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UORB 订阅发布实例

以下例子包含了飞控串口读取外部传感器数据,飞控开启一个进程读取外部传感器发布一个 UORB 主题,另一个进程订阅前一个进程发布的主题,还有就是订阅到的主题通过 mavlink 消息发送到地面站。走了一个完整的飞控数据链路(UORB 链路和 MAVLINK 链路)。

1 新增一个自定义 UORB 主题

在源码的 msg 文件夹下面是飞控所有的 UORB 主题

```
amov01@ubuntu:~/src/Firmware$ ls
build_px4fmu-v2_default eclipse.project
                                                   misc
circle.yml
                         Firmware.sublime-project msg
                                                                   test data
cmake
                         Images
                                                   NuttX
                                                                   Tools
CMakeLists.txt
                         integrationtests
                                                   nuttx-configs
                                                                  unittests
CONTRIBUTING.md
                         launch
                                                   package.xml
                                                                   Vagrantfile
                         LICENSE.md
Debug
                                                   posix-configs
                         Makefile
                                                   README.md
Documentation
eclipse.cproject
                         mavlink
                                                   ROMES
amov01@ubuntu:~/src/Firmware$
```

```
amov01@ubuntu:~/src/Firmware/msg$ ls
actuator_armed.msg
                                   optical_flow.msg
                                   output pwm.msg
actuator_controls.msg
actuator direct.msg
                                   parameter update.msg
                                   position setpoint.msg
actuator_outputs.msg
adc_report.msg
                                   position_setpoint_triplet.msg
airspeed.msg
                                   pwm_input.msg
att_pos_mocap.msg
                                   qshell_req.msg
battery_status.msg
                                   rc channels.msg
camera_trigger.msg
                                   rc parameter map.msg
CMakeLists.txt
                                   ros
CMakeLists.txt~
                                   safety.msq
                                   satellite info.msg
commander_state.msg
                                   sensor_accel.msg
control state.msg
cpuload.msg
                                   sensor_baro.msg
debug_key_value.msg
                                   sensor_combined.msg
differential_pressure.msg
                                   sensor_gyro.msg
distance_sensor.msg
                                   sensor_mag.msg
ekf2 innovations.msg
                                   servorail status.msg
ekf2 replay.msg
                                   subsystem info.msg
esc report.msg
                                   system power.msg
esc_status.msg
                                   tecs status.msg
estimator_status.msg
                                   telemetry_status.msg
fence.msg
                                   templates
fence_vertex.msg
                                   test motor.msg
filtered bottom flow.msg
                                   time offset.msg
                                   transponder_report.msg
follow target.msg
fw_pos_ctrl_status.msg
                                   uavcan_parameter_request.msg
```

可以看到 vehicle_global_position.msg 载具全球位置, vehicle_attitude.msg 载具姿态消息,这个姿态消息很重要如下所示:

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```
amov01@ubuntu:~/src/Firmware/msg$ cat vehicle_attitude.msg
# This is similar to the mavlink message ATTITUDE, but for onboard use */
# @warning roll, pitch and yaw have always to be valid, the rotation matrix and quaternion are optional
float32 roll  # Roll angle (rad, Tait-Bryan, NED)
float32 pitch  # Pitch angle (rad, Tait-Bryan, NED)
float32 yaw  # Yaw angle (rad, Tait-Bryan, NED)
float32 yaw  # Pitch body angular rate (rad/s, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 pitchspeed  # Pitch body angular rate (rad/s, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 yawspeed  # Yaw body angular rate (rad/s, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 yawspeed  # Pitch angular acceleration (rad/s^2, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 pitchacc  # Pitch angular acceleration (rad/s^2, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 yawacc  # Yaw angular acceleration (rad/s^2, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 yawacc  # Yaw angular acceleration (rad/s^2, x forward/y right/z down)
float32 rate_vibration  # Value between 0 and 1 indicating vibration. A value of 0 means no vibration, a value of 1 indicates unbearable vibration levels.
float32 accel_vibration  # Value between 0 and 1 indicating vibration. A value of 0 means no vibration, a value of 1 indicates unbearable vibration levels.
float32 mag_vibration  # Value between 0 and 1 indicating vibration. A value of 0 means no vibration, a value of 1 indicates unbearable vibration levels.
float32[3] rate_offsets # Offsets of the body angular rates from zero
float32[4]  # Rotation matrix, body to world, (Tait-Bryan, NED)
float32[7]  # Rotation matrix, body to world, (Tait-Bryan, NED)
float32[8]  # Compensated gravity vector
bool R_valid  # Rotation matrix valid
bool q_valid  # Quaternion valid
```

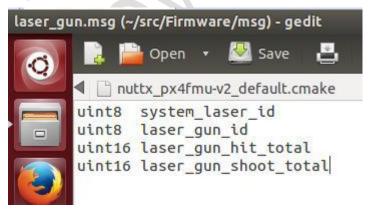
我们可以看到姿态的成员变量,包括横滚 roll, 俯仰 pitch,偏航 yaw, 横滚速度,俯仰速度等等相关姿态的数据。相关的加速度计,磁力计,陀螺仪经过算法滤波整合之后会发布姿态数据,而姿态控制进程会订阅这个 vehicle_attitude.msg 主题。这个模式很像 linux 的消息队列,或者进程间通信的手段。

1.1 自定义一个主题

我们在 msg 文件夹下面添加添加一个具体的消息,比如我们的消息是

```
amov01@ubuntu:~/src/Firmware/msg$ ls
actuator_armed.msg gps_inject_data.msg
actuator_controls.msg hil_sensor.msg
actuator_direct.msg home_position.msg
actuator_outputs.msg input_rc.msg
adc_report.msg laser_gun.msg
airspeed.msg laser_gun_shoot.msg
```

Laser_gun.msg 和 laser_gun_shoot.msg 消息。消息的成员函数可以参照其他原有的消息来写。 Msg 文件里面的成员如下:



这个结构体成员是自己定义的。

修改 cmakelist 脚本可以让这个消息生成相应的 uorb 头文件。这个 Cmakelinst 和 msg 消息是同目录的,我们修改如下:

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```
debug_key_value.msg
differential_pressure.msg
distance_sensor.msg
ekf2_innovations.msg
ekf2_replay.msg
esc_report.msg
esc_status.msg
estimator_status.msg
fence.msg
fence_vertex.msg
filtered_bottom_flow.msg
follow_target.msg
fw_pos_ctrl_status.msg
fw_virtual_attitude_setpoint.msg
fw_virtual_rates_setpoint.msg
geofence_result.msg
gps_dump.msg
gps_inject_data.msg
hil_sensor.msg
home_position.msg
input_rc.msg
laser_gun.msg
laser_gun_shoot.msg
```

相当于把消息名字添加到这个 Cmakelist 里面,在编译源码的是就把这个消息主题相应的.h 头文件自动写好了,不要我们自己写。到这里我们 make px4fun-v2_default 一把。然后在源码的~/src/Firmware/build_px4fmu-v2_default/src/modules/uORB/topics 这个文件夹下面可以看到我们自定义消息的头文件。

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```
#include <uORB/uORB.h>
#ifndef __cplusplus
#endif
#ifdef __cplusplus
struct __EXPORT laser_gun_s {
#else
struct laser_gun_s {
#endif
        uint64_t timestamp; // required for logger
        uint16_t laser_gun_hit_total;
        uint16_t laser_gun_shoot_total;
        uint8 t system laser id;
        uint8_t laser_gun_id;
        uint8_t _padding0[2]; // required for logger
#ifdef cplusplus
#endif
};
/* register this as object request broker structure */
ORB_DECLARE(laser_gun);
```

我们可以看到和我们在 msg 文件夹里面自定义成员的一样。而这个结构体名为 laser_gun_s,我们在以后的订阅发布进程里面,包含这个头文件就可以顺利使用了。

2 使用 uorb

2.1 发布一个自定义消息

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <termios.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <drivers/drv_hrt.h>
#include <systemlib/err.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <idoxide <id>Include <idoxide <id>Include <idoxide <id>Include <idoxide <id>Include <idoxide <idoxide
```

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```
static int daemon_task;
__EXPORT int laser_gun_main(int argc, char *argv[]);
int laser_gun_thread_main(int argc, char *argv[]);
static int uart init(const char * uart name);
static int set uart baudrate(const int fd, unsigned int baud); //static
static void usage(const char *reason);
                                                   //static
static int shoot_total;
int set_uart_baudrate(const int fd, unsigned int baud)//设置串口波特率
{
     int speed;
     switch (baud) {
         case 9600:
                        speed = B9600;
                                          break;
         case 19200: speed = B19200; break;
         case 38400: speed = B38400; break;
         case 57600: speed = B57600; break;
         case 115200: speed = B115200; break;
         default:
               warnx("ERR: baudrate: %d\n", baud);
               return -EINVAL;
     }
     struct termios uart_config;
     int termios_state;
     tcgetattr(fd, &uart_config);
     uart config.c oflag &= ~ONLCR;
     uart_config.c_cflag &= ~(CSTOPB | PARENB);
     if ((termios_state = cfsetispeed(&uart_config, speed)) < 0) {</pre>
         warnx("ERR: %d (cfsetispeed)\n", termios_state);
         return false:
    }
     if ((termios state = cfsetospeed(&uart config, speed)) < 0) {
         warnx("ERR: %d (cfsetospeed)\n", termios_state);
         return false;
     }
     if ((termios_state = tcsetattr(fd, TCSANOW, &uart_config)) < 0) {
         warnx("ERR: %d (tcsetattr)\n", termios state);
         return false;
     }
     return true;
}
int uart_init(const char * uart_name)
{
     int serial_fd = open(uart_name, O_RDWR | O_NOCTTY);
```

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```
if (serial_fd < 0) {
          err(1, "failed to open port: %s", uart_name);
          return false;
     }
     return serial_fd;
}
static void usage(const char *reason)
{
     if (reason) {
          fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", reason);
     fprintf(stderr, "usage: position_estimator_inav {start|stop|status} [param]\n\n");
     exit(1);
}
int laser_gun_main(int argc, char *argv[])
     if (argc < 2) {
          usage("[YCM]missing command");
     }
     if (!strcmp(argv[1], "start")) {
          if (thread_running) {
              warnx("[YCM]already running\n");
              exit(0);
          thread should exit = false; //初始化这个进程
          daemon_task = px4_task_spawn_cmd("laser_gun",
                               SCHED_DEFAULT,
                               SCHED_PRIORITY_MAX - 5,
                               2000,
                               laser_gun_thread_main,//进程主函数
                               (argv) ? (char * const *)&argv[2] : (char * const *)NULL);
         exit(0);
     if (!strcmp(argv[1], "stop")) {
          thread_should_exit = true;
          exit(0);
     }
     if (!strcmp(argv[1], "status")) {
          if (thread_running) {
              warnx("[YCM]running");
          } else {
```

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```
warnx("[YCM]stopped");
         }
         exit(0);
    }
    usage("unrecognized command");
    exit(1);
int laser_gun_thread_main(int argc, char *argv[])
    if (argc < 2) {
         errx(1, "[YCM]need a serial port name as argument");
         usage("eg:");
    }
    const char *uart_name = argv[1];
    warnx("[YCM]opening port %s", uart_name);
    char data = '0';
    int uart_read = uart_init(uart_name);
    if(false == uart_read)return -1;
    if(false == set_uart_baudrate(uart_read,9600)){
         printf("[YCM]set_uart_baudrate is failed\n");
         return -1;
    }
    printf("[YCM]uart init is successful\n");
    shoot_total = 0;
    thread running = true;
    struct laser_gun_s lasergundate;//定义消息结构体
    memset(&lasergundate, 0, sizeof(lasergundate));//结构体清零
    orb_advert_t laser_gun_pub = orb_advertise(ORB_ID(laser_gun), &lasergundate);//公告这
个主题,同一个进程只用公告一次。
    while(!thread_should_exit)
         read(uart_read,&data,1);
         lasergundate.laser_gun_shoot_total = data;//
         orb_publish(ORB_ID(laser_gun), laser_gun_pub, &lasergundate);//发布主题(串口读取
到的数据)
         warnx("data == %d\n",data);//打印从串口读取到的数据
    }
    warnx("[YCM]exiting");
    thread_running = false;
    close(uart_read);
    fflush(stdout);
    return 0;
}
```

2.2 消息订阅:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <termios.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <drivers/drv hrt.h>
#include <systemlib/err.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <uORB/topics/laser_gun_shoot.h>
#include <uORB/topics/laser gun.h>
static bool thread_should_exit = false;
static bool thread running = false;
static int daemon_task;
static int hit_total;
 _EXPORT int laser_gun_shoot_main(int argc, char *argv[]);
int laser_gun_shoot_thread_main(int argc, char *argv[]);
static int uart init(const char * uart name);
static int set_uart_baudrate(const int fd, unsigned int baud); //static
static void usage(const char *reason);
int set_uart_baudrate(const int fd, unsigned int baud)
{
     int speed;
     switch (baud) {
                        speed = B9600;
         case 9600:
                                           break;
         case 19200:
                        speed = B19200; break;
         case 38400:
                        speed = B38400;
                                          break;
         case 57600: speed = B57600; break;
         case 115200: speed = B115200; break;
         default:
              warnx("ERR: baudrate: %d\n", baud);
               return -EINVAL;
     struct termios uart config;
     int termios_state;
     tcgetattr(fd, &uart_config);
     uart_config.c_oflag &= ~ONLCR;
     uart_config.c_cflag &= ~(CSTOPB | PARENB);
     if ((termios_state = cfsetispeed(&uart_config, speed)) < 0) {</pre>
         warnx("ERR: %d (cfsetispeed)\n", termios_state);
```

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```
return false;
     }
     if ((termios_state = cfsetospeed(&uart_config, speed)) < 0) {
          warnx("ERR: %d (cfsetospeed)\n", termios_state);
          return false;
     }
     if ((termios_state = tcsetattr(fd, TCSANOW, &uart_config)) < 0) {
          warnx("ERR: %d (tcsetattr)\n", termios_state);
          return false;
     }
     return true;
}
int uart_init(const char * uart_name)
     int serial_fd = open(uart_name, O_RDWR | O_NOCTTY);
     if (serial_fd < 0) {
          err(1, "failed to open port: %s", uart_name);
          return false;
     }
     return serial_fd;
}
static void usage(const char *reason)
{
     if (reason) {
          fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", reason);
     fprintf(stderr, "usage: position_estimator_inav {start|stop|status} [param]\n\n");
     exit(1);
}
int laser_gun_shoot_main(int argc, char *argv[])
     if (argc < 2) {
          usage("[YCM]missing command");
     }
     if (!strcmp(argv[1], "start")) {
          if (thread_running) {
               warnx("[YCM]already running\n");
               exit(0);
          thread_should_exit = false;
```

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```
daemon_task = px4_task_spawn_cmd("laser_gun_shoot",//初始化进程
                             SCHED_DEFAULT,
                             SCHED_PRIORITY_MAX - 5,
                             2000,
                             laser_gun_shoot_thread_main,
                             (argv) ? (char * const *)&argv[2] : (char * const *)NULL);
         exit(0);
    }
    if (!strcmp(argv[1], "stop")) {
         thread should exit = true;
         exit(0);
    }
    if (!strcmp(argv[1], "status")) {
         if (thread_running) {
              warnx("[YCM]running");
         } else {
              warnx("[YCM]stopped");
         }
         exit(0);
    }
    usage("unrecognized command");
    exit(1);
int laser_gun_shoot_thread_main(int argc, char *argv[])
    if (argc < 2) {
         errx(1, "[YCM]need a serial port name as argument");
         usage("eg:");
    }
    const char *uart_name = argv[1];
    warnx("[YCM]opening port %s", uart_name);
    char data[5];
    int uart_read = uart_init(uart_name);
    if(false == uart_read)return -1;
    if(false == set uart baudrate(uart read,9600)){
         printf("[YCM]set_uart_baudrate is failed\n");
         return -1;
    printf("[YCM]uart init is successful\n");
    thread_running = true;
    int laser_gun_sub;
    laser_gun_sub = orb_subscribe(ORB_ID(laser_gun));//订阅 laser_gun 主题,返回消息句柄
```

}

{

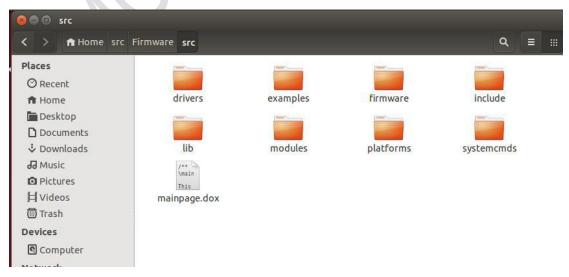
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```
struct laser_gun_s lasergundate;
    memset(&lasergundate, 0, sizeof(lasergundate));
    while(!thread_should_exit)
   {
        bool changed;
        orb_check(laser_gun_sub,&changed);//检查主题数据是否有更新
        if(changed)//如果数据有更新
        {
           orb_copy(ORB_ID(laser_gun),laser_gun_sub,&lasergundate);//拷贝数据到结构体
           data[0] = lasergundate.laser_gun_shoot_total;//使用这个消息的成员变量
           write(uart read,&data,5);//从串口发布数据出去
           warnx("lasergundate.laser_gun_shoot_total
= %d\n",lasergundate.laser_gun_shoot_total);
        usleep(100000);
  }
    warnx("[YCM]exiting");
    thread_running = false;
    orb_unsubscribe(laser_gun_sub);//取消订阅消息
    close(uart_read);
    fflush(stdout);
    return 0;
}
```

3 编译订阅和发布进程

3.1 修改编译脚本

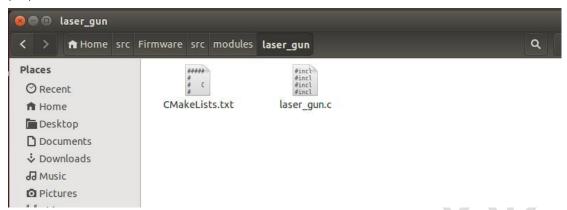
我们要在飞控内部添加,可执行应用,就是要修改编译脚本,把我们自己的应用代码编译到飞控里面去,让飞控可以执行我们自己写的代码。这部分和嵌入式 linux 下的开发非常类似。



我们可以在 deivers 里面添加传感器驱动应用, lib 是一些库文件, modules 是系统模块

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应用,比如位置估计,位置控制等关键程序都在这个文件夹下面。在 pixhawk 上做二次 开发,都是在这个文件夹里面做添加。我们也是在这个文件夹里面新建我们的应用程序。如下:



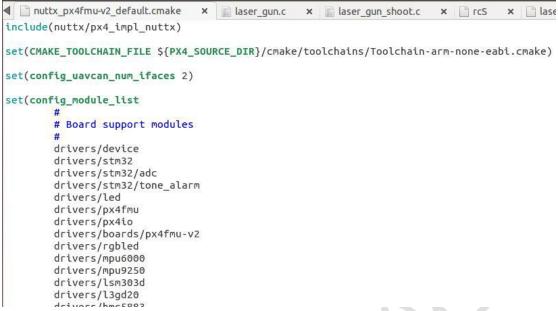
其中 laser_gun.c 是上面的发布一个组题的进程。里面还有个 CmakeList.txt 这个编辑脚本是我们要自己添加的,它会指导 makefile,编译出一个在飞控的 nuttx 系统中可以运行的可执行程序了,其中 CMakeLists.txt 内容如下:

就是向编译系统说明了,模块名字,栈大小,源文件名字等。编译 makefile 就会更据中国 cmakelist.txt 说明来编译这个可执行程序。

我们还要在总的编译配置文件夹下面修改 nuttx_px4fmu-v2_default.cmake 这个文件 具体的目录为:/src/Firmware/cmake/configs

我们要把自定义的模块程序的目录添加到 nuttx_px4fmu-v2_default.cmake 这个文件夹里面。

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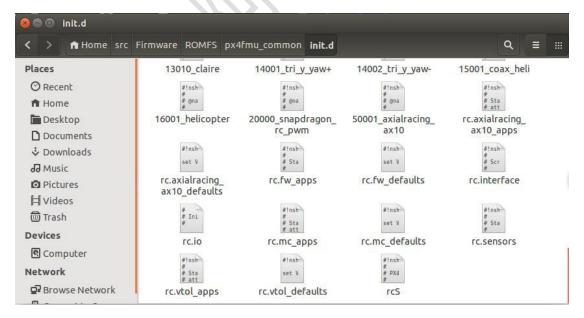
我们只要把我们自己定义的 laser_gun.c 所在的目录添加到这个类表即可。修改好了之后,我们 make px4fmu-v2_default,在飞控的文件目录里面,就有了我们自定义的可执行进程。这个程序会在 nsh 终端里面手动执行的应用程序了。具体的执行可以参考 PIX 原生固件调试技巧这篇文章。

还有订阅程序的编译,可以参考如上代码编译到飞控里面。

3.2 自定义应用进程的自启动

我们写好的 laser_gun 程序是可以飞控上电自启动的,和飞控本身的功能模块一样,上电自启动。

修改自启动是在



这个 ROMFS/px4fmu_common/init.d 下面这些文件都是和系统启动有关系的,其中 rcS 是总的启动脚本,启动了很多通用模块比如(GPS,MAVLINK 等等),rc.mc_apps 是多旋翼的固件特有的应用模块比如(多旋翼姿态固件模块等等),如果我们是多旋翼固件,我们就在 rc.mc apps 添加 laser gun start,就可以飞控上电自启动了。

