

# 1 Software system design

The main goals for the software system was the following:

1. To separate safety critical and non-safety critical code as much as possible.
2. Building the non safety critical part to be easily extended and changed without needing to even recompile other parts.
3. Build the safety critical part as robust as possible by regarding it as a hard real time system.
4. Have a flexible mission construct that can be sent to the robot to be carried out autonomously.

To begin with we had the software system from last years project (?ref?). After further examination it was clear that to be able to reach the goals the whole software system needed to be redesigned and rewritten. A design fulfilling the goals is presented in this section. First the mission construct is explained in section 1.1. Second what the big parts are and how the fit together is described in the overview (section 1.2), after this the design of each part is described in detail.

## 1.1 The mission construct

A mission is constructed as a series of simple tasks that the robot is to carry out to accomplish some work. For example if the robot have a snowblower accessory attached and we want it to carry out the work of clearing a area of snow a mission like this could be constructed:

1. SET ACCESSORY TILT: to 100%.
2. GOTO: starting point.
3. SET ACCESSORY TILT: to 0%.
4. ACCESSORY COMMAND: hold shute at 30°.
5. ACCESSORY COMMAND: start blower.
6. FOLLOW PATH: plow area path.
7. ACCESSORY COMMAND: stop hold shute.
8. ACCESSORY COMMAND: stop blower.

In this example mission, first the accessory is tilted up to lift it up as much as possible. Then it goes to the starting point. After this it tilts down the accessory, tells the accessory to hold the shute at an angle so the snow is moved to a optimal spot and start the blower. After the accessory is set up it follows a path that covers the area. When it's done clearing the snow it turns of the



The design was divided into 4 main parts, each part has its own color in figure 1:

The safety critical part is shown in blue and controls the robot directly. It's made up of mikrocontrollers running custom firmware written in rust using the RTIC framework (?ref?) except for the motor controllers that run the Vesc firmware (?ref?). This systems in this part communicate with each other using one single shared CANbus and communicate with all other systems over a UART link to the robotcontroller interface.

The non safety critical part is shown in the green big rectangle. This part handles everything needed to do to carry out a mission and sends the proper commands to either the robot controller or the accessory. This part is made up of many interchangeable systems orchestrated in a Arrowhead local cloud (?ref?).

The red part is the accessory, it controls the accessory directly and is a system in the local cloud. The accessory is designed to be able to be any kind of accessory. In our test case it is a snowblower.

The last part in light green in the little cloud is a separate Arrowhead local cloud running on a server somewhere. It is designed to be the interface between the robot and the world being able to get telemetry from the robot and send missions for it to do.

To show how the systems may work together a sequence diagram is shown in figure 2. In the sequence diagram the robot first do a mission where it navigates to a point and is preempted by a higher priority mission to charge the robot. The way preemption is handled is that the mission executor when it's get a new mission will construct a new mission that will carry out the work left on the current mission and send this new mission to the mission scheduler.

## **1.3 Design of all the parts**

### **1.3.1 Mission scheduler**

### **1.3.2 Mission executor**

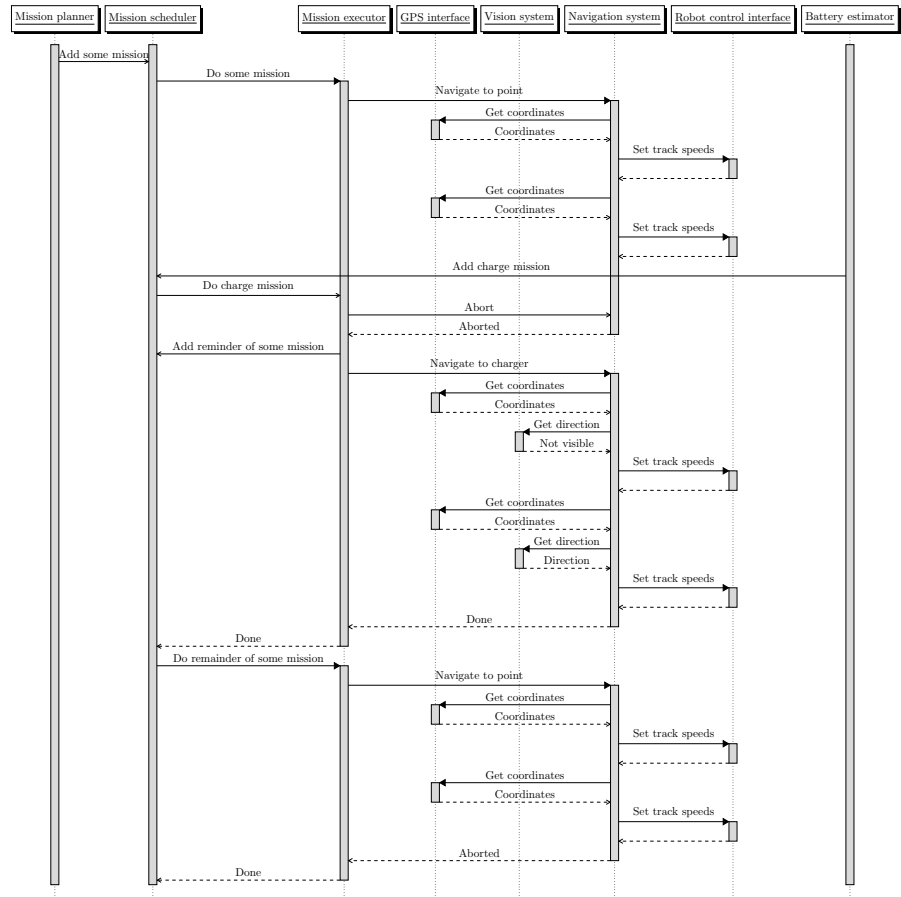


Figure 2: Sequence diagram for snowblower robot systems executing a mission and then interrupt it with a charge mission.