



EUROPEAN  
ROBOTICS FORUM

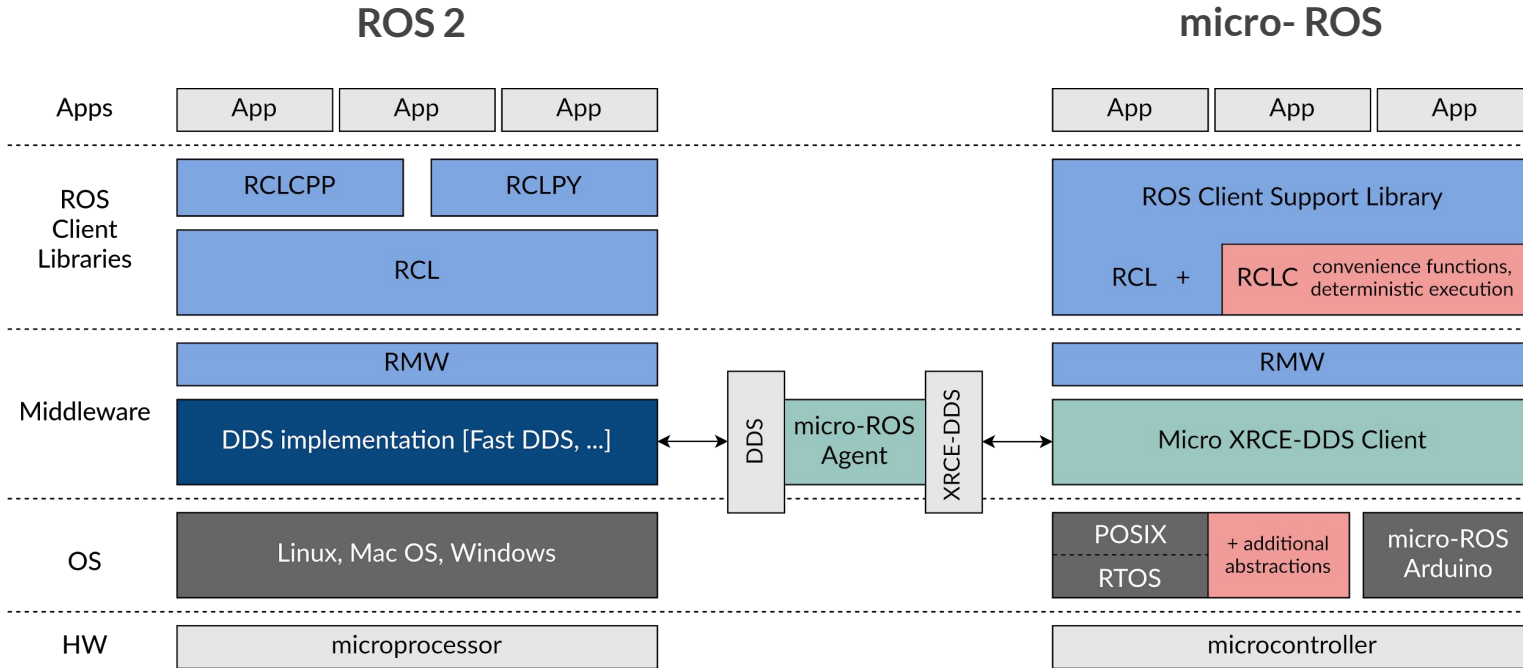
# micro-ROS: API and Executor

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April 13th, 2021

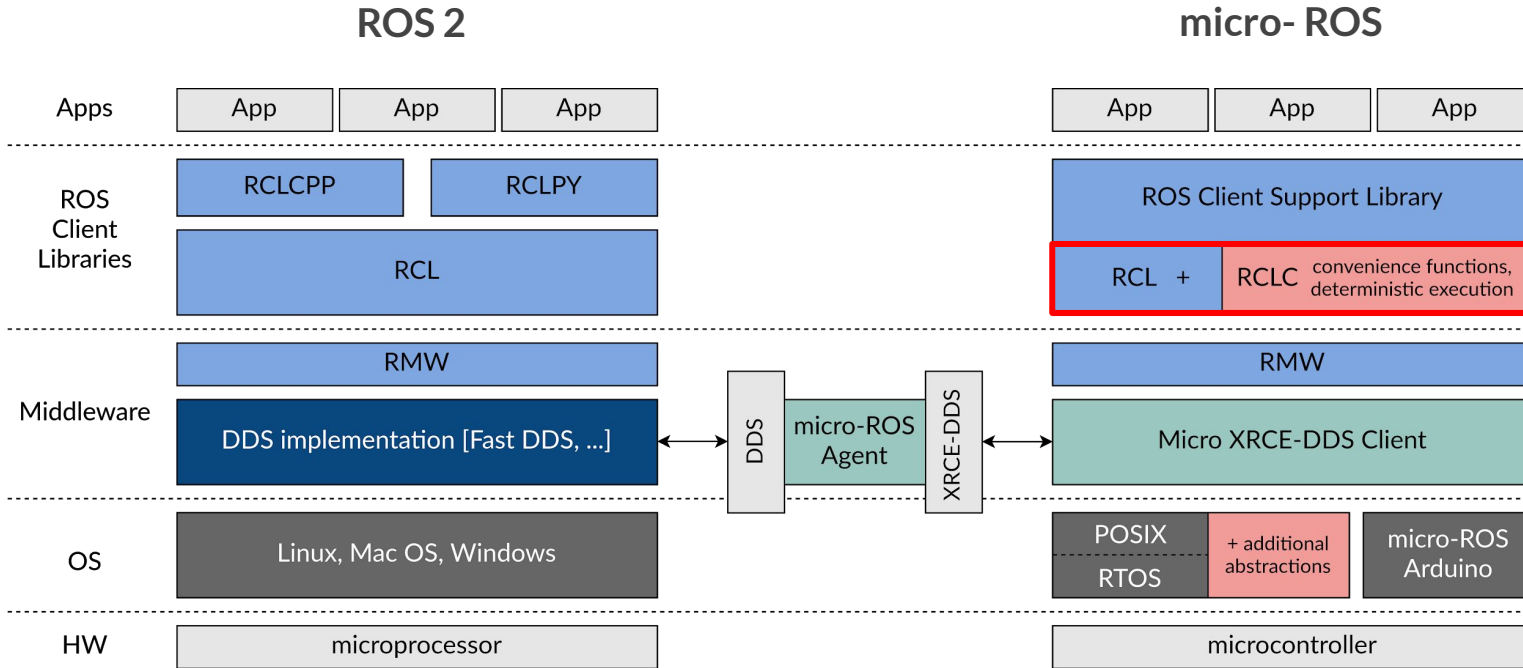


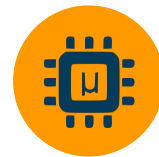
# micro-ROS architecture





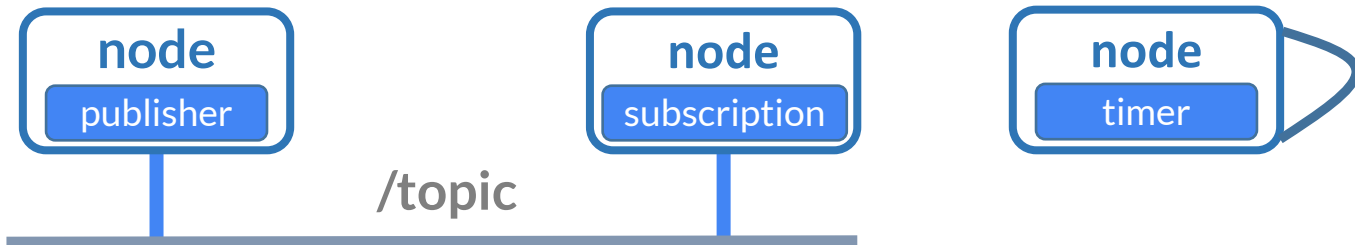
# micro-ROS architecture





# ROS 2 : basic concepts

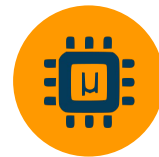
*Pub-sub  
communication*



*Executor*



- Checks for new messages
- Executes corresponding callbacks



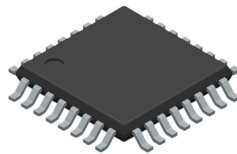
# Why an RCLC API?

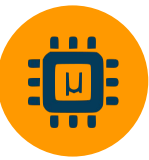
## *ROS 2 – RCLCPP drawbacks*

- API in C++ uses dynamic memory allocation
- Executor is not deterministic nor does it support real-time

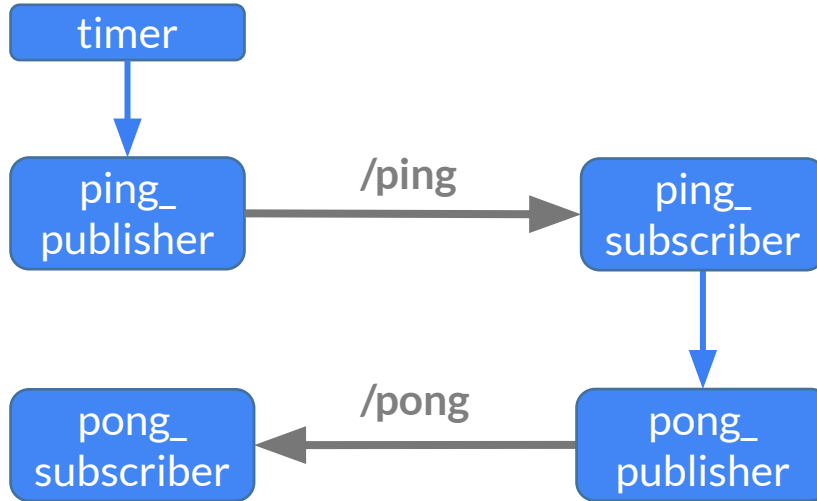
## *Micro-ROS – RCLC benefits*

- Thin layer on top of RCL (no additional data structures)  
feature-complete (publishers, subscriptions, timers,  
services/clients, guard conditions)
- Executor uses dynamic memory allocation only at startup
- Deterministic Executor with additional features to support  
real-time applications

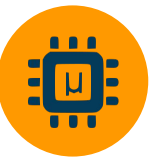




# ROS 2 : API example



# RCLC – API: node

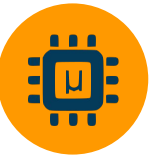


```
#include <rcl/rcl.h>
#include <rcl/executor.h>

void main()
{
  ...
  rcl_allocator_t allocator = rcl_get_default_allocator();
  rcl_support_t support;
  rcl_support_init(&support, 0, NULL, &allocator);

  rcl_node_init_default(&node, "pingpong_node", "", &support);
```

# RCLC – API: timer



```
rcl_timer_t timer = rcl_get_zero_initialized_timer();  
  
rcl_timer_init_default(&timer,  
    &support,  
    RCL_MS_TO_NS(2000),  
    ping_timer_callback);
```

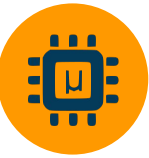


# RCLC – API: timer-cb



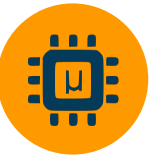
```
void ping_timer_callback(rcl_timer_t * timer, int64_t last_call_time)
{
    (void) last_call_time;
    if (timer != NULL) {
        seq_no = rand();
        sprintf(outcoming_ping.frame_id.data, "%d_%d", seq_no, device_id);
        outcoming_ping.frame_id.size = strlen(outcoming_ping.frame_id.data);
        struct timespec ts;
        clock_gettime(CLOCK_REALTIME, &ts);
        outcoming_ping.stamp.sec = ts.tv_sec;
        outcoming_ping.stamp.nanosec = ts.tv_nsec;
        pong_count = 0;
        rcl_publish(&ping_publisher, (const void*)&outcoming_ping, NULL);
    }
}
```

# RCLC – API: publisher



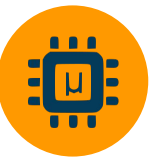
```
rcl_publisher_t ping_publisher;  
  
rclc_publisher_init_default(&ping_publisher,  
    &node,  
    ROSIDL_GET_MSG_TYPE_SUPPORT(std_msgs, msg, Header),  
    "/microROS/ping");
```

# RCLC – API: subscription



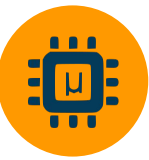
```
rcl_subscription_t ping_subscriber;  
  
rclc_subscription_init_default(&ping_subscriber,  
    &node,  
    ROSIDL_GET_MSG_TYPE_SUPPORT(std_msgs, msg, Header),  
    "/microROS/ping");
```

# RCLC – API: subscription cb



```
void ping_subscription_callback(const void * msgin)
{
    const std_msgs__msg__Header * msg = (const std_msgs__msg__Header *)msgin;
    rcl_publish(&pong_publisher, (const void*)msg, NULL);
}
}
```

# RCLC – API: executor

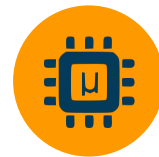


```
rcl_executor_t executor = rcl_executor_get_zero_initialized_executor();
rcl_executor_init(&executor, &support.context, 3, &allocator));

rcl_executor_add_timer(&executor, &timer));
rcl_executor_add_subscription(&executor, &ping_subscriber, &incoming_ping,
&ping_subscription_callback, ON_NEW_DATA));

rcl_executor_spin(&executor);
```

# Deterministic executor

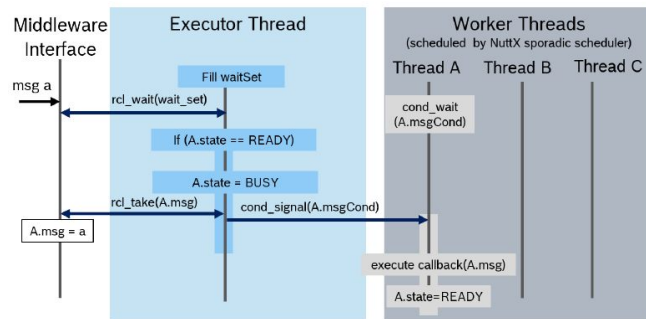
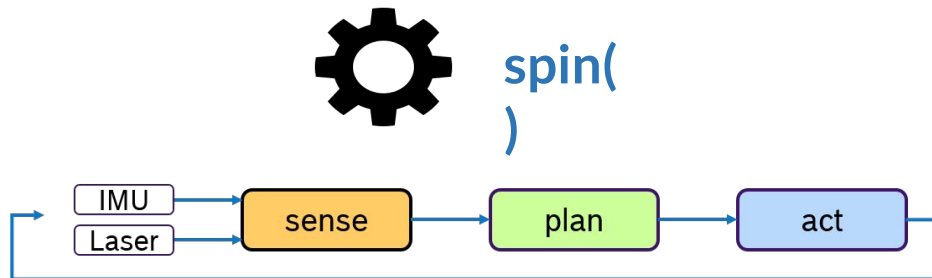


## Deterministic behavior

- User-defined order of callback processing
- Prioritization possible

## Additional features for real-time

- Trigger condition to support domain specific-scheduling (and/or activation semantics)
  - => Sense-plan act control loops
  - => Synchronization of messages (sensor fusion)
- Real-time scheduling by using RTOS priority-based scheduling (priorities for threads) in Executor (proof-of-concept)

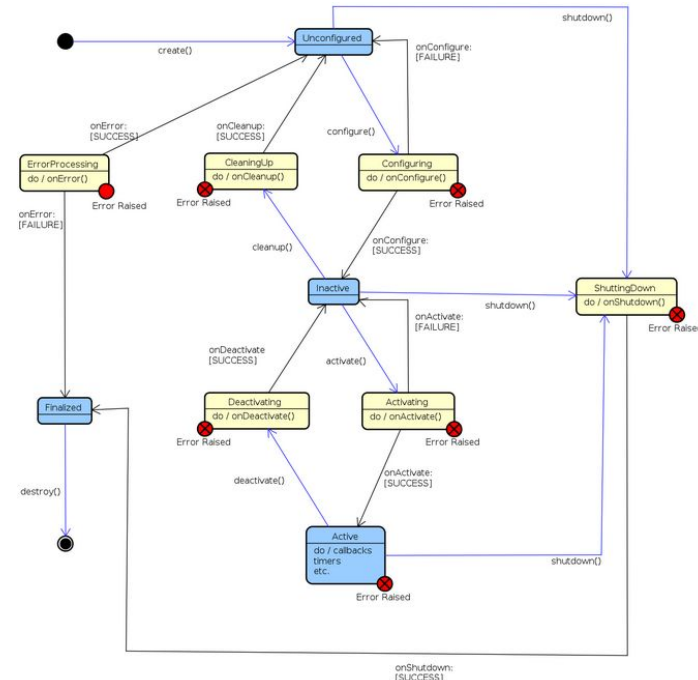


# RCLC Lifecycle

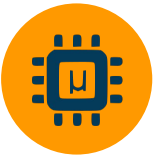


- Convenience function for **ROS 2 Lifecycle Node with rclc**
- rclc lifecycle node bundles an rcl Node and the ROS 2 lifecycle state machine

- Greater control over the state of ROS system
  - ROS 2 standard node life cycle
  - configure, activate, deactivate, cleanup, ...
  - integrated with launch, e.g., ensure all components active before any component begins executing its behavior
- Previously only available for C++ (rclcpp\_lifecycle)
- Now available for C (rclc):
- Builds upon rcl\_lifecycle (as does rclcpp\_lifecycle)
  - **Transitions and callbacks** implemented, working, and tested
  - **Lifecycle services** implemented, pull request **pending**
    - Under discussion: Completely avoid dynamic memory allocation.
    - Not yet possible due to strings in lifecycle messages



# RCLC Lifecycle



- Convenience function for **ROS 2 Lifecycle Node** with **rclc**
- **rclc** lifecycle node bundles an **rcl** Node and the ROS 2 lifecycle state machine

## Initialization:

```
rclc_node_init_default(&my_node, "lifecycle_node", ...);  
rcl_lifecycle_get_zero_initialized_state_machine();  
rclc_make_node_a_lifecycle_node(&lifecycle_node, &my_node, ...);
```

## Transitions and Callbacks:

```
rclc_lifecycle_register_on_configure(&lifecycle_node, &my_on_configure);  
rclc_lifecycle_change_state(&lifecycle_node, ...TRANSITION_CONFIGURE, ...);
```

## Lifecycle services: *(pull request pending!)*

```
rclc_lifecycle_add_get_state_service(&lifecycle_node, &executor);  
rclc_lifecycle_add_get_available_states_service(&lifecycle_node, &executor);  
rclc_lifecycle_add_change_state_service(&lifecycle_node, &executor);
```



The slide features a decorative layout with a light green horizontal bar at the top, a blue horizontal bar below it, and a dark blue square on the left. A large blue shape with a pointed right side is centered, containing the text 'Back-up slides'. Below this is a light green shape with a pointed right side. At the bottom, there is a blue horizontal bar and a dark blue vertical bar on the right side.

# Back-up slides

**XXX**

