

ROBOTIQUE AEROTERRESTRE

Systèmes Embarqués

Middlewares robotiques
(ORoCoS - ROS)





ROBOTIQUE AEROTERRESTRE

Systèmes Embarqués



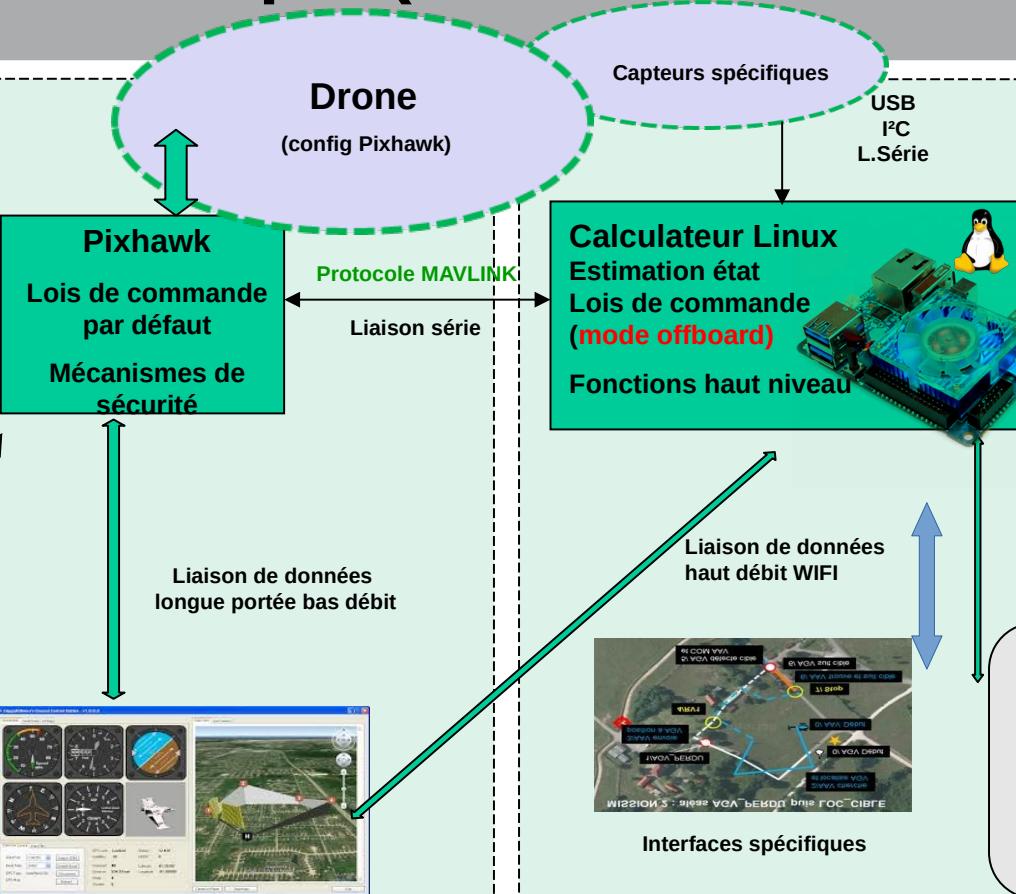
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Système embarqué (PixHawk + Odroid XU-4 (linux))

Développement communautaire

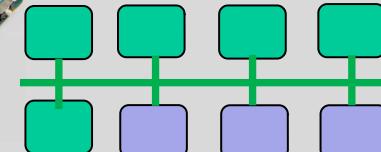


Commandes manuelles
+ passage en **mode offBoard**



Développement communautaire

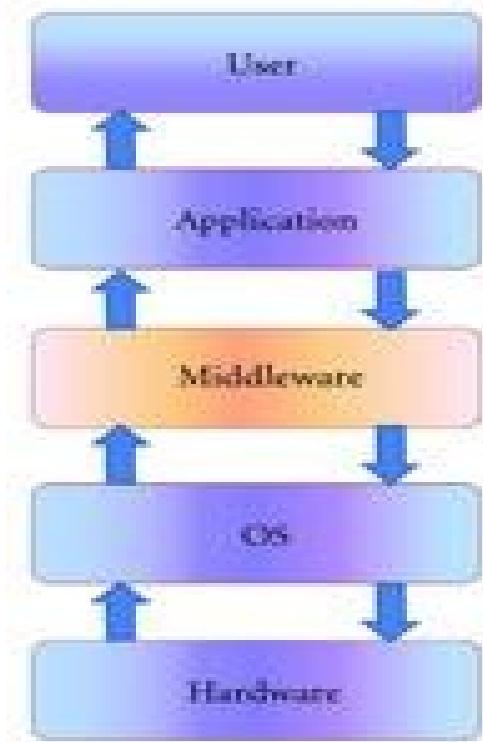
Logiciel à base de composants (ROS OROCOS)



Outils

- Simulateurs (MORSE, Gazebo)
- Matlab
- Enregistrement de données
- Visualisation
- mesure de performances
-

Middleware

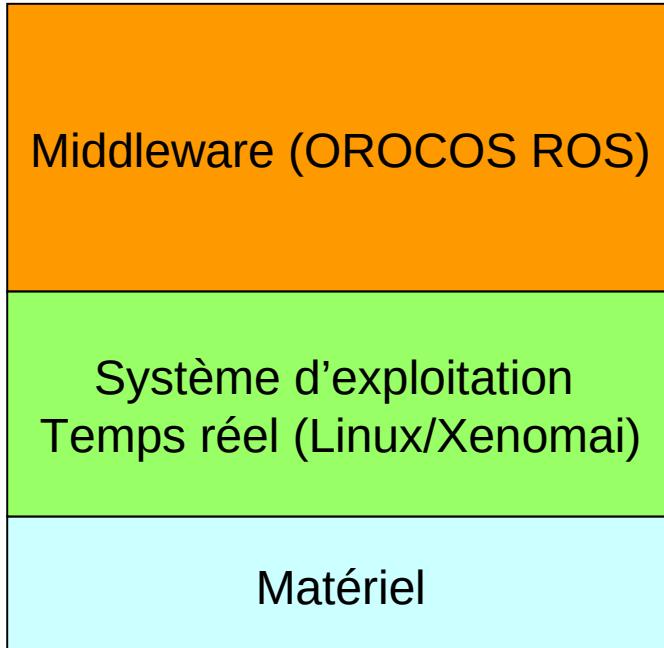


- Abstraction du matériel (et de l'OS)
- Développement modulaire orienté composant
- Des outils de simulation associés pour la mise au point des composants

Développement logiciel embarqué

Abstraction du matériel ↑

Couches logicielles



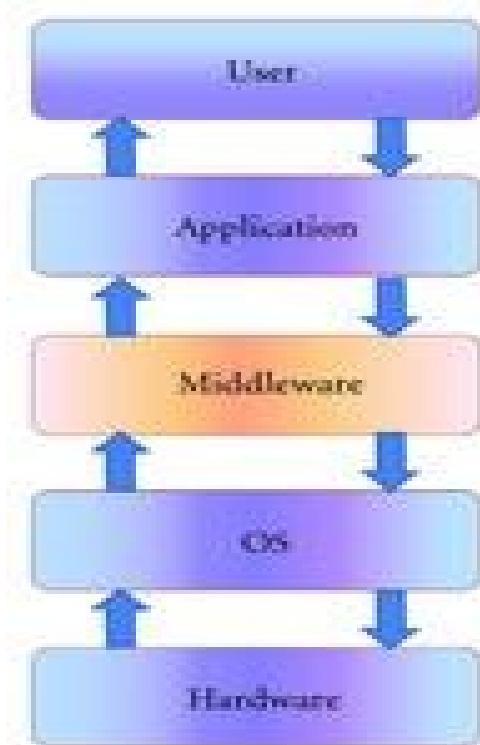
Développement

Programmation par composants
répartis sur un ou plusieurs calculateurs
Composants réutilisables

Programmation multitaches (C, C++)
Mise en œuvre de fonctions systèmes
Bibliothèques MRPT, OPENCV ...

Programmation « bas niveau » en langage C, C++
Mise en œuvre mécanismes de base
Classes « bas niveau » réutilisables

Some middlewares ...



Player stage
RT-middleware
Urbi
MIRO
Orca
OpenRDK
ROS
ROS 2
YARP
OROCOS
MAUVE
MOOS
Hla (CERTI)
...

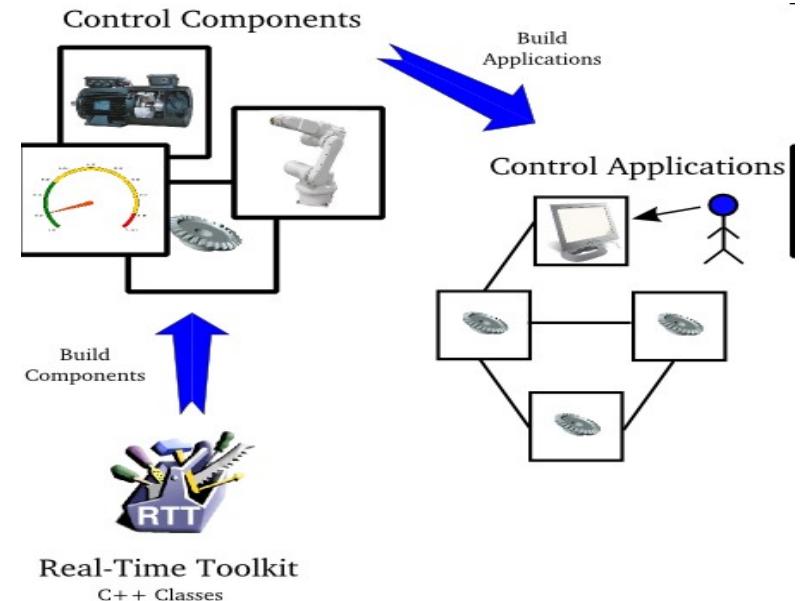
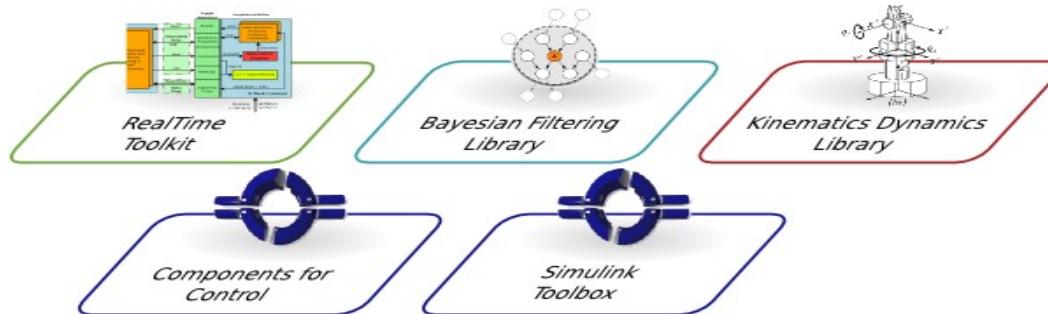
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OROCOS

Open Robot Control Software (was born in December 2000)

- Une application est construite à base de composants
- Un composant est décrit par des flots de données, des services, des propriétés
- Un composant peut réagir à des événements, traiter des requêtes et exécuter des scripts en temps réel



Institutes

K.U.Leuven (B), FU Berlin (D), Polytechnic University of Catalonia (ES), University of Florida (US), German research centre for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI,Bremen, D), University of New South Wales (Sydney,AU), University of Maryland (USA), Polytechnic University of Milan (I), University of Southern Denmark, Onera (F), Irisa (F), Cea (F)

Companies

three FMTC member companies (with already one product several years on the market!); Willow Garage; and some other machine or robotics builder companies in Belgium, France, Spain, Canada, USA (NASA) and the Netherlands, with several products on the market

Hard realtime is Orocosp's competitive advantage:

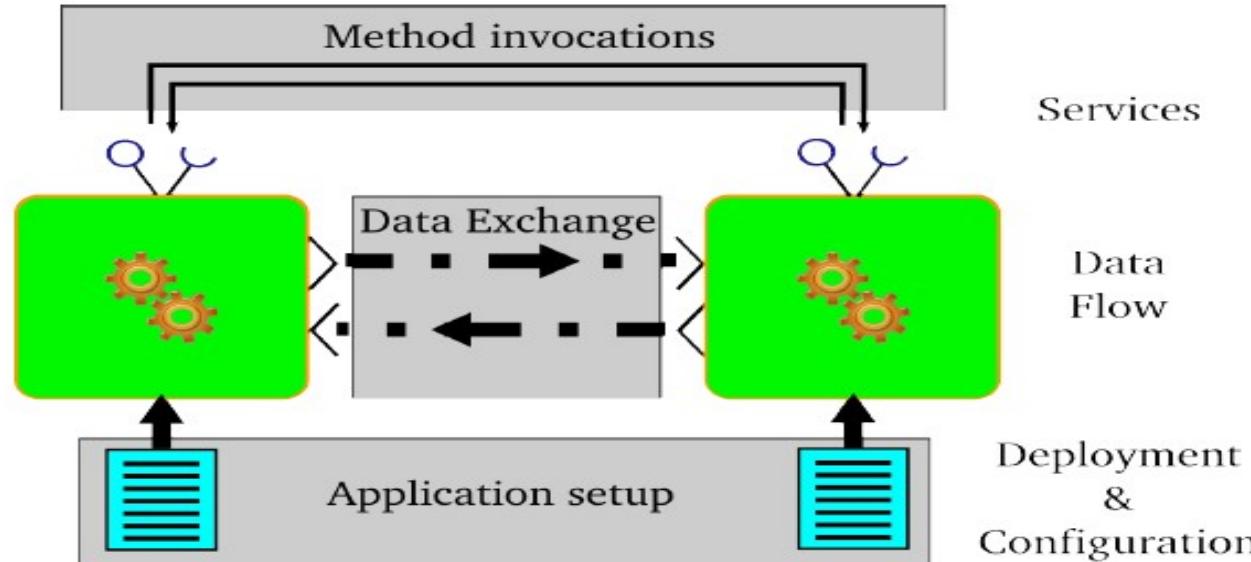
- Lock-free data ports favour highest priority component activity.
- Realtime-aware memory management.
- Does not prevent non-realtime use!
- ... in an extremely flexible and extendible programming environment

Orocosp Toolchain is supported on:

- Linux 32/64bit (GNU, clang, Intel)
- Real-Time Linux Extensions
 - Xenomai
 - Real-Time Application Interface (RTAI)
- Mac OS-X (GNU)
- Windows (XP->7) 32/64bit (MSVS2005-2010)
- QNX (GNU) – beta

OROCOS Component's communication

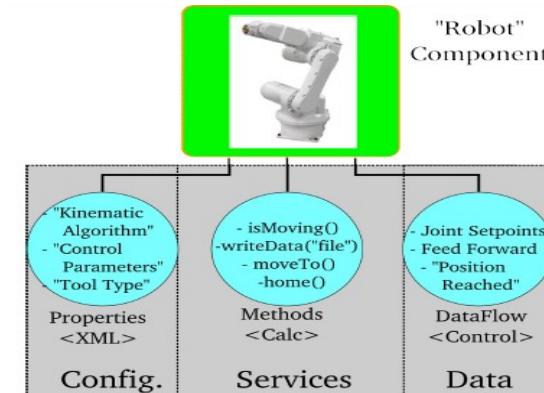
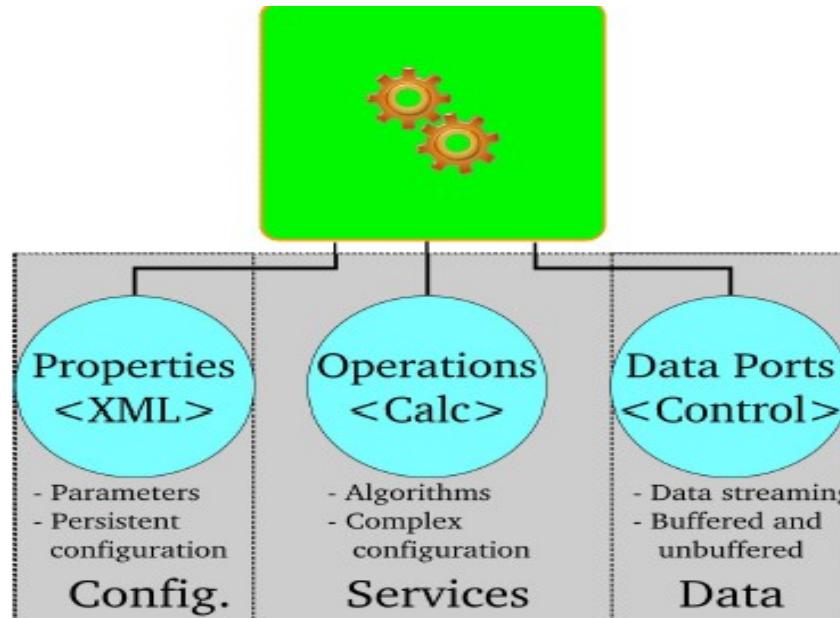
Open Robot Control Software



- Configuration of parameters
- Exchange (streaming) data
- Cooperate to achieve a task

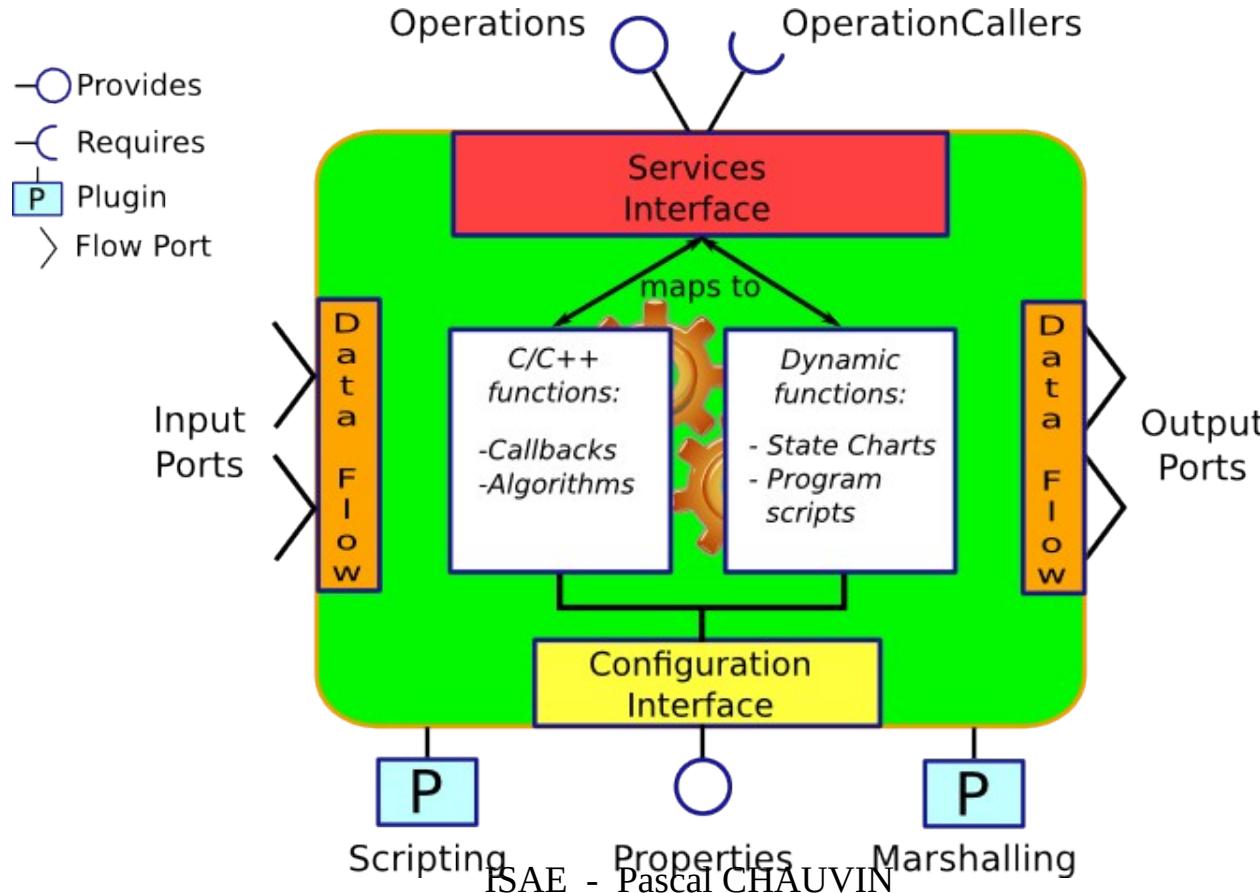
OROCOS Component's interface

Open Robot Control Software



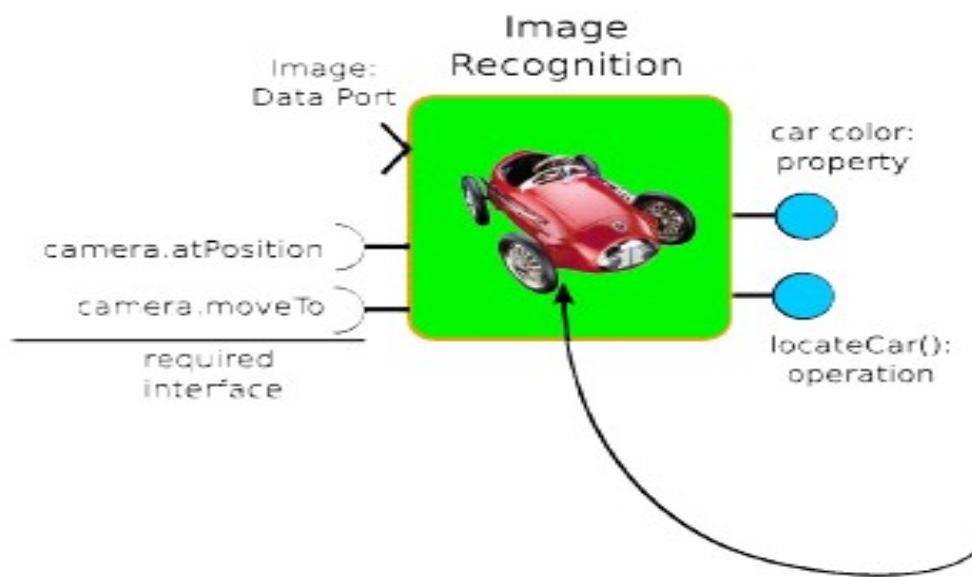
OROCOS Component

Open Robot Control Software



OROCOS Component State Machine Script

Open Robot Control Software



file: statemachine.osd

```
StateMachine ExampleSM
{
    initial state wait_for_image {
        // on imageReady event, make
        // transition to other state:
        transition Image( new_image )
        select image_captured;
    }

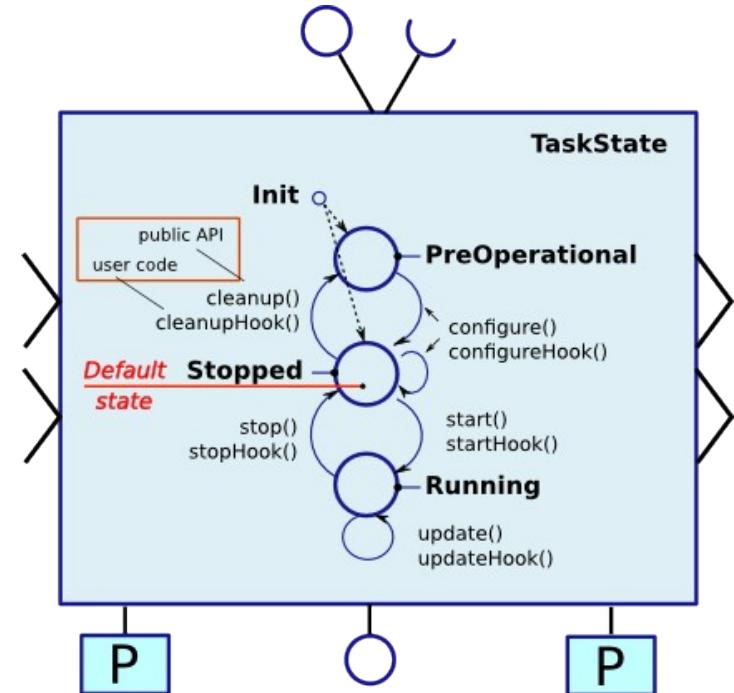
    state image_captured {
        // program executed when this state
        // is entered:
        entry {
            set p = this.locateCar();
            camera.moveTo( p );
        }
        // when entry is done, go back:
        if camera.atPosition( p )
            select wait_for_image;
    }

    final state end {}
}
RootMachine ExampleSM sm;
```

Component's life cycle

- Allows non real-time configuration and cleanup
- Starting is only allowed once configured properly

States : [U]ninitialised, [S]topped, [R]unning,
[X]error



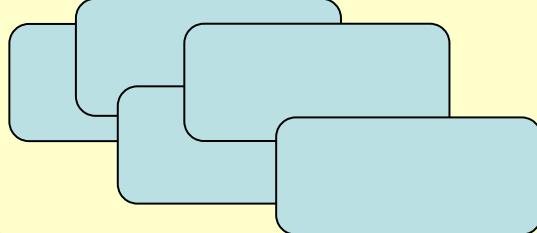
Task Application Code

```
class MyTask
  : public TaskContext
{
public:
    MyTask(std::string name) : TaskContext(name)
    {
        // see later on what to put here.
    }
    /* This function is for the configuration code.
     * Return false to abort configuration.*/
    bool configureHook()
    {
        // ...
        return true;
    }
    /* This function is for the application's start up
     * code. Return false to abort start up */
    bool startHook()
    {
        // ...
        return true;
    }
};
```

```
bool startHook() {
    // ...
    return true;
}
/* This function is called by the Execution Engine */
void updateHook()
{
    // Your component's algorithm/code goes in here.
}

/* This function is called when the task is stopped.*/
void stopHook()
{
    // Your stop code after last updateHook()
}
/* This function is called when the task is being
deconfigured */
void cleanupHook()
{
    // Your configuration cleanup code
}
};
```

Composants OROCOS



Logiciel embarqué

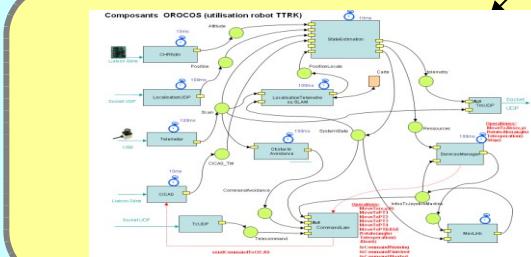
Déploiement sur système embarqué

Déploiement en local

OU

Deployer xenomai

scripts



27/10/21

Gumstix

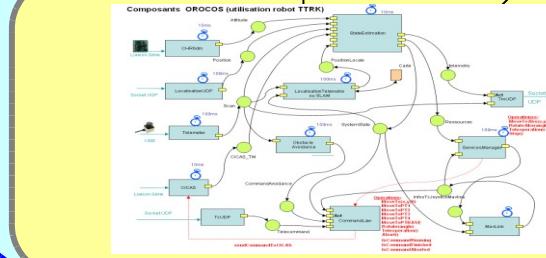
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Fichier de définition de l'architecture logicielle

Composants, paramètres, répartition sur processeurs,

Deployer Linux

scripts



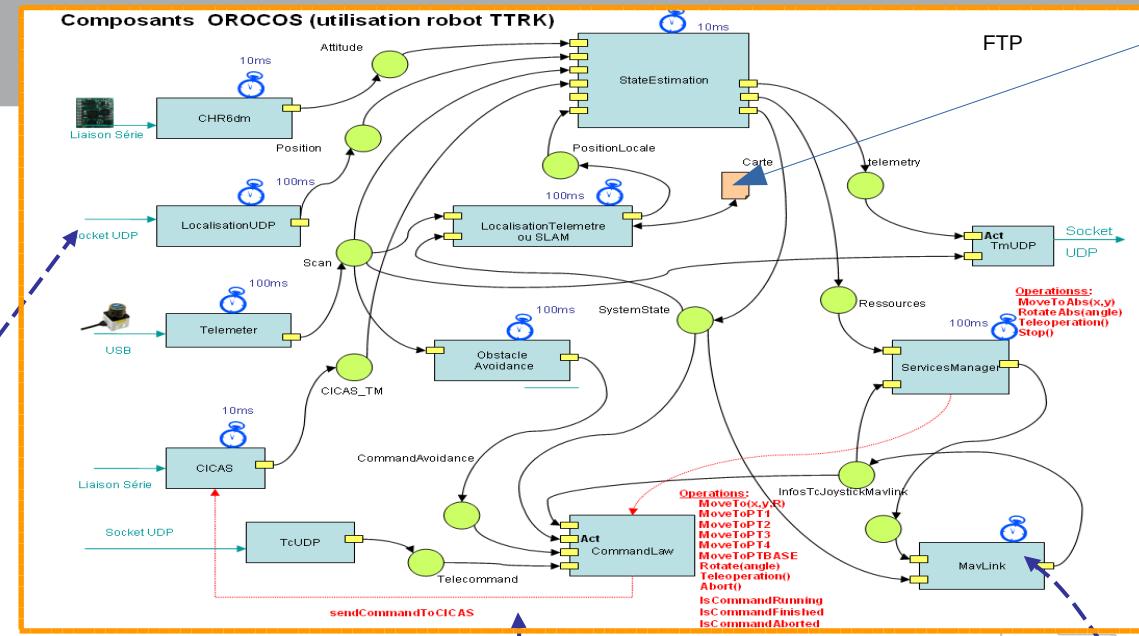
PC Linux



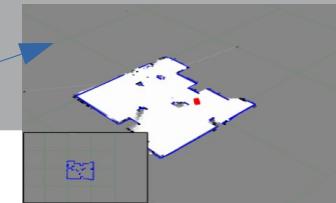
Simulation TR MORSE

16

Configuration avec robot TTRK



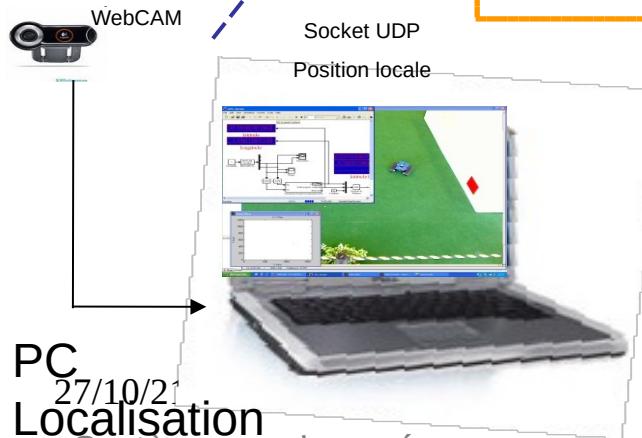
Visu Carte



WebCAM

Socket UDP

Position locale



PC

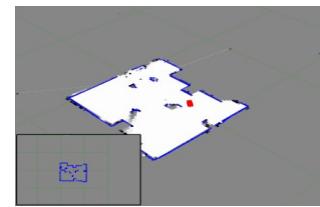
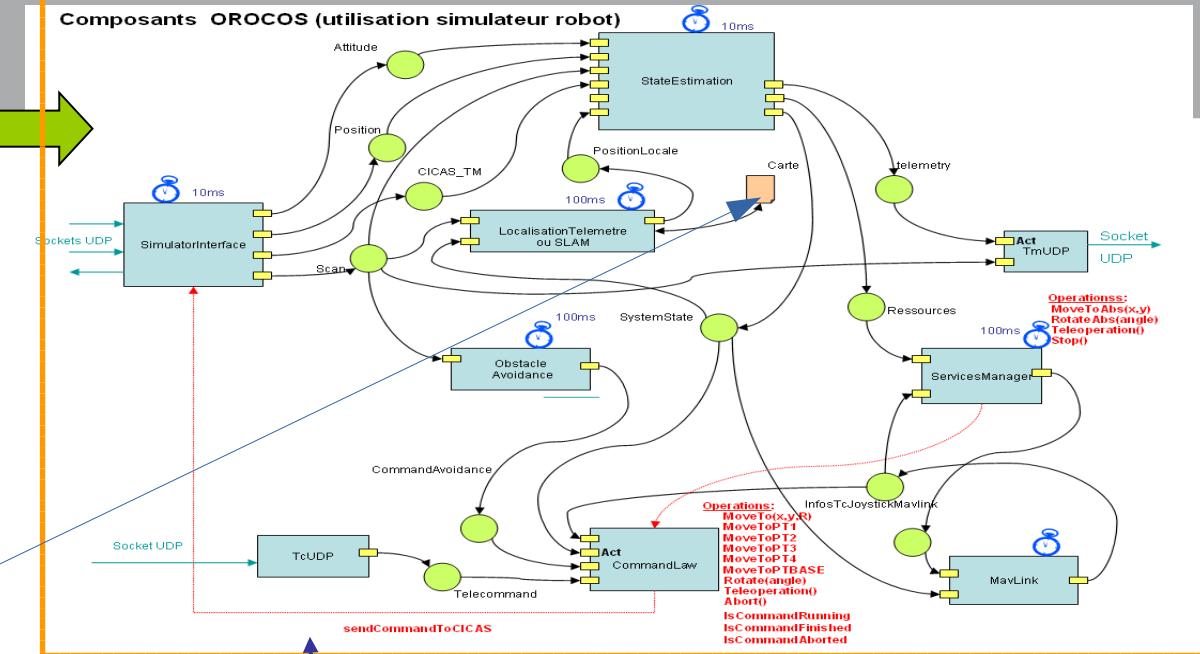
27/10/21
Localisation
Systèmes embarqués –

Poste Développement

Station sol



Configuration avec simulateur



Visu Carte



Poste Développement



Station sol



ROS

What is ROS ?

Ros distros Release Schedule

Distro	Release date	Poster	Tuturtle, turtle in tutorial	EOL date
ROS Melodic Morenia (Recommended)	May 23rd, 2018			May, 2023 (Bionic EOL)
ROS Lunar Loggerhead	May 23rd, 2017			May, 2019
ROS Kinetic Kame	May 23rd, 2016			April, 2021 (Xenial EOL)
ROS Jade Turtle	May 23rd, 2015			May, 2017
ROS Indigo Igloo	July 22nd, 2014			April, 2019 (Trusty EOL)
ROS Hydro Medusa	September 4th, 2013			May, 2015

Release rules:

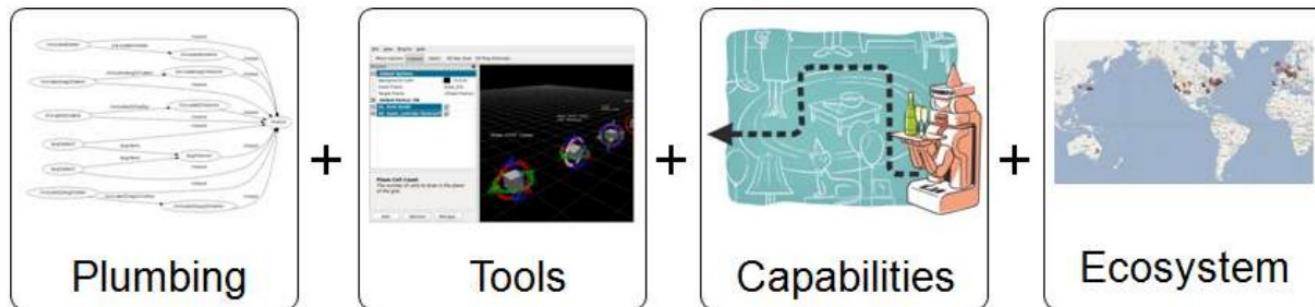
- There is a ROS release every year in May.
- Releases on even numbered years will be a LTS release, supported for five years.
- Releases on odd numbered years are normal ROS releases, supported for two years.
- ROS releases will drop support for EOL Ubuntu distributions, even if the ROS release is still supported.

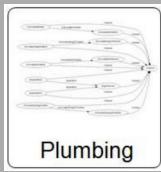
For more details see the official [Release Policy](#)

What is ROS



- Open source (BSD)
- Created by Willow Garage
- Maintained by Open Source Robotics Foundation (OSRF)

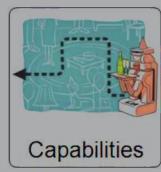




Plumbing



Tools

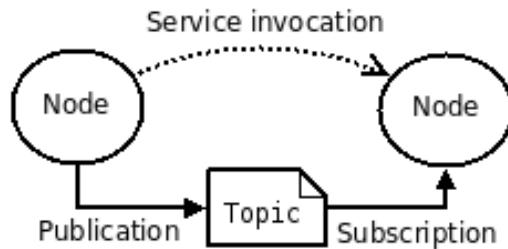


Capabilities

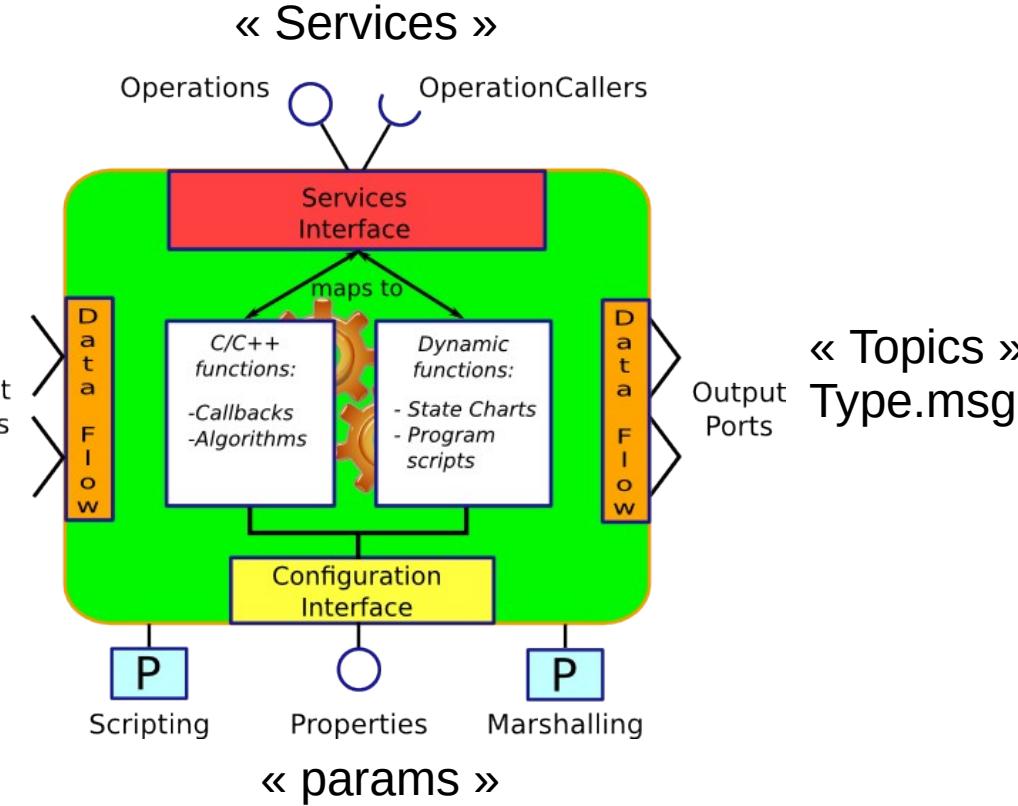


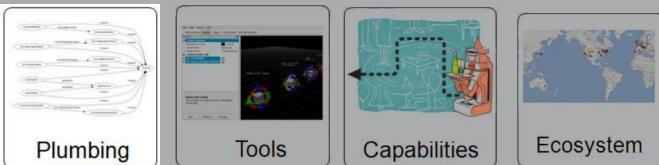
Ecosystem

What is ROS

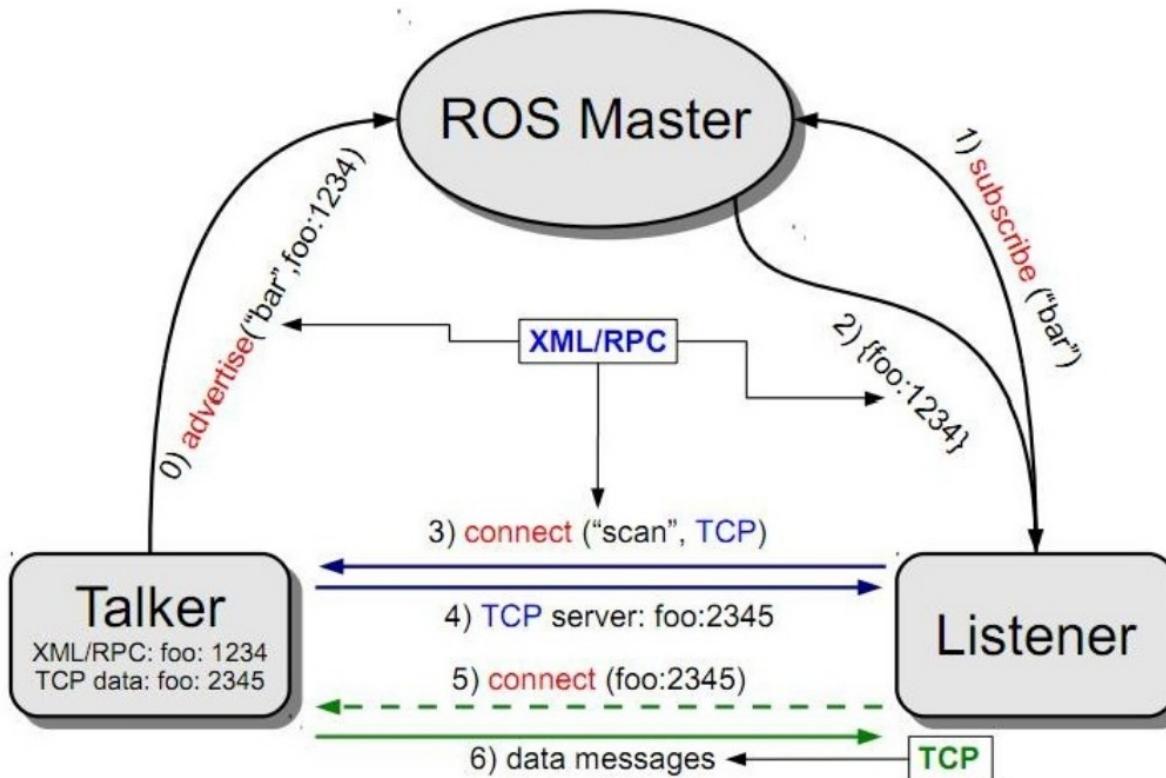


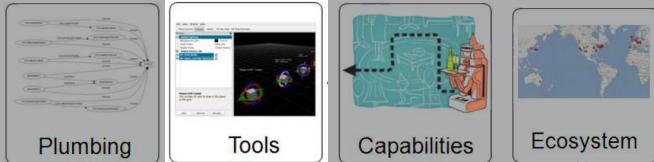
Topics
Type.msg





What is ROS





rosnode

rosnode is a command-line tool for printing information about ROS Nodes.

Commands:

`rosnode ping` test connectivity to node

`rosnode list` list active nodes

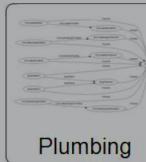
`rosnode info` print information about node

`rosnode machine` list nodes running on a particular machine or list machines

`rosnode kill` kill a running node

`rosnode cleanup` purge registration information of unreachable nodes

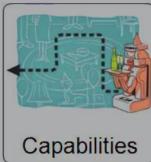
Type `rosnode <command> -h` for more detailed usage, e.g. '`rosnode ping -h`'



Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

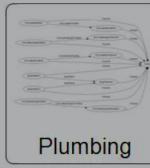
rostopic

rostopic is a command-line tool for printing information about ROS Topics.

Commands:

- rostopic bw display bandwidth used by topic
- rostopic delay display delay of topic from timestamp in header
- rostopic echo print messages to screen
- rostopic find find topics by type
- rostopic hz display publishing rate of topic
- rostopic info print information about active topic
- rostopic list list active topics
- rostopic pub publish data to topic
- rostopic type print topic or field type

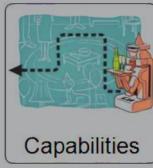
Type rostopic <command> -h for more detailed usage, e.g. 'rostopic echo -h'



Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

rosparam

rosparam is a command-line tool for getting, setting, and deleting parameters from the ROS Parameter Server.

Commands:

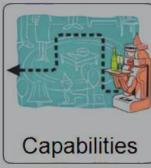
```
rosparam set    set parameter  
rosparam get    get parameter  
rosparam load   load parameters from file  
rosparam dump   dump parameters to file  
rosparam delete delete parameter  
rosparam list   list parameter names
```



Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

rosservice

Commands:

`rosservice args` print service arguments

`rosservice call` call the service with the provided args

`rosservice find` find services by service type

`rosservice info` print information about service

`rosservice list` list active services

`rosservice type` print service type

`rosservice uri` print service ROSRPC uri

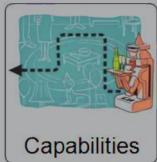
Type `rosservice <command> -h` for more detailed usage, e.g. '`rosservice call -h`'



Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

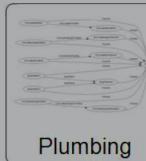
rosbag

Usage: `rosbag <subcommand> [options] [args]`

A bag is a file format in ROS for storing ROS message data.
The `rosbag` command can record, replay and manipulate bags.

Available subcommands:

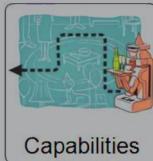
- Check ... Compress ... Decompress ...
- filter Filter the contents of the bag.
- fix Repair the messages in a bag file so that it can be played in the current system.
- help
- info Summarize the contents of one or more bag files.
- play Play back the contents of one or more bag files in a time-synchronized fashion.
- record Record a bag file with the contents of specified topics.
- reindex Reindexes one or more bag files.



Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

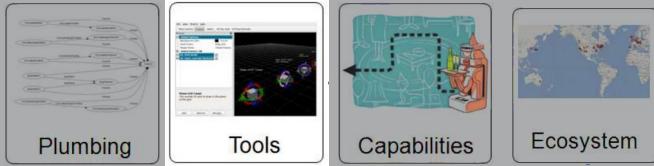
Ros...

rosawesome
rosbag
rosboost-cfg
roscat
roscd
rosclean
rosco
rosconsole
roscore
rosdp
roscreate-pkg
rosd

rosdep
rosdep-source
rosdistro_build_cache
rosdistro_freeze_source
rosdistro_migrate_to_rep_141
rosdistro_migrate_to_rep_143
rosdistro_reformat
rosed
rosgraph
rosinstall
rosinstall_generator
roslaunch

roslaunch-complete
roslaunch-deps
roslocate
rosls
rosmake
rosmaster
rosmsg
rosmsg-proto
rosnode
rospack
rosparam

rospd
rospython
rosrun
rosservice
rossrv
rosstack
rostest
rostopic
rosunit
rosversion
rosws
roswtf



Rqt...

rqt is a Qt-based framework for GUI development for ROS. It consists of three parts/metapackages

rqt

[rqt_common_plugins](#) - ROS backend tools suite that can be used on/off of robot runtime.

[rqt_robot_plugins](#) - Tools for interacting with robots during their runtime.

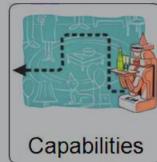
rqt metapackage provides a widget [rqt_gui](#) that enables multiple `rqt` widgets to be docked in a single window.



Plumbing



Tools

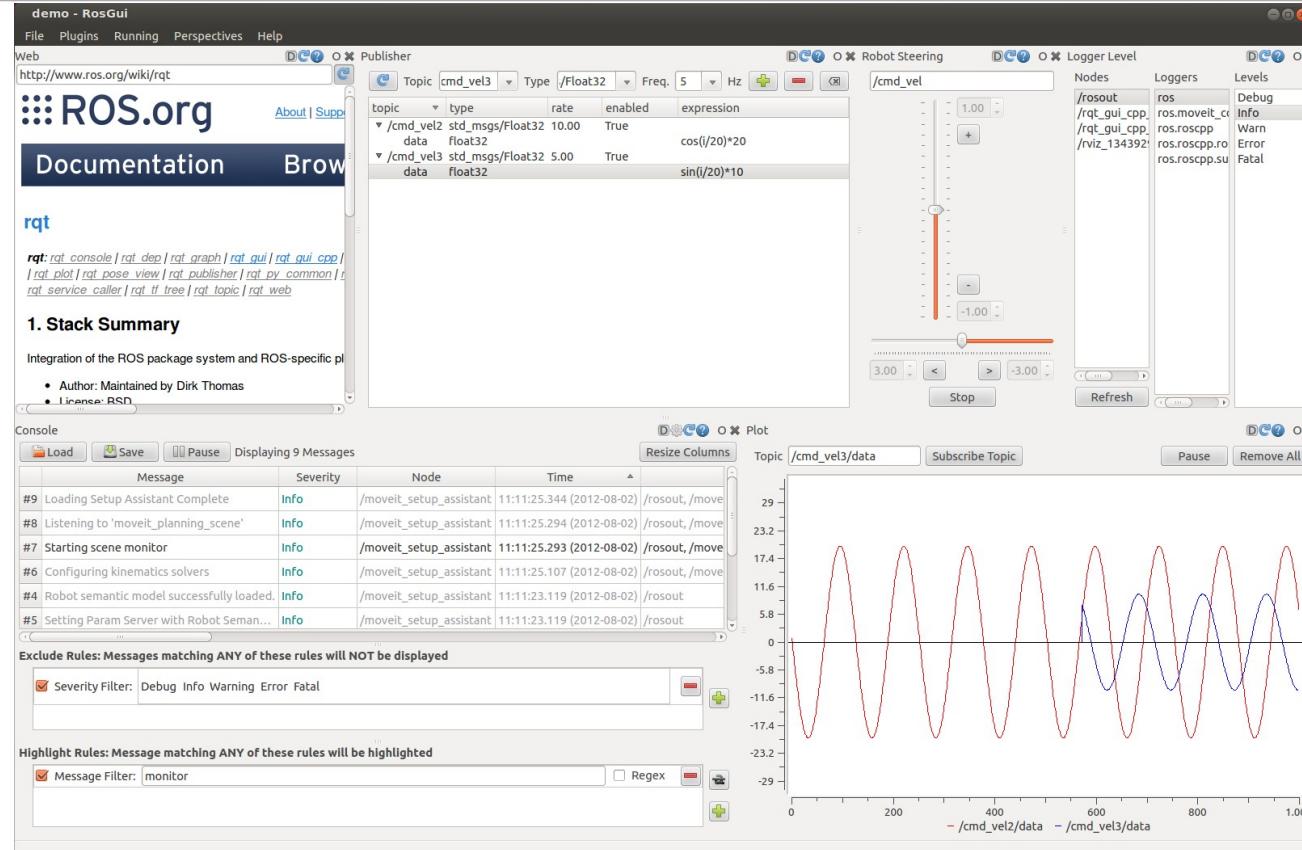


Capabilities



Ecosystem

Rqt...

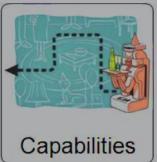




Plumbing



Tools

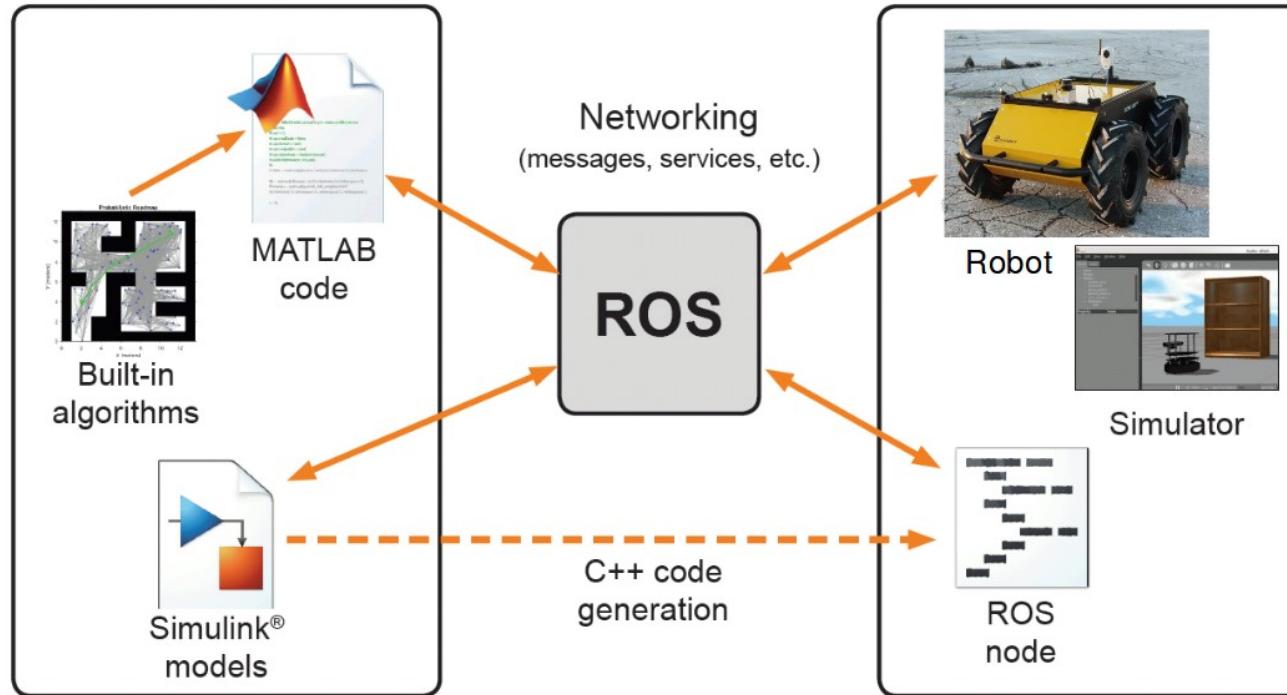


Capabilities



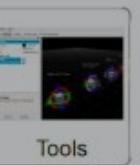
Ecosystem

Matlab Robotic Toolbox

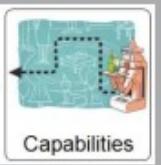




Plumbing



Tools



Capabilities



Ecosystem

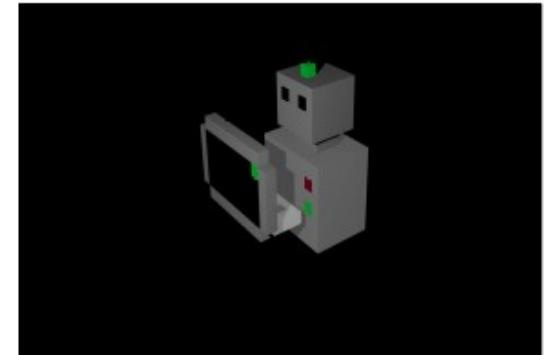
ROS interface Simulators

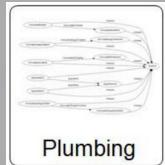
AIRSIM



GAZEBO

MORSE





(c++) Talker node (python)

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "std_msgs/String.h"

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "talker");
    ros::NodeHandle nh;

    ros::Publisher chatter_pub = nh.advertise<std_msgs::String>("chatter", 1000);

    ros::Rate loop_rate(10);
    while (ros::ok())
    {
        std_msgs::String msg;
        msg.data = "hello world";
        chatter_pub.publish(msg);

        ros::spinOnce();

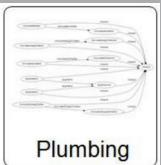
        loop_rate.sleep();
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# license removed for brevity
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import String

def talker():
    pub = rospy.Publisher('chatter', String, queue_size=10)
    rospy.init_node('talker', anonymous=True)
    rate = rospy.Rate(10) # 10hz
    while not rospy.is_shutdown():
        hello_str = "hello world %s" % rospy.get_time()
        rospy.loginfo(hello_str)
        pub.publish(hello_str)
        rate.sleep()

    if __name__ == '__main__':
        try:
            talker()
        except rospy.ROSInterruptException:
            pass
```



(c++) Listener node (python)

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "std_msgs/String.h"

void chatterCallback(const std_msgs::String::ConstPtr& msg)
{
    ROS_INFO("I heard: [%s]", msg->data.c_str());
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "listener");
    ros::NodeHandle nh;

    ros::Subscriber sub = nh.subscribe("chatter", 1000, chatterCallback);

    ros::spin();

    return 0;
}
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import String

def callback(data):
    rospy.loginfo(rospy.get_caller_id() + "I heard %s", data.data)

def listener():

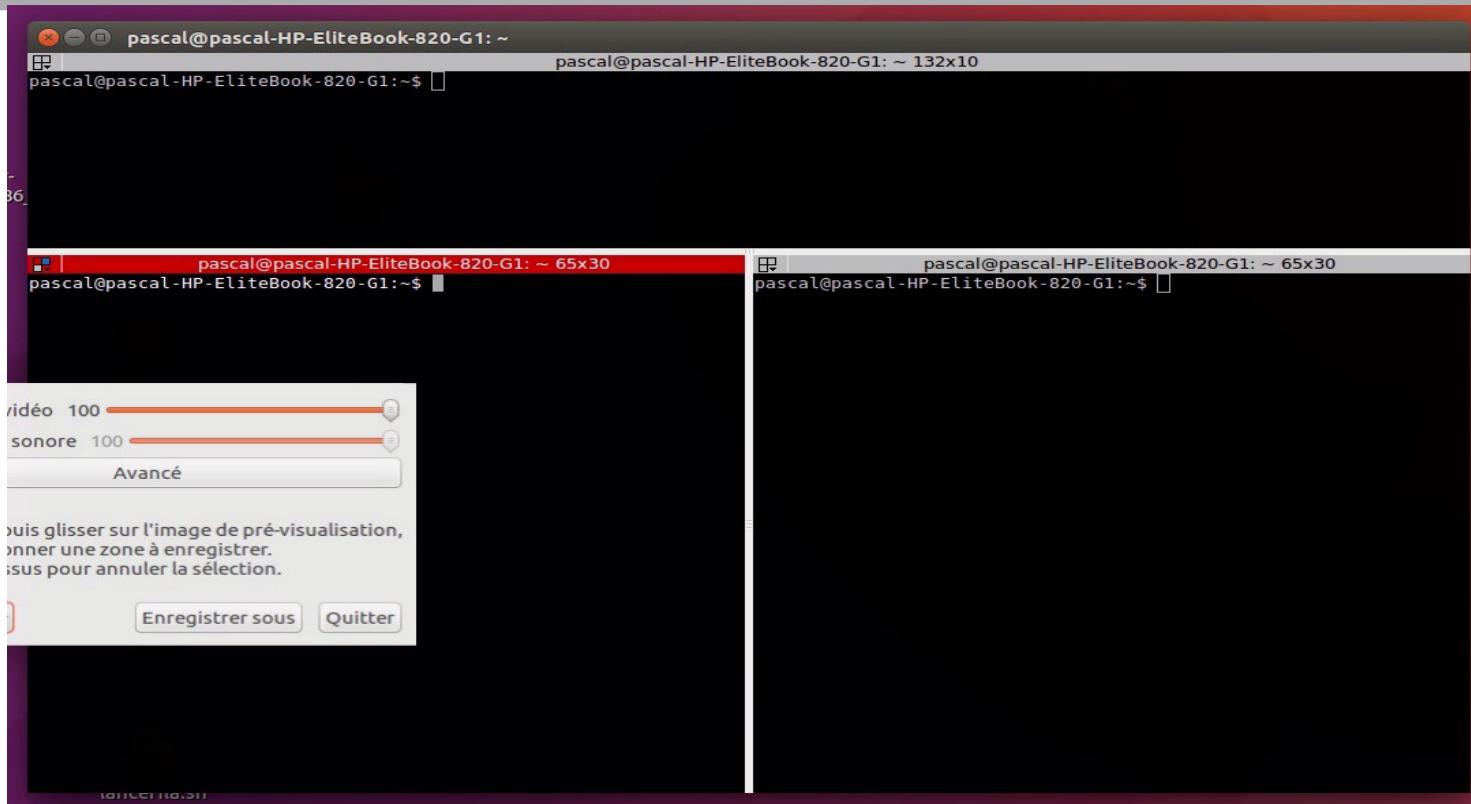
    # In ROS, nodes are uniquely named. If two nodes with the same
    # name are launched, the previous one is kicked off. The
    # anonymous=True flag means that rospy will choose a unique
    # name for our 'listener' node so that multiple listeners can
    # run simultaneously.
    rospy.init_node('listener', anonymous=True)

    rospy.Subscriber("chatter", String, callback)

    # spin() simply keeps python from exiting until this node is stopped
    rospy.spin()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    listener()
```

Talker Listener





Let's go to demo !!!