# 第二届低空经济智能飞行管理挑战赛 性能赛比赛平台使用说明

(20240822)

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# 1. 比赛概述

# 1.1. 比赛内容

比赛设置了三个主要作业区: 航空作业区、地勤作业区和用户机场。参赛者需要利用小车和仿真机来完成送餐任务。具体内容如下:

### 航空作业区

仿真机的起飞和降落将在航空作业区的小车上进行。

参赛者需要协调小车和仿真机的起降操作。

### 地勤作业区

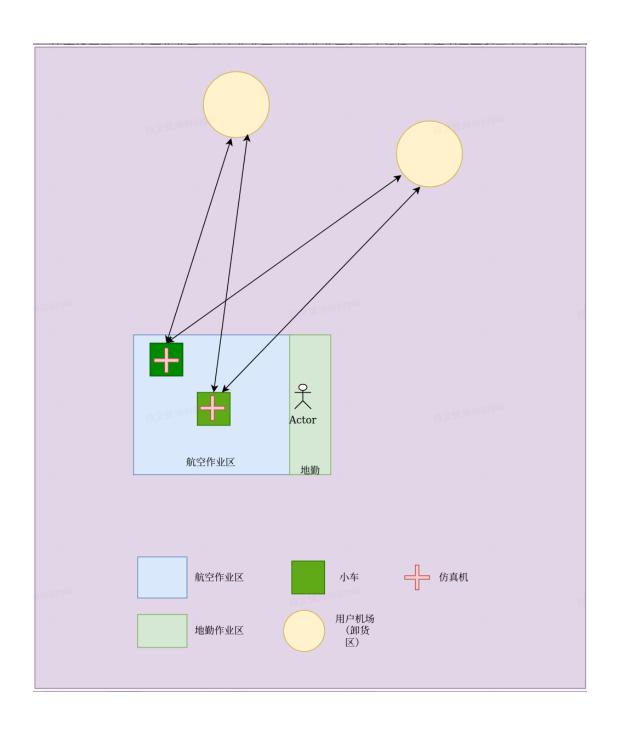
给飞机装货、换电等操作将在地勤作业区内执行。

参赛者需要安排小车和地勤设备进行高效的地面服务。

### 用户机场

订单的目的地, 卸货之后完成订单。

比赛的核心目标是合理协调机场内的小车和飞机操作,在限定的时间内完成尽可能多的订单配送。参赛者需要展示出高效的调度和操作能力,以最大化送餐任务的完成数量。



# 1.2. 比赛系统架构

比赛系统启动后,将会启动四个 Docker 容器,分别是:

### 参赛选手 Docker

提供 ROS (机器人操作系统) 开发套件。

参赛选手需要在此容器内编写算法以完成比赛任务。

### 场景管理 Docker

负责比赛场景的整体管理和协调, 完成算分等操作

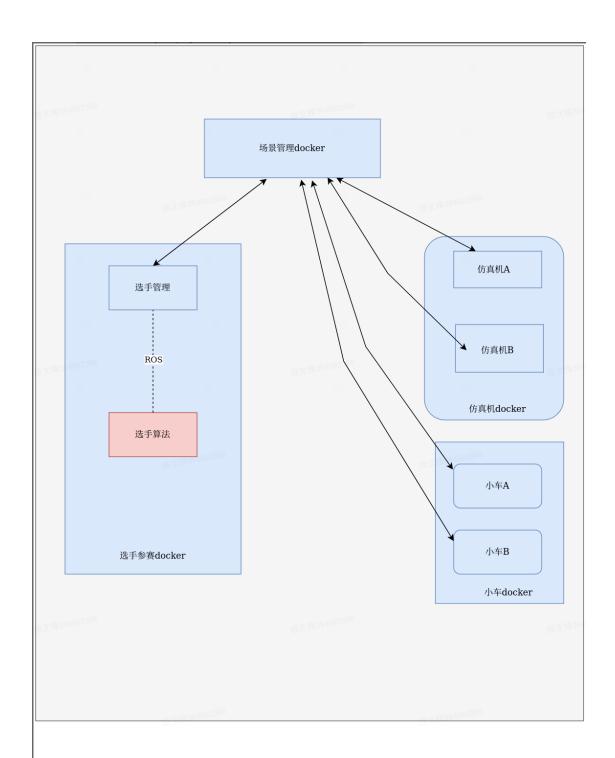
### 仿真机 Docker

模拟仿真机的操作,包括起飞、降落和飞行过程。

### 小车 Docker

模拟小车的操作,用于地面运输和服务。

通过这四个 Docker 容器的协同工作,比赛系统能够高效地模拟和管理整个比赛过程,参赛选手需要在参赛选手 Docker 中开发和运行算法,以实现最佳的比赛表现。



# 2. 系统与环境配置

# 2.1. 系统要求

### 本地推荐配置

操作系统: Ubuntu20.04

硬件要求

### 最低要求

CPU: 四核 Intel 或 AMD 移动处理器或更好(即 Intel i5-8550U ,主频 1.8GHz 或 AMD Ryzen 5 3500U,主频 2.1GHz)

GPU: Intel(R) UHD Graphics

内存: 8GB(本机 Ubuntu)/16GB(虚拟机)

存储: 100GB (强烈推荐 SSD)

### 推荐要求

CPU: 8 核 (主频 2.5GHz)

内存: 16GB

存储: 100GB(强烈推荐 SSD) 对于本地算法开发,配置越高越好

#### 线上运行环境

操作系统: Ubuntu20.04

CPU: 32 核 (主频 2.5GHz)

内存: 48GB

存储: 500GB SSD

# 2.2. 环境设置

建议使用官方脚本自动配置 Docker 环境

curl -fsSL https://get.docker.com -o get-docker.sh

sudo sh get-docker.sh

也可自行安装 (需谷歌)

验证安装是否成功

docker --version # 检查 Docker 版本

输出如下表示成功

Docker version 24.0.2, build cb74dfc

#### docker run hello-world

正常情况下, 输出如下

```
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
1b930d010525: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:fc6cf906cbfa4b9daeea7b6e0b8a0e3c4e5d7a7f2a9f1a1a1b1a1b1a1b1a
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
Hello from Docker!
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.
```

### 2.3. 单机版下载及运行

#### 2.3.1. 下载 SDK 镜像

新建脚本 race\_images.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
# 登陆到腾讯云 docker 服务
docker login uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com --username 'tcr$user' --password
gXWWpxhO9igRnXzYYV58UexxS1Gw8VQY
# 要拉取的镜像列表
images=(
  "uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:cars"
  "uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:drones"
  "uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:scene"
  "uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:user"
# 循环拉取每个镜像
for image in "${images[@]}"; do
  echo "Pulling $image..."
  docker pull "$image"
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Failed to pull $image"
```

exit 1

fi

done

echo "All images pulled successfully!"

将以上内容复制到文件中

# 运行脚本

chmod +x race\_images.sh

./race\_images.sh

```
e755eef3619b: Pull complete
f162631af00d: Pull complete
f162631af0d: Pull complete
f1626331af0d: Pull complete
f
d099f1c65c71: Pull complete
793aca09ae05: Pull complete
793aca09ae05: Pull complete
19aca09ae05: Pull complete
19gest: shaz25c;7dcfc1a873bd69c70c6bd3f025092d79dedb3704c2b79fb9c8b801fb30a4549d
Status: Downloaded newer image for registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_ar_sdk
registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_ar_sdk
Pulling registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_scene_sdk...
race_scene_sdk: Pulling from custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race
80c01a0ec4re: Pull complete
c3932fe4e97a: Pull complete
c3932fe4e97a: Pull complete
2322fe4e97a: Pull complete
212db4fefa93: Pull complete
212db4fefa93: Pull complete
212db4fefa93: Pull complete
212db4fefa93: Pull complete
dad699b28826: Pull complete
dad699b28826: Pull complete
d64cfd4f57c4: Pull complete
d64cfd4f57c4: Pull complete
d64cfd4f57c4: Pull complete
d64cfd4f57c4: Pull complete
d64c69d193c3: Pull complete
d64c89910b3c3: Pull complete
d76c510ff9a7f: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
d92cd2b87d1b: Pull complete
d914e11d6c56: Pull complete
```

#### 2.3.2. 创建局域网

#### 创建自定义网络

docker network create --subnet=192.168.100.0/24 race\_net

System-Product-Name:~/workspace/uav\_competition\_2\$ docker network create --subnet=192.168.100.0/24 race\_net 1dbda1807ce75f5ab7487fd3b34cc0251822737a1b4aca70d7d0151ced4aef3f

### docker network inspect race net

### 2.3.3. 启动 SDK 服务

### 新建启动脚本 start\_race.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

# Function to check the last command status and exit if it failed

check_status() {

    if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then

        echo "Error: $1 failed"

        exit 1

    fi

}

# Run the first container

docker run -d --entrypoint /manager/run.sh --name race_scene_sdk_container

uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:scene

check_status "docker run race_scene_sdk_container"

# Connect the first container to the network

docker network connect race_net race_scene_sdk_container --ip 192.168.100.5
```

```
check status "docker network connect race scene sdk container"
# Run the second container
docker run -d --name race_car_sdk_container
uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:cars
check_status "docker run race_car_sdk_container"
# Connect the second container to the network
docker network connect race_net race_car_sdk_container --ip 192.168.100.2
check_status "docker network connect race_car_sdk_container"
# Run the third container
docker run -d --name race_drone_sdk_container
uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:drones
check_status "docker run race_drone_sdk_container"
# Connect the third container to the network
docker network connect race_net race_drone_sdk_container --ip 192.168.100.3
check_status "docker network connect race_drone_sdk_container"
# 如果有权限问题, 可以手动去创建
if [ ! -d "/home/race_log" ]; then
  echo "Directory /home/race_log does not exist. Creating it..."
  mkdir -p /home/race_log
fi
# Run the fourth container
#docker run -d --name race_user_sdk_container -v /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro -v
/etc/timezone:/etc/timezone:ro
uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav_challenge_2024/sdk:user
docker run -d -p 8888:8888 --name race_user_sdk_container \
  --network race net --ip 192.168.100.4 \
  -e ROS_MASTER_URI=http://192.168.100.4:11311 \
  -e ROS_IP=192.168.100.4 \
  -v /home/race_log:/config \
```

```
-v /etc/localtime:/etc/localtime:ro \
-v /etc/timezone:/etc/timezone:ro \
marcobright2023/mtuav-competition-2024:user
check_status "docker run race_user_sdk_container"

# Connect the fourth container to the network

#docker network connect race_net race_user_sdk_container --ip 192.168.100.4

#check_status "docker network connect race_user_sdk_container"

echo "All commands executed successfully"
```

### 将以上内容复制到文件

#可以使用 docker ps 查看当前启用的容器

### 执行脚本

```
chmod +x start_race.sh
./start_race.sh
```

mu@mu-System-Product-Name:~/workspace/uav\_competition\_2\$ ./start\_race.sh e5d0beea3da0a22875ec11d11bae3598d57f93dcb2c239a10d46e6e9cc1c8dc4 228d10c563dc0b77d268d3a635246228384f0aabb88069ec38eecd507e6da8f5 b8a9708a39857694375d64e885d05a8e2219ddce6e10b3fe3c0208bae2fb5417 58cc64a809fc80b455c9f43df3acf50c1792b76b2564657d7627eec79e3ef27e All commands executed successfully

```
nu@mu-System-Product-Name:~/workspace/uav_competition_2$ docker network inspect race_net
                         "Name": "race_net",
"Id": "1dbda1807ce75f5ab7487fd3b34cc0251822737a1b4aca70d7d0151ced4aef3f",
"Created": "2024-08-15T15:54:47.916562322+08:00",
"Scope": "local",
"Driver": "bridge",
                          "EnableIPv6": false,
                       "Enable!| ..
"IPAM": {
    "Driver": "default",
    "Options": {},
    "Config": [
                                                                      "Subnet": "192.168.100.0/24"
                        "Attachable": false,
                         "Ingress": false,
"ConfigFrom": {
    "Network": ""
                         "ConfigUnly": false, "Containers": {
                                          "228d10c563dc0b77d268d3a635246228384f0aabb88069ec38eecd507e6da8f5": {
                                                       "Name": "race_car_sdk_container",
"EndpointID": "efbc793b22790b8b99b0530c931baf2ab64023edd317cd234f3f47c0bed7c1b4",
"MacAddress": "02:42:c0:a8:64:02",
"IPv4Address": "192.168.100.2/24",
"IPv6Address": ""

};

"58cc64a809fc80b455c9f43df3acf50c1792b76b2564657d7627eec79e3ef27e": {
    "Name": "race_user_sdk_container",
    "EndpointID": "227161a9a6850d5780112522e6944c632072164456a95522f1adb4320490fdac",
    "MacAddress": "02:42:c0:a8:64:04",
    "IPv4Address": "192.168.100.4/24",
    "IPv6Address": "192.168.100.4/24",
    "IPv
                                        },
"b8a9708a39857694375d64e885d05a8e2219ddce6e10b3fe3c0208bae2fb5417": {
                                                       },
"e5d0beea3da0a22875ec11d11bae3598d57f93dcb2c239a10d46e6e9cc1c8dc4": {
                                                       "Name": "race_scene_sdk_container",
"EndpointID": "c9d72d4a0e312e709bd94920c185f4bfe8752857ca032a2e37459bc2e5b79924",
"MacAddress": "02:42:c0:a8:64:05",
"IPv4Address": "192.168.100.5/24",
"IPv6Address": ""
                         },
"Options": {},
"Labels": {}
```

#### 2.3.4. 关闭 SDK 服务

### 新建脚本 stop\_race.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

# Function to check the last command status and exit if it failed
check_status() {
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Error: $1 failed"
```

```
exit 1
  fi
# Stop and remove the first container
docker stop race_scene_sdk_container
check_status "docker stop race_scene_sdk_container"
docker rm race_scene_sdk_container
check_status "docker rm race_scene_sdk_container"
# Stop and remove the second container
docker stop race_car_sdk_container
check_status "docker stop race_car_sdk_container"
docker rm race_car_sdk_container
check_status "docker rm race_car_sdk_container"
# Stop and remove the third container
docker stop race_drone_sdk_container
check_status "docker stop race_drone_sdk_container"
docker rm race_drone_sdk_container
check_status "docker rm race_drone_sdk_container"
# Stop and remove the fourth container
docker stop race_user_sdk_container
check_status "docker stop race_user_sdk_container"
docker rm race_user_sdk_container
check_status "docker rm race_user_sdk_container"
echo "All containers have been stopped and removed successfully."
```

### 执行脚本

```
chmod +x start_race.sh
chmod +x stop_race.sh
./stop_race.sh

#可以自行设置是否删除容器, 正常来讲 race_user_sdk_container 镜像可以重复使用, 其他
三个镜像每次使用都需要新建进行初始化
```

```
mu@mu-System-Product-Name:~/workspace/uav_competition_2$ ./stop_race.sh
race_scene_sdk_container
race_scene_sdk_container
race_car_sdk_container
race_drone_sdk_container
race_drone_sdk_container
race_drone_sdk_container
race_user_sdk_container
race_user_sdk_container
All containers have been stopped and removed.
```

#### 2.3.5. 验证 SDK 服务是否成功

### 查看并进入容器

#### docker ps

```
mu@mu-System-Product-Name:-/workspace/uav_competition_2$ docker ps

CONTAINER ID IMAGE

D STATUS PORTS NAMES

58cc64a809fc registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_user_sdk "/ros_entrypoint.sh" 9 minu
tes ago Up 9 minutes race_user_sdk_container
bas9708a3998 registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_drone_sdk "/drone/run.sh /bin/..." 9 minu
tes ago Up 9 minutes race_drone_sdk_container
228d10c563dc registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_car_sdk "/ros_entrypoint.sh" 9 minu
tes ago Up 9 minutes race_car_sdk_container
e5d0beea3da0 registryonline-hulk.sankuai.com/custom_prod/com.sankuai.udm.udss/race:race_car_sdk "/manager/run.sh" 9 minu
tes ago Up 9 minutes race_car_sdk_container
```

docker exec -it race\_user\_sdk\_container bash

```
mu@mu-System-Product-Name:~/workspace/uav_competition_2$ docker exec -it race_user_sdk_container bash
root@58cc64a809fc:/# ls
bin config etc lib lib64 media opt root run srv top
boot dev home lib32 libx32 mnt proc ros_entrypoint.sh sbin sys usr
```

#### 查看 SDK 服务是否启动

```
ps aux
# 如果进程中包含
/home/sim_competition_sdk/devel/lib/user_pkg/competition_msg_handler 与
#/home/sim_competition_sdk/devel/lib/user_pkg/map_client_node __name:,表示 SDK 服务启动成功
# 也可以使用 ros 指令查看
rosnode list
```

```
root@91e7a37db000:/# rosnode list
/competition_msg_handler_node
/map_client_node
/race_monitor_node
/rosout
root@91e7a37db000:/# |
```

# 2.4. 联网版说明

联网版是选手最终提交的版本,选手需要提交包含其自身代码和程序的镜像。

- 选手必须将比赛代码拷贝到容器 race\_user\_sdk\_container 的/home/目录下进行调试,该容器由脚本 start\_race.sh 启动的。调试完成后将比赛程序以及所需的库文件,配置文件等,保留在/home 目录下(也可以在 home 下新建目录)
- 在 home 目录下我们提供了名为 run.sh 的文件,选手必须将比赛程序的启动方式写入到 run.sh 文件中,这样才能保证下次启动时,会自动执行比赛程序。

```
root@91e7a37db000:/home# ll

total 16

drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Aug 22 14:52 ./

drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Aug 22 14:47 ../

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 116 Aug 22 14:52 run.sh*

drwxr-xr-x 6 root root 4096 Aug 21 15:31 sdk_for_use/

root@91e7a37db000:/home#
```

run.sh 内容如下

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "正在执行比赛程序"
# 在这里添加您的比赛程序代码
echo "程序执行完毕"
```

● 将 user 打包为镜像(详情见 **5.提交方法**),然后提交

# 3. 协议与接口

# 3.1. 数据结构

3.1.1. 地图数据

| 用途   | 类型 ROS servic<br>e | QueryVoxel.srv 定义   | 说明  |
|------|--------------------|---|---|
| 地图查询 | QueryVoxel.srv     | float32 x float32 y float32 z user_pkg/Voxel voxel bool success  Voxel.msg:  float32 distance float32 cur_height uint16 height uint8 semantic | 主要功能:  ● 客户端发送一个三维坐标(x, y, z)。  ● 服务器根据这个坐标查询相应的体素数据,并返回体素数据和操作成功状态。  注: 具体的参数 srv 类型定义,可在容器 race_user_sdk_container 的/home/sdk_for_user/srv 自行查看 |

# 3.1.2. 用户控制指令

| J.1.Z. /11/ | 1エル11日 〈  |                                    |                                     |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|             |   | UserCmdRequest.msg                 | peer_id:选手端 id                      |
|             |   | uint32 peer_id<br>string task_guid | task_guid:该次任务的全<br>局唯一标识符          |
|             |   | # UserCmdType<br>uint8 type        | 二者都可从 json 文件(需进入容器                 |
|             |   | uint8 USER_CMD_NONE = 0 uint8      | race_user_sdk_container<br>,配置文件路径为 |
|             | 发<br>布 /cmd_ user_pkg::UserCm USER_CMD_DRONE_EXEC_FOL | USER_CMD_DRONE_EXEC_ROUTE = 1      | /config/config.json) 中读取:           |
| 发           |   | uint8                              | msg.peer_id =                       |
|             |   | USER_CMD_CAR_EXEC_ROUTE = 2 uint8  | config.getPeerId();                 |
| 指 exec<br>令 | dRequest  | USER_CMD_MOVE_DRONE_ON_CA          | msg.task_guid = config.getGuid();   |
|             |   | R = 3                              | 命令类型 type:                          |
|             |   | uint8 USER_CMD_MOVE_DRONE_ON_BIR   | 1: 飞机航线下发                           |
|             |   | THPLACE = 4                        | 2: 小车轨迹下发                           |
|             |   | uint8 USER_CMD_MOVE_CARGO_IN_DR    | 3: 将飞机移动到小车上,<br>飞机必须在出生地才能         |
|             |   | ONE = 5                            | 执行                                  |
|             |   | uint8 USER_CMD_DRONE_RELEASE_CAR   | 4: 将飞机移动到出生                         |
|             |   | GO = 6                             | 地 ,飞机必须在小车上<br>才能执行                 |
|             |   | uint8                              | \1 BC1\(\lambda\)                   |

|        |                               | USER_CMD_DRONE_BATTERY_REP LACEMENT = 7  DroneWayPointInfo drone_way_point_info CarRouteInfo car_route_info BindDrone binding_drone UnBindInfo unbind_info BindCargo binding_cargo DroneMsg drone_msg  | 5: 将货物装到飞机里,飞机必须在上货点且在小车上6: 飞机释放货物,飞机必须在货物 不知货点 且飞机上装载有货物7: 飞机换电指令每一个参数(oneof args): 前五个参数易于匹配,最后一个合数为是正配,最后一个位的e_msg参数绑定,并令。注: 具体的参数 msg 类型定义,可在容器 race_user_sdk_container的/home/sdk_for_user/msg自行查看 |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 返回指令结果 | user_pkg::UserCm<br>dResponse | user_pkg::UserCmdResponse  # CmdResponseType uint8 type uint8 CMD_RESP_SUCCESS = 0 uint8 ERROR_TYPE_DRONE_NOT_READY = 1 # 飞机不是 ready 状态 uint8 ERROR_TYPE_DRONE_PLAN_ROUT E_VERIFICATION_FAILED = 2 # 飞 机航线校验失败 uint8 ERROR_TYPE_CAR_CANNOT_EXEC UTE_RELEASE_OPERATION = 3 # 飞 机无法执行释放动作 uint8 ERROR_TYPE_DRONE_NOT_ON_AV IATION_OPERATION_POINT = 4 # 飞机不在航空作业点 uint8 ERROR_TYPE_DRONE_NOT_ON_BI | 详细信息 uint8 type 0: 成功 1:飞机不是 ready 状态 2:飞机不是 ready 状态 2:飞机航线校验失败 3:飞机无法执行释放动作 4:飞机不在航空作业点 5:飞机不在出生地 6:飞机不在出货点 7:飞机不在卸货站 8:飞机绑定了其他少车 10:飞机未绑定货物 11:飞机无法执行换电 操作 12:小车不是 ready 状态 13:小车规划路径校验             |

RTHPLACE = 5 # 飞 机不在出生地 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_NOT\_ON\_LO ADING\_CARGO\_STATION = 6 # 飞机不在上货点 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_NOT\_ON\_UN LOADING\_CARGO\_STATION = 7 # 飞机不在卸货站 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_BINDING\_O THER CARGO = 8 机绑定了其他货物 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_BINDING\_O THER CAR = 9# 飞 机绑定了其他小车 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_NO\_BINDIN  $G_CARGO = 10$ 机未绑定货物 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_CANNOT\_EX ECUTE\_BATTERY\_REPLACEMENT = 11 # 飞机无法执行换电操作 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CAR\_NOT\_READY = # 小车不是 ready 状态 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CAR\_PLAN\_ROUTE\_ VERIFICATION\_FAILED = 13 # 小 车规划路径校验失败 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CAR\_HAVE\_OTHER\_ DRONE = 14# 小车 上有其他飞机 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CAR\_NOT\_ON\_LOAD

ING\_CARGO\_STATION = 15

ERROR\_TYPE\_NO\_BINDING\_CAR\_A

# 小车不在上货点

ND DRONE = 16

uint8

失败

14: 小车上有其他飞机

15: 小车不在上货点

16: 飞机和小车不是绑

定关系

17: 货物不是 NOT\_STARTED 状态

18: 货物不是配送状态

19: 货物被送至错误的

目的地

20: 上货点没有飞机

21: 上货点没有小车

22: 飞机在飞行中释放

了货物

string description

机和小车不是绑定关系 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CARGO\_NO\_NOT\_ST ARTED = 17# 货物 不是 NOT\_STARTED 状态 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CARGO\_NO\_DELIVE RY = 18# 货物 不是配送状态 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_CARGO\_WRONG\_DE STINATION = 19 # 货 物被送至错误的目的地 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_LOADING\_CARGO\_S TATION\_NO\_DRONE = 20 # 上 货点没有飞机 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_LOADING\_CARGO\_S TATION\_NO\_CAR = 21 # 上 货点没有小车 uint8 ERROR\_TYPE\_DRONE\_IN\_FLYING\_ RELEASE\_CARGO = 22 # 飞机 在飞行中释放了货物 string description

### 3.1.3. 全局信息数据

| 用途     | 对应的 R<br>OS topic   | 类型 ROS m<br>essage          | PanoramicInfo.msg<br>定义   | 说明   |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 订阅全局信息 | /panoram<br>ic_info | user_pkg::Pa<br>noramicInfo | DronePhysicalStatus[] drones CarPhysicalStatus[] ca rs BillStatus[] bills EventMsg[] events float64 score | DronePhysicalStatus:数组包含所有飞机信息,单个飞机信息如下: string sn uint64 timestamp uint32 peer_id string task_guid DynamicPosition pos #飞机位置 # DroneWorkState |

uint8 drone\_work\_state #飞机状态
uint8 UNKOWN = 0
uint8 READY = 1
uint8 TAKEOFF = 2
uint8 FLYING = 3
uint8 LANDING = 4
uint8 CHARGING\_BATTERY = 5
uint8 LOADING\_CARGO = 6
uint8 ERROR = 10

float64 remaining\_capacity #剩余电量
string description

CarPhysicalStatus:数组包含所有小车信息,单个小车信息如下:

string sn

int32 bind\_cargo\_id #绑定的货物 id

uint64 timestamp
uint32 peer\_id
string task\_guid
DynamicPosition pos #小车位置

# CarWorkState
uint8 car\_work\_state #小车状态
uint8 CAR\_UNKOWN = 0
uint8 CAR\_READY = 1
uint8 CAR\_READY = 1
uint8 CAR\_READY = 1
string description

BillStatus:数组包含所有订单信息,单个订单信息如下:

#绑定在小车上的

uint64 index #订单编号 Position target\_pos #目标位置

string drone\_sn

飞机 sn 若无 则为 none

# WaybillStatusuint8 statusuint8 BILL\_UNKOWN = 0

wint8 NOT\_STARTED = 1
wint8 DELIVERY = 2
wint8 OVER = 3
wint8 BILL\_ERROR = 5

DynamicPosition dynamic\_position
EventMsg:数组包含当前发生的事件信息,单个事件信息如下:
float64 score #当前事件的得分如订单送达+1飞机碰撞-50
string event\_type #事件类型
string description #具体描述
int64 timestamp

score: 从任务开始到当前时刻的总

# 3.2. API **说明**

比赛所使用的 SDK 接口采用了通过 ROS Topic 与 Service 两种方式来实现,因此选手需要自行实现 ROS Node 来完成交互的过程。

### 3.2.1. Topic 列表

| Topic 名<br>称 | 消息类型                          | 发布者                              | 订阅者                              | 简要描述                                      |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| /cmd_exec    | user_pkg::UserCm<br>dRequest  | 选手自定义                            | competition_msg_ha<br>ndler_node | 下发无人机,小车<br>运动轨迹以及其<br>他指令【详情见 3.<br>1.2】 |
| /cmd_resp    | user_pkg::UserCm<br>dResponse | competition_msg_h<br>andler_node | 选手自定义                            | 返回选手指令的<br>执行结果【详情见<br>3.1.2】             |

| /panorami<br>c_info | user_pkg::Panoram<br>icInfo | competition_msg_h<br>andler_node | 选手自定义 | 获取比赛所需全<br>局信息<br>【详情见 3.1.3】 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|

### 3.2.2. Service 列表

| Service 名称  | 服务类型               | 提供者                 | 请求者   | 简要描述               |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|
| query_voxel | QueryVoxel.s<br>rv | map_client_<br>node | 选手自定义 | 查询体素等数据【详情见 3.1.1】 |

### 3.2.3. 创建 ROS NodeHandler 示例

包括发布者,订阅者, service client。

### ros::NodeHandle nh;

ros::Publisher cmd\_pub = nh.advertise<user\_pkg::UserCmdRequest>("/cmd\_exec", 10000); //建立一个发布者,用于发布/cmd\_exec

ros::Subscriber info\_sub = nh.subscribe("/panoramic\_info", 10, panoramicInfoCallback); //建立一个订阅者,用于订阅/panoramic\_info

ros::Subscriber cmd\_resp\_sub = nh.subscribe("/cmd\_resp", 10, cmdResponseCallback); // 建立一个订阅者,用于订阅/cmd\_resp

ros::ServiceClient map\_client = nh.serviceClient<user\_pkg::QueryVoxel>("query\_voxel"); //建立 一个 service client,发送 query\_voxel 请求

### 3.2.4. 控制指令示例

发布命令需填充 user pkg::UserCmdRequest msg 字段

| 序号 | 指令                          | 描述            | 举例说明   |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1  | USER_CMD_CAR_EXEC<br>_ROUTE | 将小车移动到<br>上货点 | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_CA R_EXEC_ROUTE; msg.car_route_info.carSn = car_sn; user_pkg::Position load_cargo_pos;</pre> |

|   |                                  |   | load_cargo_pos.x = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().x; load_cargo_pos.y = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().y; load_cargo_pos.z = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().z;  msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(car_start_pos); msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(load_cargo_pos); msg.car_route_info.yaw = 0.0; LOG(INFO) << "Publishing UserCmdRequest message for car to load cargo point";  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
|   |                                  |   | LOG(INFO) << " car_sn: " << car_sn;  LOG(INFO) << " car route info:" << msg.car_route_in  fo;  cmd_pub.publish(msg);   |
| 2 | USER_CMD_MOVE_DR<br>ONE_ON_CAR   | 将飞机移动到<br>小车上<br>小车必须在上<br>货点                       | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_M OVE_DRONE_ON_CAR; msg.binding_drone.car_sn = car_sn; msg.binding_drone.drone_sn = drone_sn; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f or bind drone to car"; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " car_sn: " &lt;&lt; car_sn; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " drone_sn: " &lt;&lt; drone_sn; cmd_pub.publish(msg);</pre>   |
| 3 | USER_CMD_MOVE_CA<br>RGO_IN_DRONE | 将货物绑定到<br>飞机上<br>飞机和小车必<br>须在上货点,<br>并且飞机和小<br>车已绑定 | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_M OVE_CARGO_IN_DRONE; msg.binding_cargo.cargo_id = config.getWaybillParamLi st()[0].cargoParam.index; msg.binding_cargo.drone_sn = drone_sn; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f or bind cargo to drone"; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " cargo_id: " &lt;&lt; msg.binding_cargo.ca rgo_id; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " drone_sn: " &lt;&lt; drone_sn; cmd_pub.publish(msg);</pre> |
| 4 | USER_CMD_CAR_EXEC<br>_ROUTE      | 将小车移动到<br>航空作业区                                     | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_CA</pre>   |

|   |  |               | D EVEC DOLLTE.   |
|---|--|---------------|--|
|   |  |               | R_EXEC_ROUTE;  |
|   |  |               | msg.car_route_info.carSn = car_sn;   |
|   |  |               | <pre>user_pkg::Position load_cargo_pos;<br/>load_cargo_pos.x = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().x;<br/>load_cargo_pos.y = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().y;</pre>  |
|   |  |               | load_cargo_pos.z = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().z;  |
|   |  |               | <pre>msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(load_cargo_po s); msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(car_start_pos); msg.car_route_info.yaw = 0.0; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f or car to return to takeoff point"; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " car_sn: " &lt;&lt; car_sn;</pre> |
|   |  |               | LOG(INFO) << " car route info:" << msg.car_route_in fo;  |
|   |  |               | cmd_pub.publish(msg);  |
|   |  |               | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId();</pre>  |
|   | USER_CMD_DRONE_E<br>XEC_ROUTE          | 给飞机下发航<br>线送货 | msg.task_guid = config.getGuid();  |
|   |  |               | msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_DR   |
|   |  |               | ONE_EXEC_ROUTE;  |
|   |  |               | msg.drone_way_point_info.droneSn = drone_sn;   |
|   |  |               | <pre>user_pkg::DroneWayPoint takeoff_point; takeoff_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT</pre>  |
|   |  |               | _TAKEOFF;  |
|   |  |               | takeoff_point.timeoutsec = 1000;   |
| 5 |  |               | <pre>msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(takeoff     _point);</pre>   |
|   | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | 5,7,05        | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint takeoff_air_point;   |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POI<br>NT_FLYING;  |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.pos.x = car_start_pos.x;   |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.pos.y = car_start_pos.y;   |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.pos.z = -145;  |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.v = 10.0;  |
|   |  |               | takeoff_air_point.timeoutsec = 1000;   |
|   |  |               | <pre>msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(takeoff _air_point);</pre>   |
|   |  |               | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint last_flying_point;   |

```
last_flying_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POI
NT FLYING;
last_flying_point.pos.x = config.getWaybillParamList()
[0].targetPosition.x;
last_flying_point.pos.y = config.getWaybillParamList()
[0].targetPosition.y;
last_flying_point.pos.z = config.getWaybillParamList()
[0].targetPosition.z - 5;
last_flying_point.v = 10.0;
last_flying_point.timeoutsec = 1000;
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point1;
flying_point1.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT
_FLYING;
flying_point1.pos.x = takeoff_air_point.pos.x + (last_flyi
ng_point.pos.x - takeoff_air_point.pos.x) / 3;
flying_point1.pos.y = takeoff_air_point.pos.y + (last_flyi
ng_point.pos.y - takeoff_air_point.pos.y) / 3;
flying_point1.pos.z = -145;
flying_point1.v = 10.0;
flying_point1.timeoutsec = 1000;
msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_
point1);
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point2;
flying_point2.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT
_FLYING;
flying_point2.pos.x = flying_point1.pos.x + (last_flying_
point.pos.x - takeoff_air_point.pos.x) / 3;
flying_point2.pos.y = flying_point1.pos.y + (last_flying_
point.pos.y - takeoff_air_point.pos.y) / 3;
flying_point2.pos.z = -145;
flying_point2.v = 10.0;
flying_point2.timeoutsec = 1000;
msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_
point2);
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point3;
flying_point3.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT
_FLYING;
flying_point3.pos.x = flying_point2.pos.x + (last_flying_
point.pos.x - flying_point2.pos.x) * 1;
flying_point3.pos.y = flying_point2.pos.y + (last_flying_
point.pos.y - flying_point2.pos.y) * 1;
```

|   |                  |        | flying_point3.pos.z = -145;  |
|---|------------------|--------|--|
|   |                  |        | flying_point3.v = 10.0;  |
|   |                  |        | flying_point3.timeoutsec = 1000;   |
|   |                  |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_                                 |
|   |                  |        | point3);   |
|   |                  |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(last_fly                                |
|   |                  |        | ing_point);  |
|   |                  |        | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint landing_point;   |
|   |                  |        | <pre>landing_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT _LANDING;</pre>             |
|   |                  |        | landing_point.timeoutsec = 1000;   |
|   |                  |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(landing                                 |
|   |                  |        | _point); LOG(INFO) << "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f                           |
|   |                  |        | or drone to takeoff and flying and land";  |
|   |                  |        | LOG(INFO) << " drone_sn: " << msg.drone_way_poin                                     |
|   |                  |        | t_info.droneSn;  |
|   |                  |        | LOG(INFO) << " drone way point info:" << msg.dro                                     |
|   |                  |        | ne_way_point_info;   |
|   |                  |        | cmd_pub.publish(msg);  |
|   |                  |        | user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg   |
|   |                  |        | <pre>msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid();</pre>       |
|   |                  |        | msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_DR                                     |
|   |                  | 飞机卸货   | ONE_RELEASE_CARGO;   |
| 6 | USER_CMD_DRONE_R | 飞机已经降落 | msg.drone_msg.drone_sn;  |
|   | ELEASE_CARGO     | 在目的地   | LOG(INFO) << "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f                                    |
|   |                  |        | or drone to release cargo";  |
|   |                  |        | LOG(INFO) << " drone_sn: " << msg.drone_msg.dron                                     |
|   |                  |        | e_sn;  |
|   |                  |        | cmd_pub.publish(msg);  |
|   |                  |        | user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg   |
|   |                  |        | <pre>msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid();</pre>       |
|   |                  |        | msg.task_guid = conng.getGuid();<br>msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_DR |
|   |                  |        | ONE_EXEC_ROUTE;  |
| 7 | USER_CMD_DRONE_E |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.droneSn = drone_sn;   |
|   | XEC_ROUTE        | 线返航    |  |
|   |                  |        | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint takeoff_point;   |
|   |                  |        | takeoff_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT                                  |
|   |                  |        | _TAKEOFF;  |
|   |                  |        | takeoff_point.timeoutsec = 1000;   |

```
msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(takeoff
_point);
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint takeoff_air_point;
takeoff_air_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POI
NT FLYING;
takeoff_air_point.pos.x = config.getWaybillParamList()
[0].targetPosition.x;
takeoff_air_point.pos.y = config.getWaybillParamList()
[0].targetPosition.y;
takeoff_air_point.pos.z = -145;
takeoff_air_point.v = 10.0;
takeoff_air_point.timeoutsec = 1000;
msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(takeoff
_air_point);
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint last_flying_point;
last_flying_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POI
NT_FLYING;
last_flying_point.pos.x = car_start_pos.x;
last_flying_point.pos.y = car_start_pos.y;
last_flying_point.pos.z = -20;
last_flying_point.v = 10.0;
last_flying_point.timeoutsec = 1000;
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point1;
flying_point1.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT
FLYING;
flying_point1.pos.x = takeoff_air_point.pos.x + (last_flyi)
ng_point.pos.x - takeoff_air_point.pos.x) / 3;
flying_point1.pos.y = takeoff_air_point.pos.y + (last_flyi
ng_point.pos.y - takeoff_air_point.pos.y) / 3;
flying_point1.pos.z = -145;
flying_point1.v = 10.0;
flying_point1.timeoutsec = 1000;
msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_
point1);
user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point2;
flying_point2.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT
_FLYING;
flying_point2.pos.x = flying_point1.pos.x + (last_flying_
point.pos.x - takeoff_air_point.pos.x) / 3;
flying_point2.pos.y = flying_point1.pos.y + (last_flying_
```

|   |                   |        | point.pos.y - takeoff_air_point.pos.y) / 3;               |
|---|-------------------|--------|---|
|   |                   |        | flying_point2.pos.z = -145;                               |
|   |                   |        | flying_point2.v = 10.0;                                   |
|   |                   |        | flying_point2.timeoutsec = 1000;                          |
|   |                   |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_      |
|   |                   |        | point2);  |
|   |                   |        |   |
|   |                   |        | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint flying_point3;                    |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT       |
|   |                   |        | _FLYING;  |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.pos.x = flying_point2.pos.x + (last_flying_ |
|   |                   |        | point.pos.x - flying_point2.pos.x) * 1;                   |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.pos.y = flying_point2.pos.y + (last_flying_ |
|   |                   |        | point.pos.y - flying_point2.pos.y) * 1;                   |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.pos.z = -145;                               |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.v = 10.0;                                   |
|   |                   |        |   |
|   |                   |        | flying_point3.timeoutsec = 1000;                          |
|   |                   |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(flying_      |
|   |                   |        | point3);  |
|   |                   |        | mag drang way point info way point much healt/lost fly    |
|   |                   |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(last_fly     |
|   |                   |        | ing_point);   |
|   |                   |        |   |
|   |                   |        | user_pkg::DroneWayPoint landing_point;                    |
|   |                   |        | landing_point.type = user_pkg::DroneWayPoint::POINT       |
|   |                   |        | _LANDING;   |
|   |                   |        | landing_point.timeoutsec = 1000;                          |
|   |                   |        | msg.drone_way_point_info.way_point.push_back(landing      |
|   |                   |        | _point);  |
|   |                   |        | LOG(INFO) << "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f         |
|   |                   |        | or drone to return";                                      |
|   |                   |        | LOG(INFO) << " drone_sn: " << msg.drone_way_poin          |
|   |                   |        | t_info.droneSn;   |
|   |                   |        | LOG(INFO) << " drone way point info:" << msg.dro          |
|   |                   |        | ne_way_point_info;  |
|   |                   |        | cmd_pub.publish(msg);                                     |
|   |                   |        | user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg                              |
|   |                   |        | msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId();                         |
|   |                   | 给小车下发轨 | msg.task_guid = config.getGuid();                         |
| 0 | USER_CMD_CAR_EXEC |        | msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_CA          |
| 8 | _ROUTE            | 迹移动到上货 | R_EXEC_ROUTE;   |
|   |                   | 点      | msg.car_route_info.carSn = car_sn;                        |
|   |                   |        |   |
|   |                   |        | user_pkg::Position load_cargo_pos;                        |
|   | I                 |        | <u> </u>  |

|    |  |                 | <pre>load_cargo_pos.x = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().x;<br/>load_cargo_pos.y = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().y;<br/>load_cargo_pos.z = config.getLoadingCargoPoint().z;<br/>msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(car_start_pos);<br/>msg.car_route_info.way_point.push_back(load_cargo_pos);<br/>msg.car_route_info.yaw = 0.0;<br/>LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Publishing UserCmdRequest message for car to load cargo point";<br/>LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " car_sn: " &lt;&lt; msg.car_route_info.carSn;<br/>LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " car route info:" &lt;&lt; msg.car_route_info.carSn;<br/>comd_pub.publish(msg);</pre> |
|----|--|-----------------|---|
| 9  | USER_CMD_DRONE_B<br>ATTERY_REPLACEMEN<br>T | 给飞机换电           | user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_DR ONE_BATTERY_REPLACEMENT; msg.drone_msg.drone_sn = drone_sn; LOG(INFO) << "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f or drone to battery replacement"; LOG(INFO) << " drone_sn: " << msg.drone_msg.dron e_sn; cmd_pub.publish(msg);  |
| 10 | USER_CMD_MOVE_DR<br>ONE_ON_BIRTHPLACE      | 飞机与小车解 绑,回到出生 点 | <pre>user_pkg::UserCmdRequest msg msg.peer_id = config.getPeerId(); msg.task_guid = config.getGuid(); msg.type = user_pkg::UserCmdRequest::USER_CMD_M OVE_DRONE_ON_BIRTHPLACE; msg.unbind_info.drone_sn = drone_sn; msg.unbind_info.car_sn = car_sn; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Publishing UserCmdRequest message f or drone to move on birthplace"; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " drone_sn: " &lt;&lt; msg.unbind_info.dro ne_sn; LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " car_sn: " &lt;&lt; msg.unbind_info.car_s n; cmd_pub.publish(msg);</pre>   |

订阅指令的执行结果 user\_pkg::UserCmdResponse

| 序号 | 结果         | 描述                         | 举例说明   |
|----|------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1  | uint8 type | 获取指令的执<br>行结果以及详<br>细的描述信息 | <pre>void cmdResponseCallback(const user_pkg::Use rCmdResponse::ConstPtr&amp; msg) {     cmd_response_type = msg-&gt;type;     LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Ros Received cmd respo nse:" &lt;&lt; cmd_response_type;     LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; " description: " &lt;&lt; msg-&gt; description; }</pre> |

# 3.2.5. 获取全局信息示例

订阅全景消息 user\_pkg::PanoramicInfo,全景消息会定时向用户发布

| 序号 | 结果                          | 描述                                   | 举例说明   |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1  | user_pkg::PanoramicIn<br>fo | 获取小车、无<br>人机、订单状<br>态以及当前事<br>件和总分信息 | user_pkg::PanoramicInfo::ConstPtr current_panoramic_i nfo; bool recevie_panoramic_info = false; void panoramicInfoCallback(const user_pkg::Panoramic Info::ConstPtr& msg) {     // LOG(INFO) << "Ros Received panoramic info";     recevie_panoramic_info = true;     current_panoramic_info = msg; //所有消息都更新在 该变量     car_physical_status = msg->cars; //获取所有小车信息     drone_sn = msg->drones[0].sn; //获取数组中 第一架飞机 sn     car_work_state = msg->cars[findCarIndexBySN(car_p hysical_status, car_sn[0])].car_work_state;     drone_current_pos = msg->drones[0].pos.position;     drone_work_state = msg->drones[0].drone_work_state; } |

# 3.2.6. 查询体素示例

通过服务 query\_voxel 查询体素信息

| 序号 | 指令          | 描述   | 举例说明  |
|----|-------------|------|---|
| 1  | query_voxel | 查询体素 | <pre>user_pkg::QueryVoxel srv;     srv.request.x = 1.0;     srv.request.y = 2.0;     srv.request.z = -3.0;  if (map_client.call(srv)) {         if (srv.response.success)         {             LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Query successful:";             LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Distance: " &lt;&lt; srv.response.voxel.distance;             LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Current Height: " &lt;&lt; srv.response.voxel.cur_height;             LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Height: " &lt;&lt; srv.response.voxel.height;             LOG(INFO) &lt;&lt; "Semantic: " &lt;&lt; srv.response.voxel.semantic;         }         else         {             LOG(ERROR) &lt;&lt; "Query failed.";         }         else         {             LOG(ERROR) &lt;&lt; "Failed to call service que ry_voxel";         } }</pre> |

### 通过 SDK 查询体素信息

SDK 存放的位置:运行容器后,在 race\_user\_sdk\_container 容器的/home/sdk\_for\_user/map\_client\_sdk/下

```
root@d56eabd5e277:/home/sdk_for_user/map_client_sdk# ls
for_cpp for_py
```

选手在开发时需自行将这些 SDK 文件拷贝到本地,可以使用 docker cp 指令(详细用法可自行谷歌)

● Python 方法

选手可参考 test map sdk.py 设计查询体素的方法

● C++方法

.h 文件中提供了数据结构和方法,选手可以参考 test\_map.cpp 设计查询体素的方法

3.2.7. 可视化界面使用示例

- 可视化服务器已经跟随 docker 镜像的启动而自动运行
- docker 容器在本机运行,选手只需要在浏览器输入 <u>http://localhost:8888</u>即可以打开可视化界面
- docker 容器远端主机运行,浏览器在本地主机上,**假设远端主机 ip 为 203.0.113.4** 
  - 远端主机和本地主机在同一个网段,选手需要在浏览器输入 http://203.0.113.4:8888,即可打开可视化界面
  - 远端主机和本地主机不在同一个网段,比如远端主机为学校某服务器(**假** 设其地址为 10.232.149.195:8080),需要使用端口转发(SSH 隧道)实现跨子网访问

```
ssh -L 8888:192.168.100.4:8888 username@10.232.149.195 -p 8088
```

Username 为 ssh 登陆的用户名,执行上述指令成功后,在本地浏览器输入 <u>http://localhost:8888</u>即可打开可视化界面。此时的可视化界面中并没有导入地图。

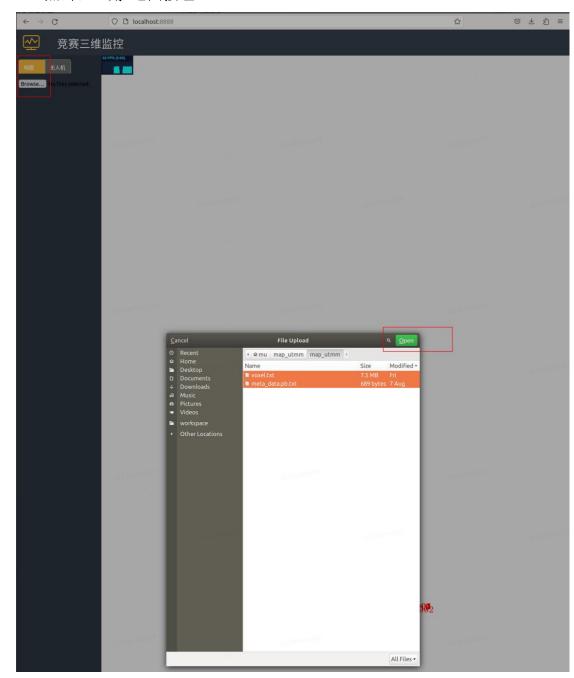
● 下载并导入地图包

地图文件存放位置:运行容器后,在 race\_user\_sdk\_container 容器的 /home/sdk\_for\_user/map\_utmm/下

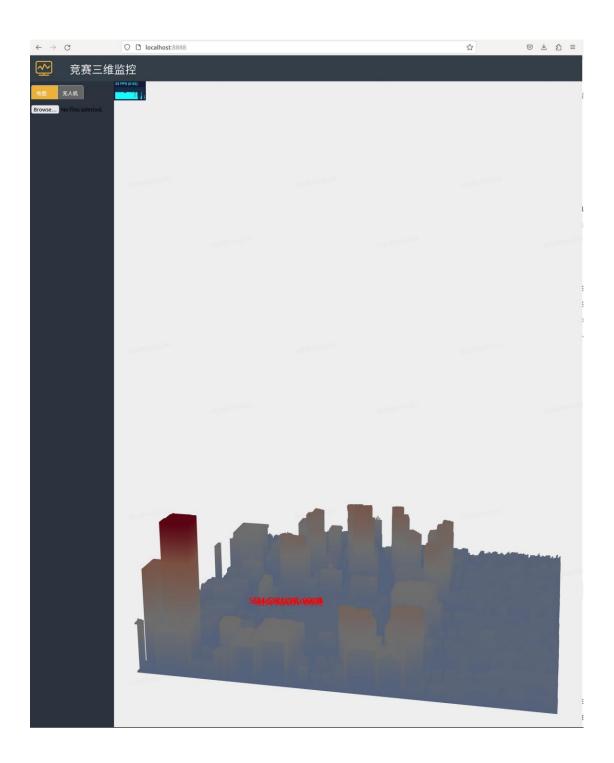
```
root@d56eabd5e277:/home/sdk_for_user/map_utmm# ls
meta_data.pb.txt voxel.txt
```

选手需要将这两个文件下载到浏览器的同一主机上,然后按照下面的方式加载这两个文件

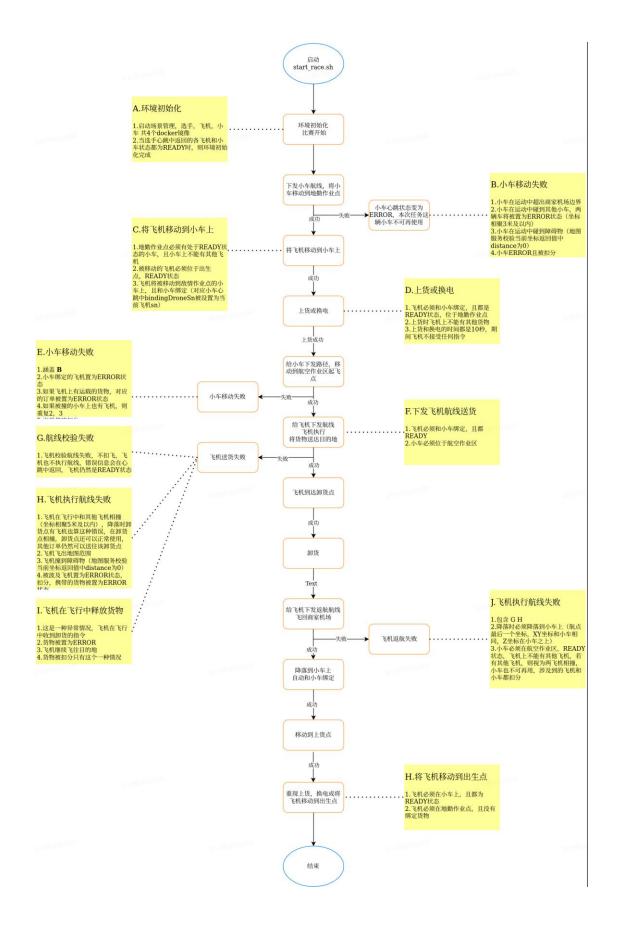
- 在浏览器打开可视化界面
- 点击左上角"地图按钮" --> "Browse"



■ 选择所有文件,点击"Open",效果如下



- 4. 业务流程与注意事项
- 4.1. 业务流程示意图



# 4.2. 飞机操作注意事项

- 在飞机故障、换电、上货时,飞机无法执行其他指令
- 选手向飞机下发指令时,必须检查是不是完整的指令,必须有起飞和降落的操作指令,否则飞机无法正常飞行,例如起飞、飞行点 1,飞行点 2.....飞行点 n、降落
- 选手应该合理规划飞机航线,飞机如果撞机,将不再执行其他指令
- 选手规划航线,应该关注飞机电量,避免飞机没电,出现坠机的情况。PS: 飞机飞行中每 10 秒损耗电量 1%;
- 飞机换电、上货时间为 10 秒;
- 飞机最大速度 10m/s;
- 选手应该合理设置飞机速度,避免在较短的航程内设置较大的速度,例如 (10,10,-10) --->(9,9,-10) 速度应该设置在 1m/s 左右,避免将速度设置为 10m/s 等情况;

# 4.3. 如何查看日志

- 所有的日志都存放在容器 race\_user\_sdk\_container 的/home/race\_log 目录下, 选手需要进入该容器查看
- 选手也可以在本地(宿主机)的/home/race log/目录下查看日志

# 5. 提交方法

使用单机版本调试好代码后,根据文档打包成 Docker 镜像,然后使用工具提交给比赛系统。步骤如下:

# 5.1. 安装 Docker (参考 2.2)

# 5.2. **创建** Docker 镜像

保证 race user sdk container 正在运行,然后执行以下指令

docker commit race user sdk container race user:xxxx

建议使用 race user, xxxx 选手可自定义

# 5.3. 登录腾讯云 Docker 服务

docker login uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com --username 'tcr\$use r' --password gXWWpxhO9igRnXzYYV58UexxS1Gw8VQY

### 5.4. 提交镜像到 Docker Hub

docker tag race\_user:appkeyuav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav\_challenge\_2024/appkey:tag

docker push uav-challenge.tencentcloudcr.com/uav\_challenge\_2024/appkey:tag

- appkey 需要从邮件中获取,**请各个团队妥善保存 appkey**(不可共享),tag 选手可自定义。
- 比赛系统会根据提交顺序运行镜像,并且计分。

# 5.5. 向竞赛系统提交比赛结果

提交工具存放的位置:运行容器后,在 race\_user\_sdk\_container 容器的 /home/sdk\_for\_user/docker\_submit\_tool/下

- 将 submit client 与 submit.sh 两个文件拷贝到本地
- 在命令行执行./submit.sh,可以查看到提交方法

```
test@MT-WS:/data1/map_client_sdk$ ./submit.sh
submit tools
usage:
    [IMPORTANT] Before using this script, edit with it text editor, and put your app-key and secret-key in AK and SK
    [IMPORTANT] Before submitting, you must commit your IMAGE to docker hub [https://hub.docker.com/], and make it public
    To query result: ./submit.sh query
    To submit image: ./submit.sh submit ImageName:ImageTag
```

# 5.6. 提交任务状态如下

WAITING: 等待执行,用户提交任务后,任务会进入等待队列,此时任务状态为 WAITING, 在 WAITING 期间,用户再次提交任务,新的任务会覆盖掉之前的任务,在等待队列中的位置并不发生变化

RUNNING:运行状态,当有空余的资源可供任务运行时,系统会运行等待队列中等待最久的任务,此时这个任务的状态变为 RUNNING

OVER:运行完成,状态变为 OVER

ERROR:运行异常,当选手提交的镜像有问题,导致任务无法正常运行时,任务结束,并变为 ERROR 状态

### 6. 常见问题

# 6.1. SDK 只有 C++版本吗?

比赛使用 ROS 进行了 API 的封装,选手可以使用 ROS 支持的任意语言进行开发,比较推荐 C++和 Python。

# 6.2. 飞机可以降落/停靠的位置有哪些?

飞机的起始位置、地勤作业区, 卸货区

# 6.3. 一次下发所有航线,还是得分段下发航线?

为了模拟真实运营,每次只能下发一架飞机的一条航线。多架飞机的航线下发需要调用多次下发函数。一架飞机的后续航线,需要根据飞机状态确认下发时机。

# 6.4. 如何知道在哪里取餐,以及送往何处?

开发者需要从配置文件读取取餐位置;送货点则是从订单信息中获取

# 6.5. 下发航线后,判断航线是否有效的标准是什么?

指令下发后,用户需要根据获取到的 PanoramicInfo 以及 UserCmdResponse 综合判断指令的执行结果。

# 6.6. 如何换电?

只有当飞机运动到装货点时,通过发布换电指令才能触发换电操作。

# 6.7. 装载货物与卸载货物的条件是什么?

装载货物:小车当前位置处于 Loading Cargo Point,且需将飞机绑定在小车上,否则无法装货。

卸载货物:飞机当前位置处于货物对应的 targetPosition,且货物绑定在飞机上,否则无法卸货。

# 6.8. 如何判断无人机相撞?

本次比赛统一定义无人机的安全间距为 5 米,如果两架无人机最短距离小于 5 米,会被判定为相撞,飞机状态转换为 CRASHED。注意:降落到距离很近的位置也会判定为相撞。

# 6.9. 如何判断小车相撞?

两车坐标点相距小于3米,会被判定为相撞。

# 6.10. 比赛时间说明

初赛 30min; 决赛 60min。正式比赛时间是 30min/60min,但是实际执行时间可能会超过这个数值,因此结果生成并反馈的时候可能大于 30min/60min

# 6.11. 决赛相对于初赛内容的变化有哪些?

- 1、比赛时间: 60min
- 2、比赛内容: 地图、货物等会有变化

# 6.12. 除了 ROS 外, 是否提供了其他 api 或者文件可以使用?

在容器 race\_user\_sdk\_container 的/home/sdk\_for\_user/目录下提供了供选手使用的其他文件

```
root@d04ea44fdee8:/home/sdk_for_user# ll

total 32

drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Aug 21 18:01 ./

drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Aug 22 17:13 ../

drwxrwxr-x 2 1005 1005 4096 Aug 21 17:57 docker_submit_tool/

drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Aug 21 18:00 map_client_sdk/

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 18:00 map_utmm/

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 18:00 msg/

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 21 18:00 srv/

root@d04ea44fdee8:/home/sdk_for_user#
```

- docker\_submit\_tool: 用于提交最终的比赛镜像
- map\_client\_sdk: 提供了查询体素的 C++方法和 python 方法
- msg: 比赛所需的 ROS topic 定义
- srv: 比赛所需的 ROS servic 定义

# 6.13. 比赛使用的 NED 坐标系介绍

NED(North-East-Down)坐标系是一种常用于航空航天和导航领域的地理坐标系。该坐标系基于地球表面定义,具有以下特点:

**原点**:通常选择在地球表面某一特定点,例如飞机或无人机的当前位置。 **轴方向**:

N轴(North):指向地理北极,即地球的北方向。

E轴(East):指向地理东极,即地球的东方向,与N轴和D轴垂直。

D轴(Down):指向地心方向,即垂直向下,与N轴和E轴垂直。

这种坐标系的优点在于其直观性,特别适合描述飞行器或移动物体在地球表面的运动和位置。NED 坐标系中的位置和运动描述通常包括三个分量:北向分量 (N)、东向分量 (E)和下向分量 (D)。

### 无人机中 NED 坐标理解

**机体坐标系:** 机体坐标系固连飞机,其原点 取在多旋翼的重心位置上。 x 轴在多旋翼对称平面内指向机头(机头方向与多旋+字形或 X 字形相关)。 z 轴 在飞机对称平面内,垂直轴向下。然后,按右手定则确定 y 轴 。

**地球固联坐标系:** 通常以多旋翼起飞位置作为坐标原点 。先让 x 轴在水平面内指向某一方向, z 轴垂直于地面向下。然后,按右手定则确定 y 轴,坐标原点还有用地心的? 比如 NED 坐标系为 x 轴为正北方向, y 轴为正东方向, z 轴指向下。

本次比赛中用到的地球固联坐标轴是 NED 坐标系,即 x, y, z 的方向固定不变

