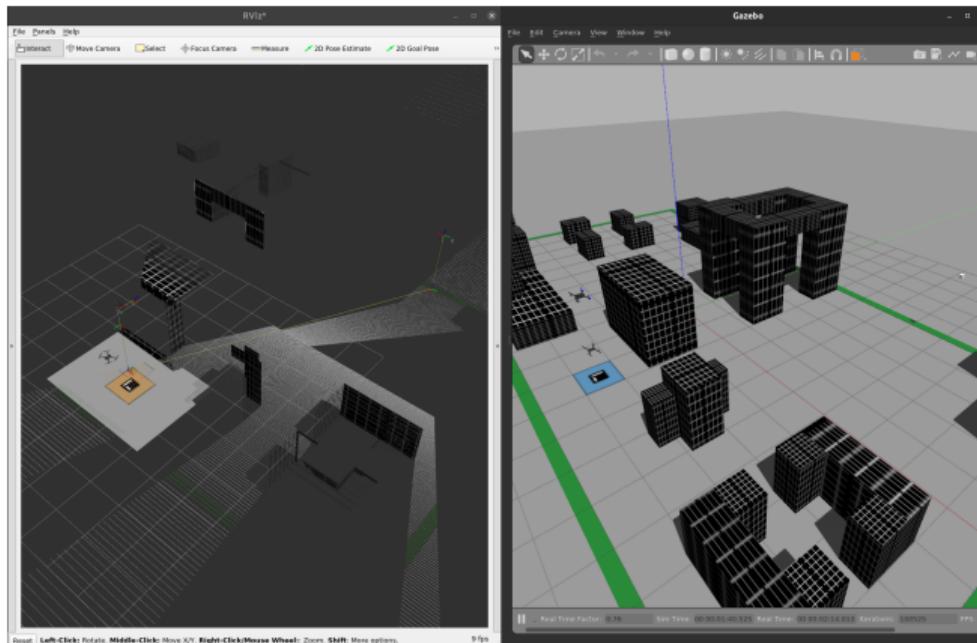


Figure 7: Simulated drone in Gazebo Classic and RViz.

Application Programming Interface

Deep dive into ROS 2 internals

A **ROS 2 installation**, from bottom to top, works as follows:

- ① **DDS**: the middleware that implements the **communication layer** (many different implementations are supported).
- ② **RMW**: ROS MiddleWare, is the **DDS abstraction layer**, which allows to use different DDS implementations without changing the application code.
- ③ **rcl**: ROS Client Support Library (C), implements basic entities: **nodes, publishers, subscribers, services, clients, and timers**.
- ④ **rclc/rclcpp/rclpy**: ROS Client Library (C/C++/Python), implements the same entities as **rcl**, plus extended functionalities like the **executor**: a job scheduler.

Then, there are **packages**: libraries, tools, and applications, both officially provided and community-contributed. The entire ROS 2 codebase is on [GitHub](#).

Keep this in mind during debugging, or while looking for information on an API!

Application Programming Interface

How a ROS 2 application works

The most important entity is the **node**, whose functionalities are specified upon creation. A node must usually do **a single thing**, being the **unit** in a **distributed architecture**. With its class methods, it can:

- act as an **entry point** towards the DDS layer, to handle communications;
- embed **software modules** like data, algorithms, and threads, that implement the application logic;
- register **callbacks** to handle **events**, such as timers or incoming messages.

Thus, it is both an **operational unit** and a **communication endpoint**.

Nodes are usually handled by **executors**, which are responsible for scheduling and processing their **ROS-workload**.

Nodes are just objects in your application: they can embed any kind of software module, but they do not limit the design to their paradigms.

Executors

Handling events and callbacks

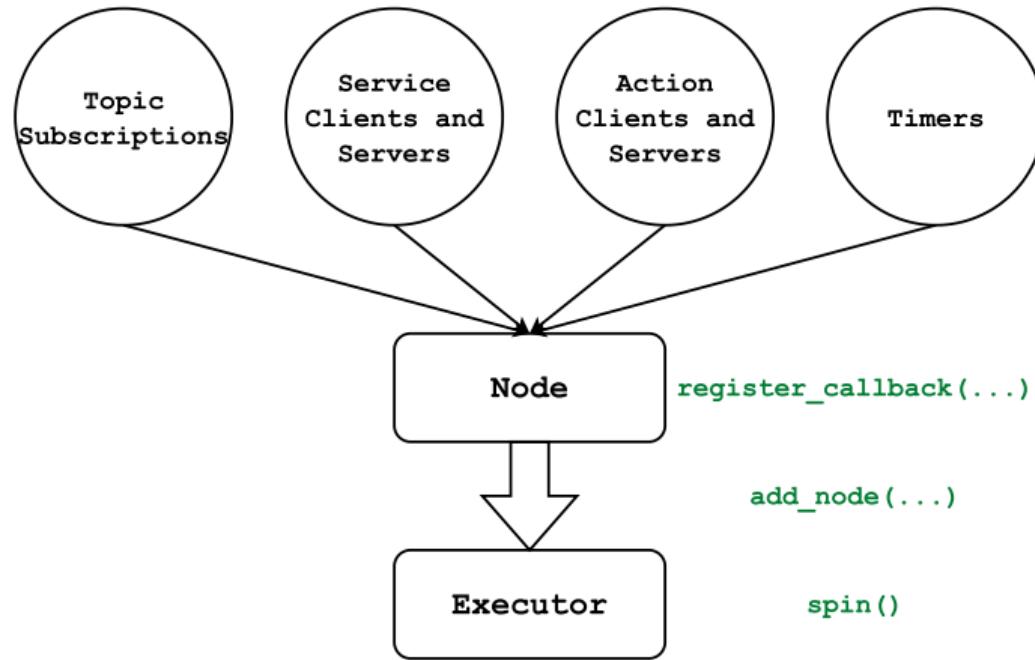


Figure 8: ROS 2 event-based programming paradigm.

Executors

Handling events and callbacks

- ① Middleware functionalities trigger **(a)synchronous events**.
- ② Events are handled by **background jobs**, coded in **callbacks** by the programmer.
- ③ Callbacks are **registered** into a **node** when its functionalities are specified (e.g., upon creation).
- ④ The workload that a node carries is scheduled and processed by an **executor**, single- or multi-threaded.

Executors implement a **round-robin, non-preemptive** policy that **always prioritizes timers**.

ROS 2 biggest flaws (as of today)

The main concerns arise when developing low-level stuff:

- **the DDS layer is almost completely abstracted**, so non-standard network configurations may get tricky;
- the internal job scheduling algorithm (namely the **executor**) is **not suited for hard real-time applications** because of its **non-preemptive** nature.

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What to do when development gets to a really low level?

- Hand off stuff to dedicated **microcontrollers**.
- Use **micro-ROS**: hard real-time ROS 2 on microcontrollers and different communication interfaces.