

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

# Connecting Two Robot-Software Communication Architectures: ROS and LUNA

Communicating Process Architectures 2016, Copenhagen, DK

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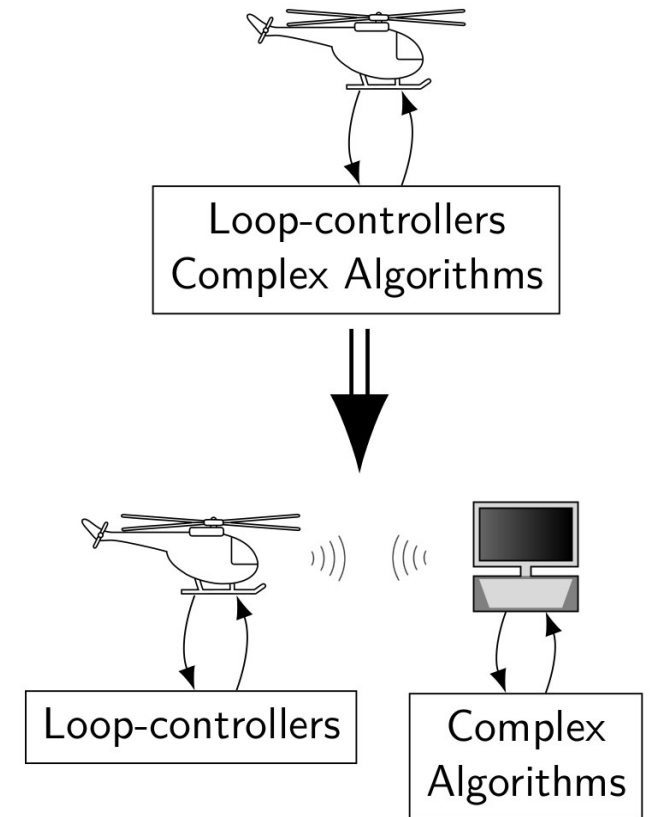
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Enschede, Netherlands



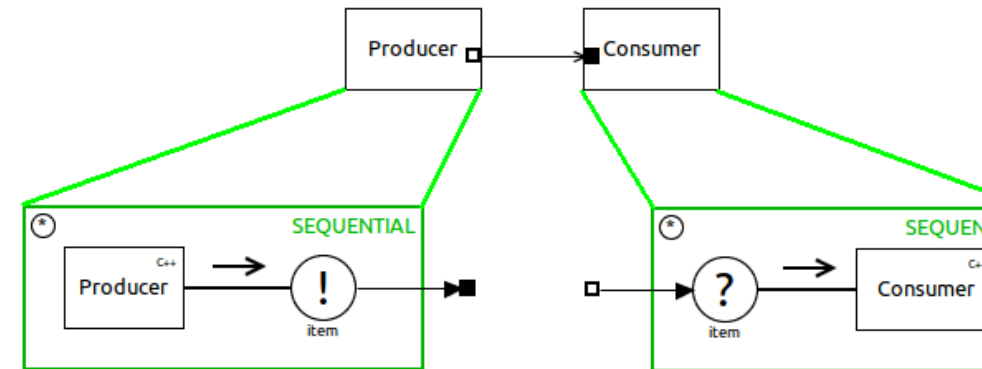
# Introduction – Motivation

- **Two trends in robotics – Conflicting!**
  - More complex algorithms
    - Computer vision, area mapping, planning
  - More light weight, energy efficiency
    - Mobile robots, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones)
- **Possible Solution**
  - Offloading algorithms to base station
    - Development of algorithms easier
    - More resources, like computer power
    - Easier upgradable
  - Connection between two environments needed
    - Algorithms
      - Robotic Operating System – ROS
    - Loop Controllers, i.e. hard-real time code
      - LUNA Universal Network Architecture -- LUNA



# Introduction – Some Background

- **Hard real time**
  - Controlling robots, i.e. fast mechanics
- **LUNA run-time framework**
  - Hard real-time execution, precompiled
  - Design Flow
    - Graphically designed CSP processes in TERRA, and verified
    - Code generated, linked to LUNA lib
- **ROS – Robot Operating System**
  - Open source / large community
  - Publisher - Subscriber pattern: nodes and messages
  - Design Flow
    - Design algorithms and message types
    - Connect nodes via message exchange
    - (re) compile



ROS

```
bool field_1
TwoInt32 field_2
int32 field_3
=====...=====
MSG: luna_bridge/TwoInt32
int32 data
int32 data2
```

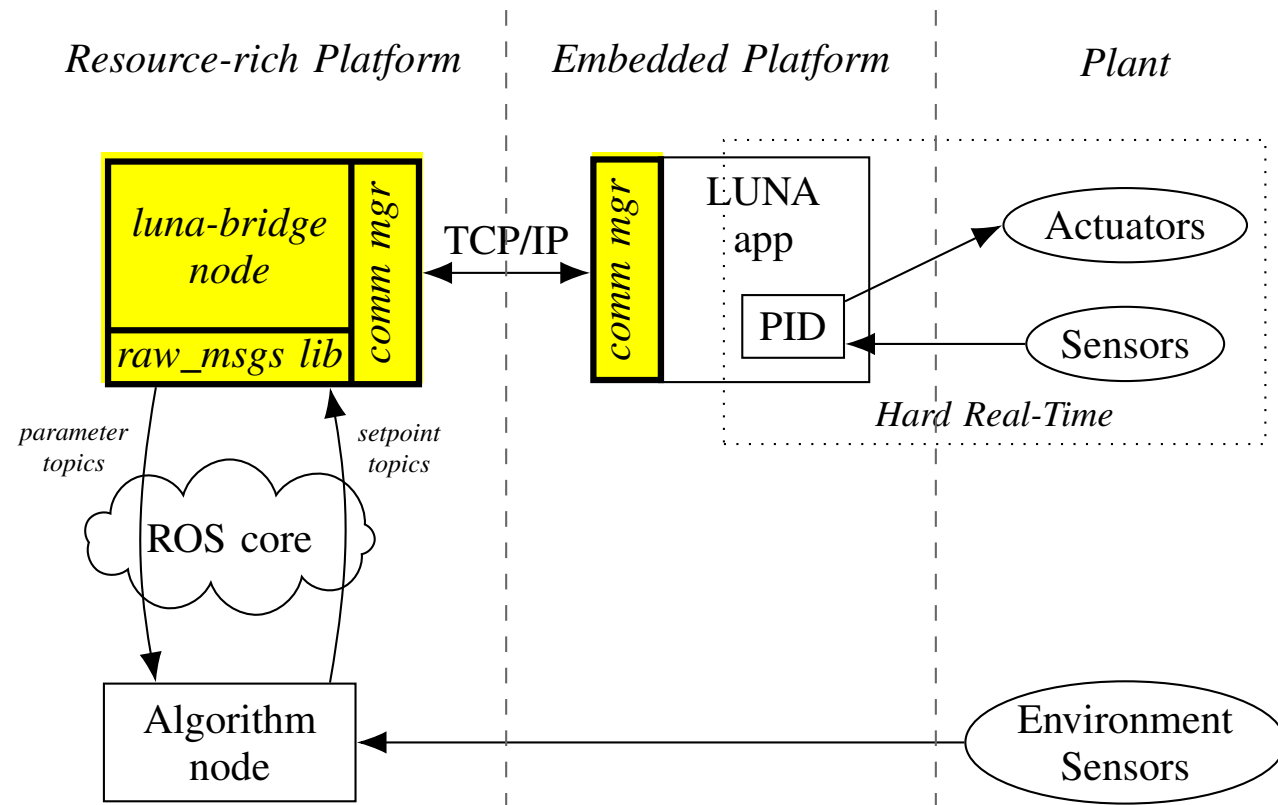
# Introduction – Prototype, earlier made

- **Prototype ROS-LUNA bridge made**

- Algorithms in ROS and hard real-time controllers in LUNA
- Problem: `ros :: Publisher pub = n. advertise <template T>("topic", 10);`
  - so source-code level in ROS to be connected to precompiled library in LUNA
- Bezemer et al. at ETFA 2015

- **Prototype**

- Based on ShapeShifter class
- Integer LUNA → ROS
- Limited support messagetypes
  - only basic datatypes





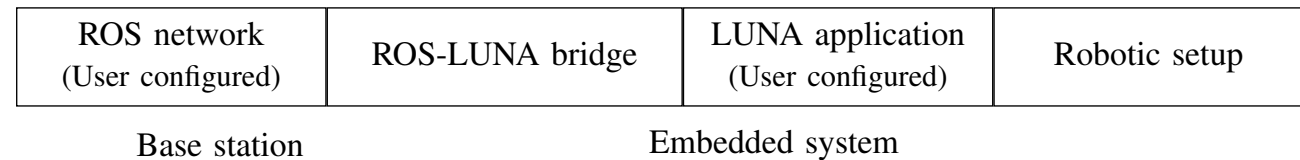
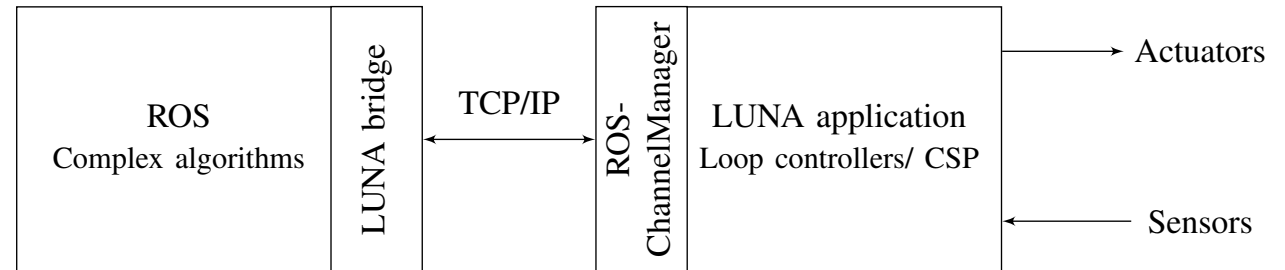
# Design and Implementation

- **Essential Requirements**

- Versatile / Reusable
- Compiled program
- SRT - HRT connection
  - **Asynchronous data connection**

- **Overview**

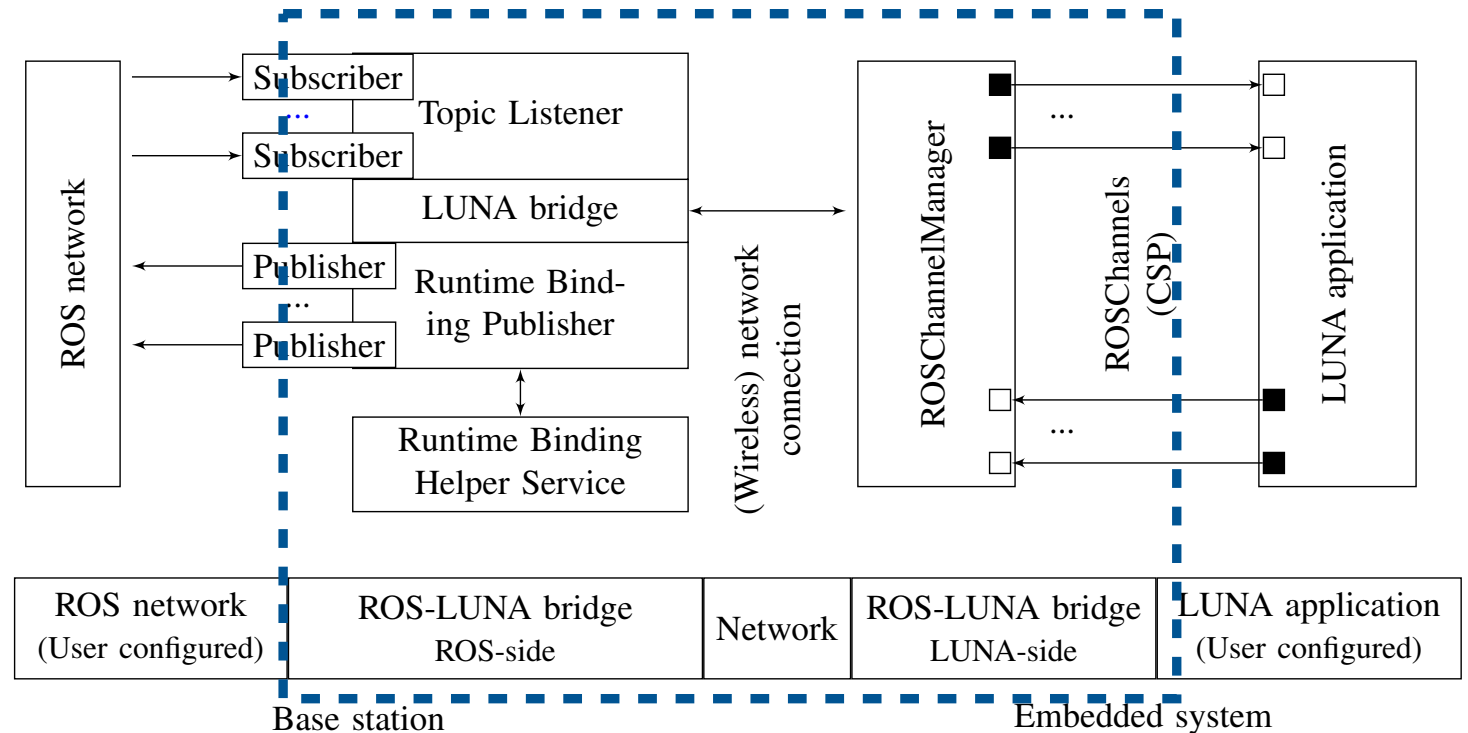
- Communication
- LUNA
- ROS



# ROS-LUNA Bridge Architecture

- Overview

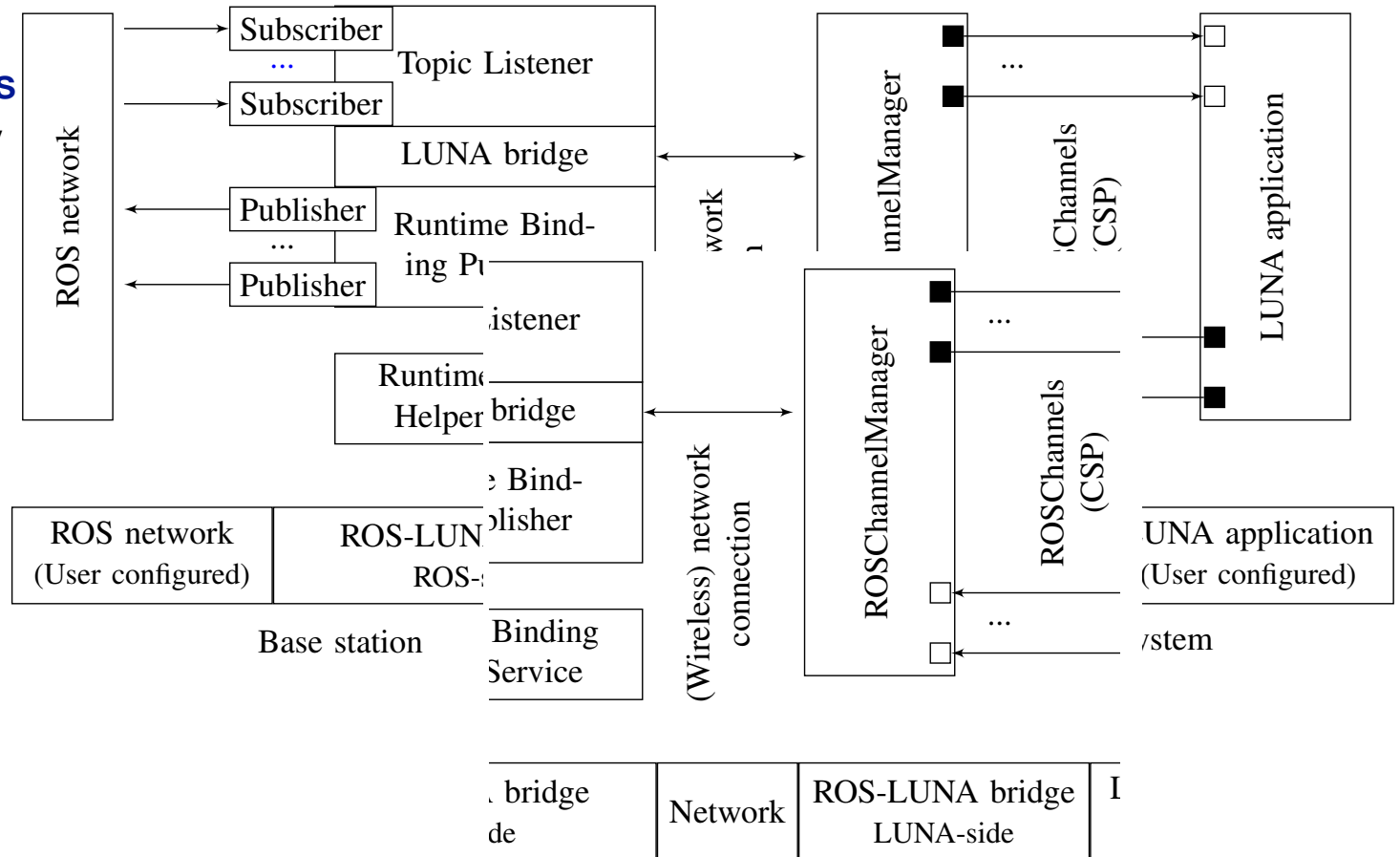
- Communication
- LUNA
- ROS



# Implementation – Communication

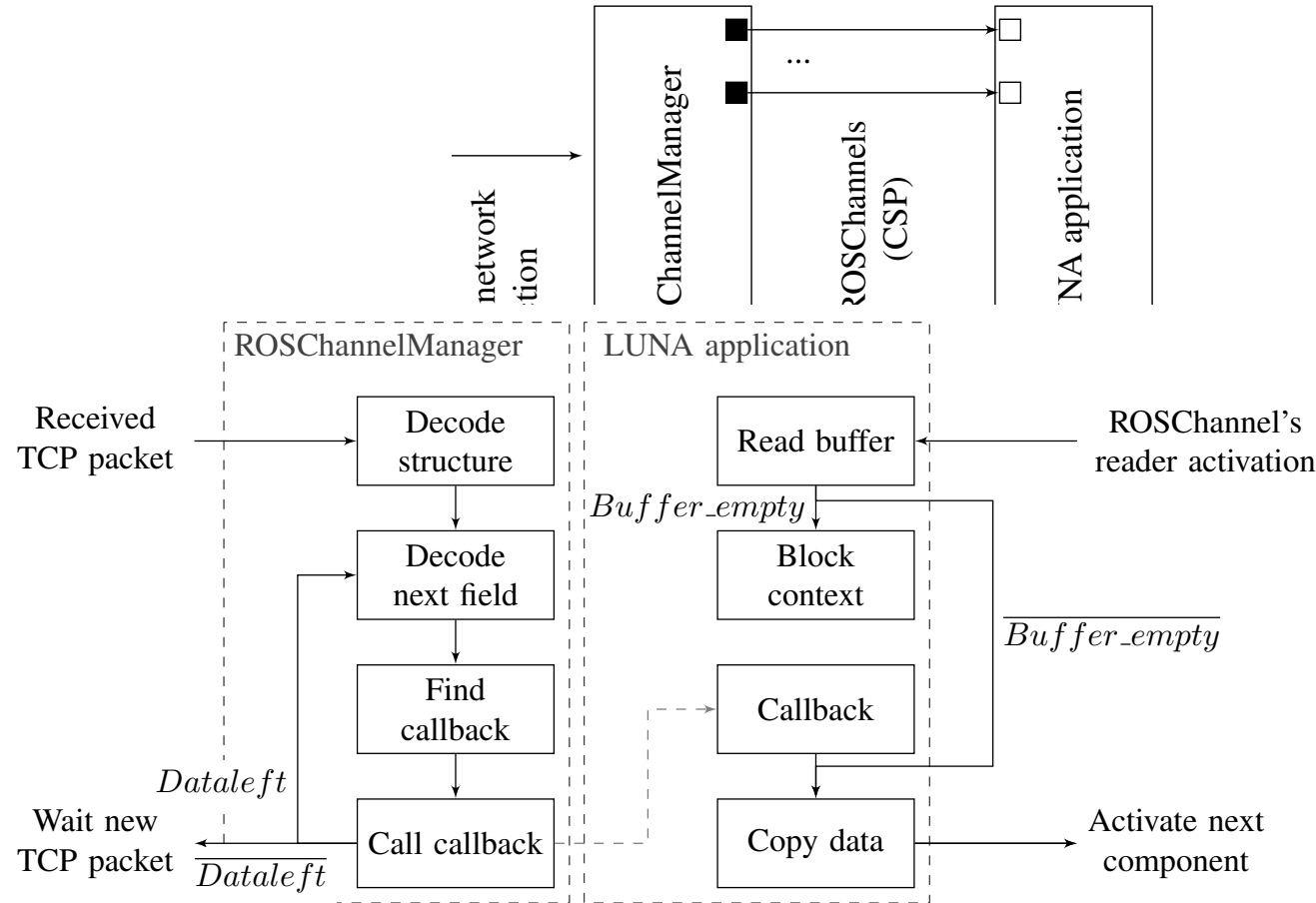
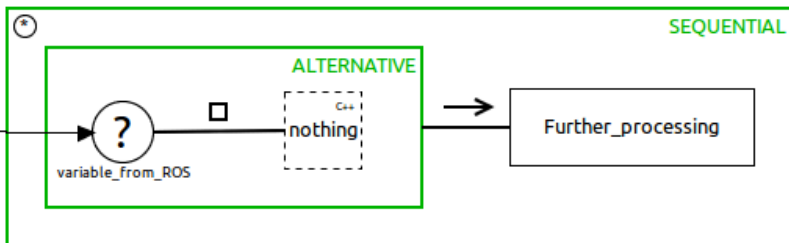
## • Communication Protocol

- **Serialise, Deserialise**
  - to fill up TCP/IP packets
  - use bandwidth effectively
- **tailored solution**
  - reduce overhead
- **Extendible**
- **ROS channels**
  - >>



# Implementation – specific channels in LUNA

- LUNA – ROS channels
- Allows modeling in TERRA
- Channel modifications
  - non-blocking write to ROS
    - from HRT to SRT
    - 2 data buffers
  - blocking read from ROS
    - synchronisation...
- Non-blocking read
  - using ALT: ROSread [] SKIP



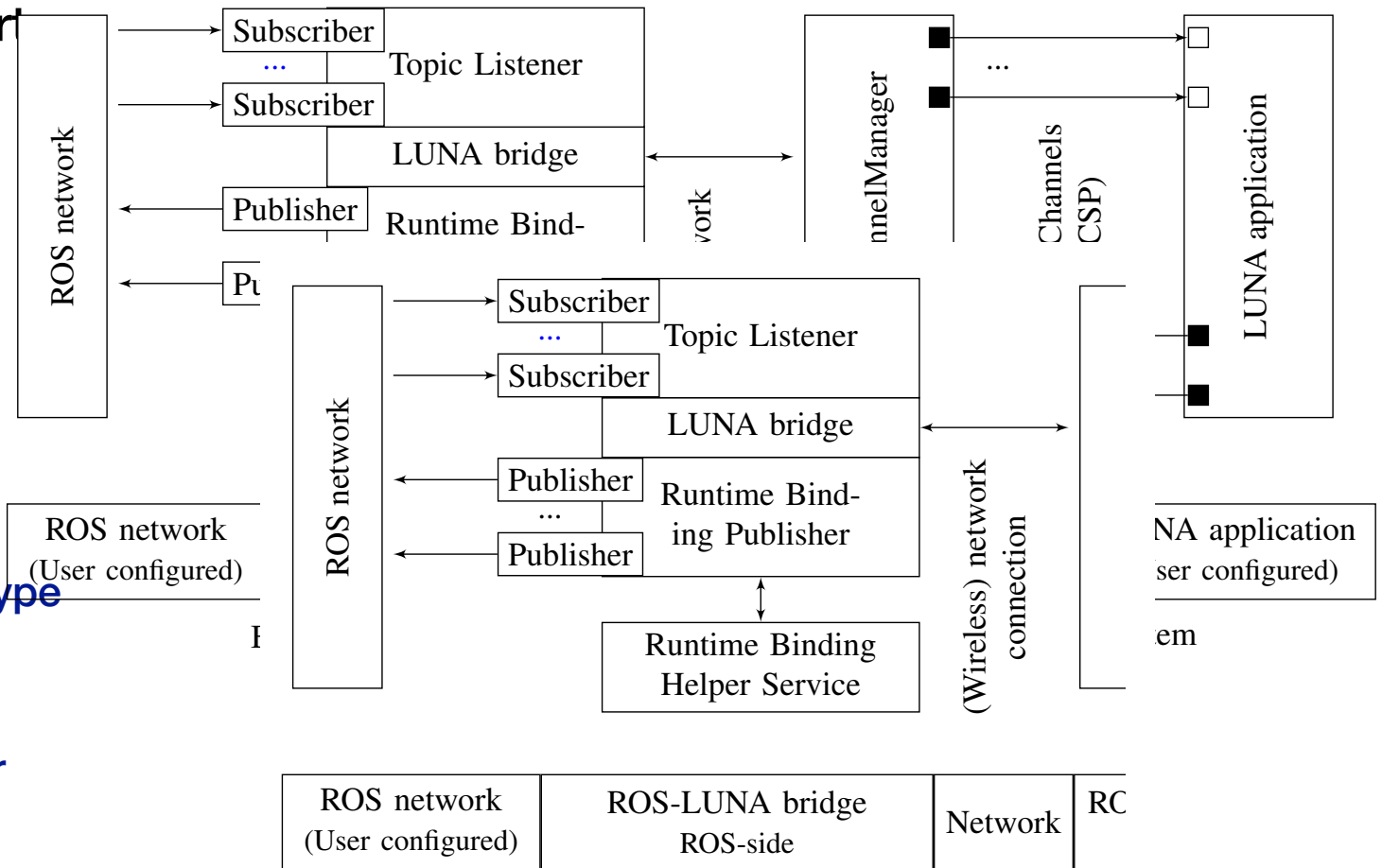
# Implementation – ROS topic listeners...

## • ROS – Topic Listeners

- topic = data to transport
- run-time topic binding
  - specific Publisher
- specific configuration
  - through the network

## • Implementation

- ShapeShifter class
  - publish & subscribe
  - without specifying data type
- Needs specific
  - serialiser, deserialiser
  - RuntimeBindingPublisher
  - extended TopicListener



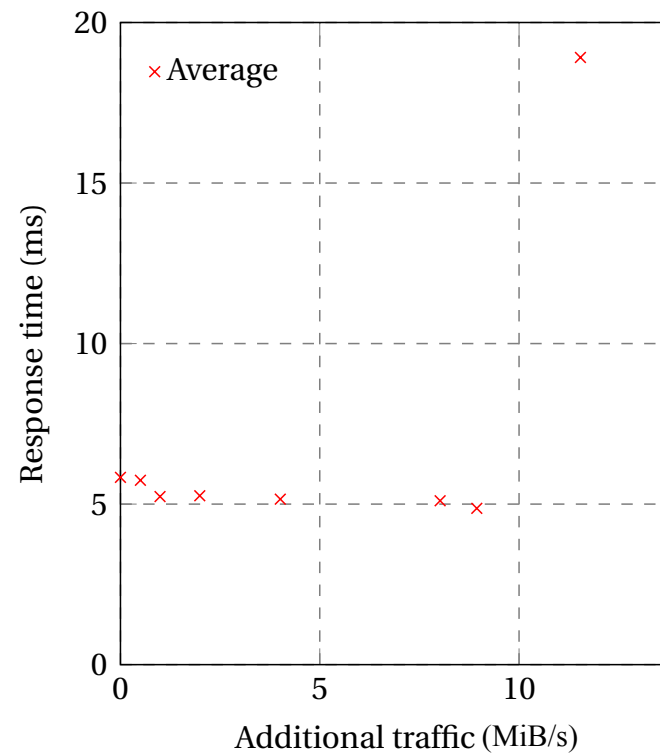
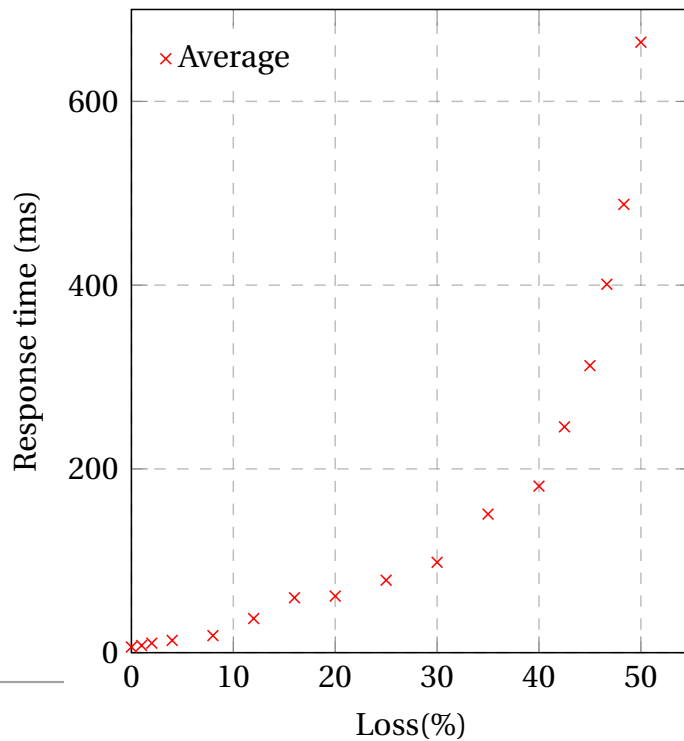
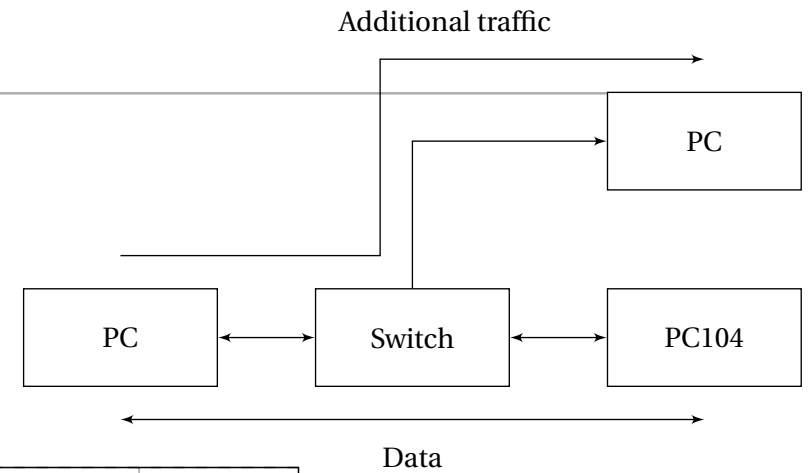
# Testing

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- **Initial Tests**
  - on bandwidth
  - packet loss
- **Verification, Performance**
  - RBP - RuntimeBindingPublisher
  - Performance
    - Publishers
    - Subscribers
- **Demonstration**
  - timing
  - robotic system

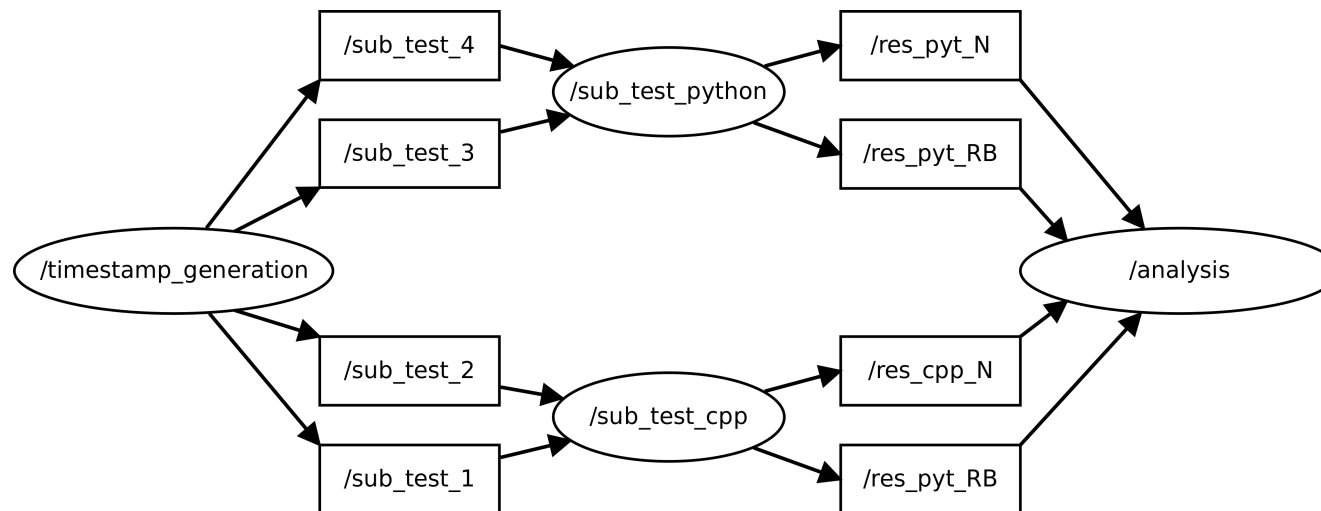
# Initial Tests

- Packet loss
- to mimic WiFi
- Additional traffic
- network sharing



# Verification tests

- **Verify RuntimeBindingPublisher**
  - correct serializing / deserializing
- **auto-generated ROS structure of test**
  - time stamp test:





# Performance Tests - Publishers

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- **Five different implementations of ROS publishers**
  - generic ROS Publisher in C++
  - generic ROS Publisher in Python
  - RuntimeBindingPublisher with prior msg info
  - RuntimeBindingPublisher without prior msg info
  - simplified RuntimeBindingPublisher in Python
- **Tests**
  - average of 100 tests
  - per test 50 x init and publishing of 100 samples
  - 10 tests in 1 run
    - 100 tests in 1 run makes ROS core crash
  - On intel i5@2.53 GHz, 4 GB RAM, Ubuntu 15.10, ROS Jade

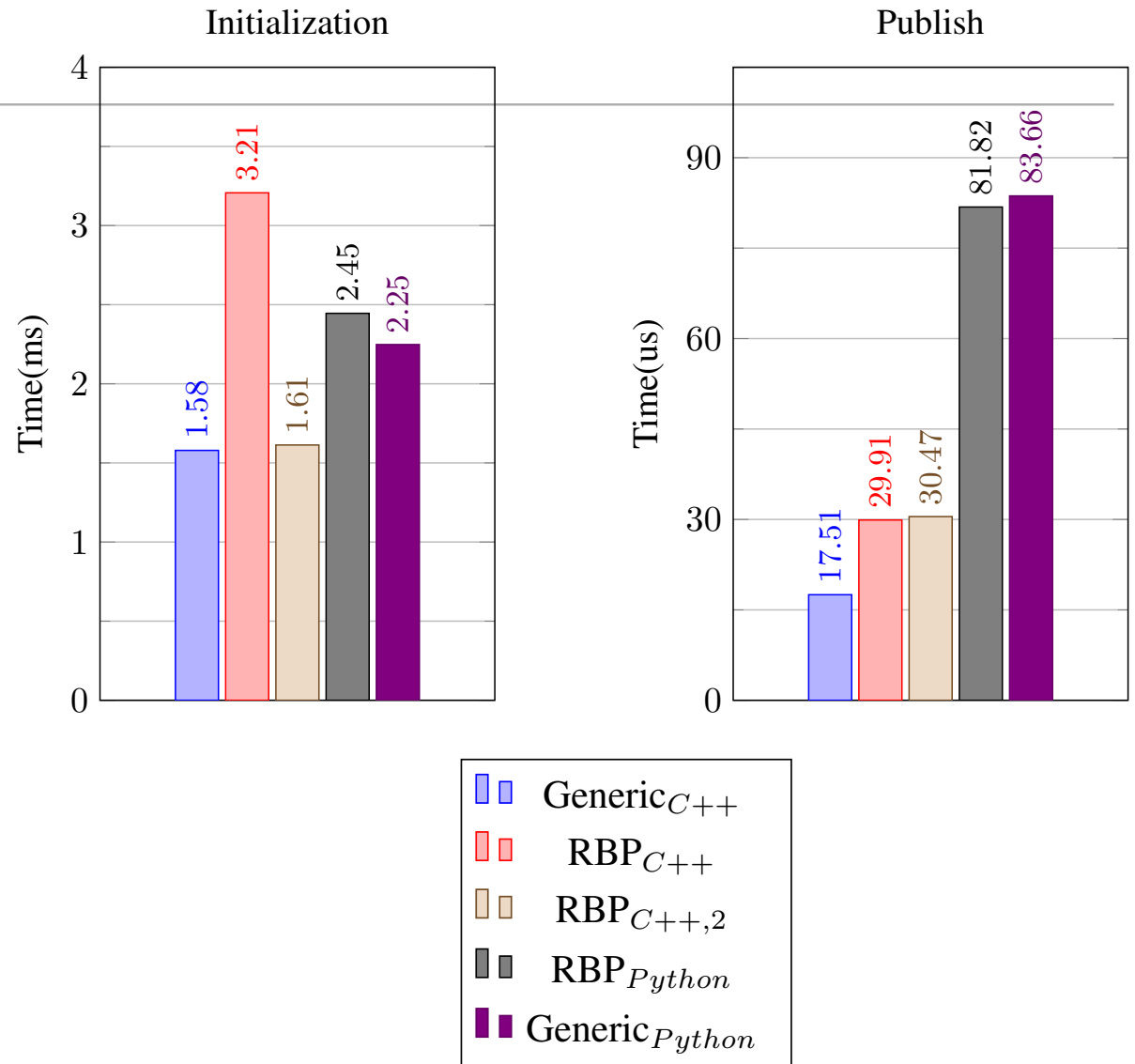
# Publishers

- **Initialisation**

- **RBPc++ slowest**
  - due to external Python helper node
  - **RBPc++2:**
    - not needed as used from previous call
- **Python slower than C++**
  - **RBPPython slower than Python**
    - additional fu calls needed

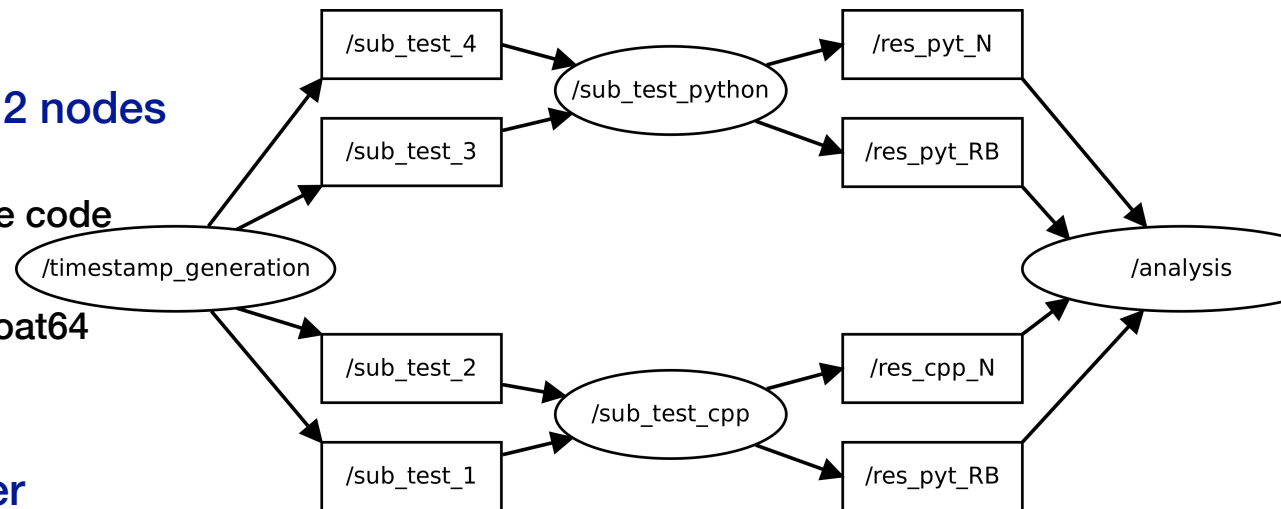
- **Runtime**

- **RBPs are comparable**
  - only initialisation is different
- **RBP slower than C++**
  - due to additional var name look ups
- **Python slowest**



# Performance Tests - Subscribers

- **Four different implementations of ROS subscribers**
  - normal subscribers in C++ / Python
  - extended TopicListener in C++ / simple runtime binding in Python
- **Tests**
  - custom type: header and 2 float64
  - average of 100 test, for initialisation
  - 6,000 msg @ 200 Hz:
    - time stamp send as float64
    - published over 4 topics, connected to 2 nodes
      - 1 node C++, 1 node Python
      - both have runtime binding and normal node code
    - received data
      - elapsed time is measured and put in 2nd float64
    - analysed
      - in analysis node
    - delay: publisher + network + subscriber
      - network delay can be subtracted as common factor



# Subscribers

- **Initialisation**

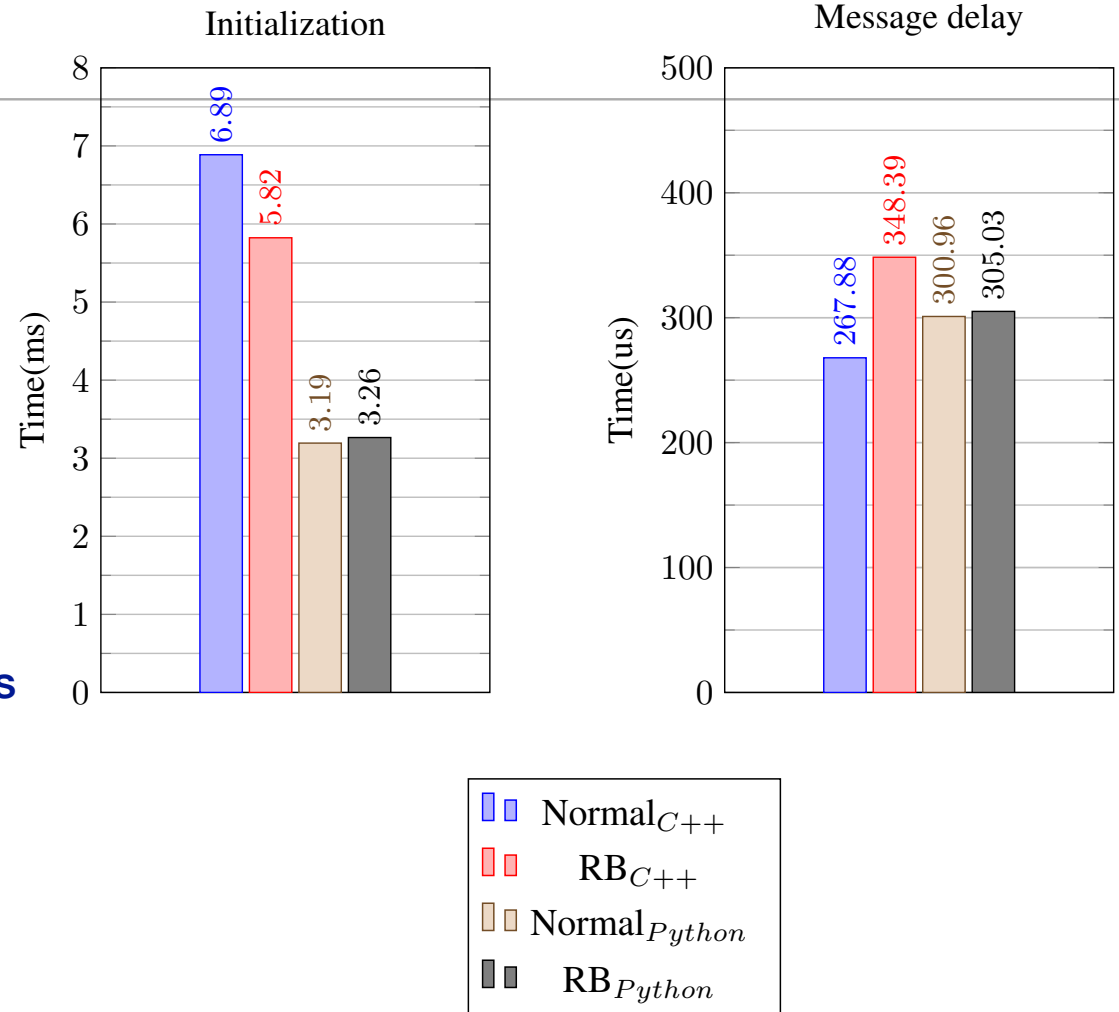
- C++ slowest
  - due to tasks others do at runtime
    - like registering the callback
- Python seems to optimize
  - due to repeating of runs

- **Runtime**

- C++ slowest
  - has to iterate over description fields
- Python faster than RBPc++
  - due to optimizations

- **Overall conclusion**

- C++ faster than Python
- RBPc++ is in between



# Demonstration Tests

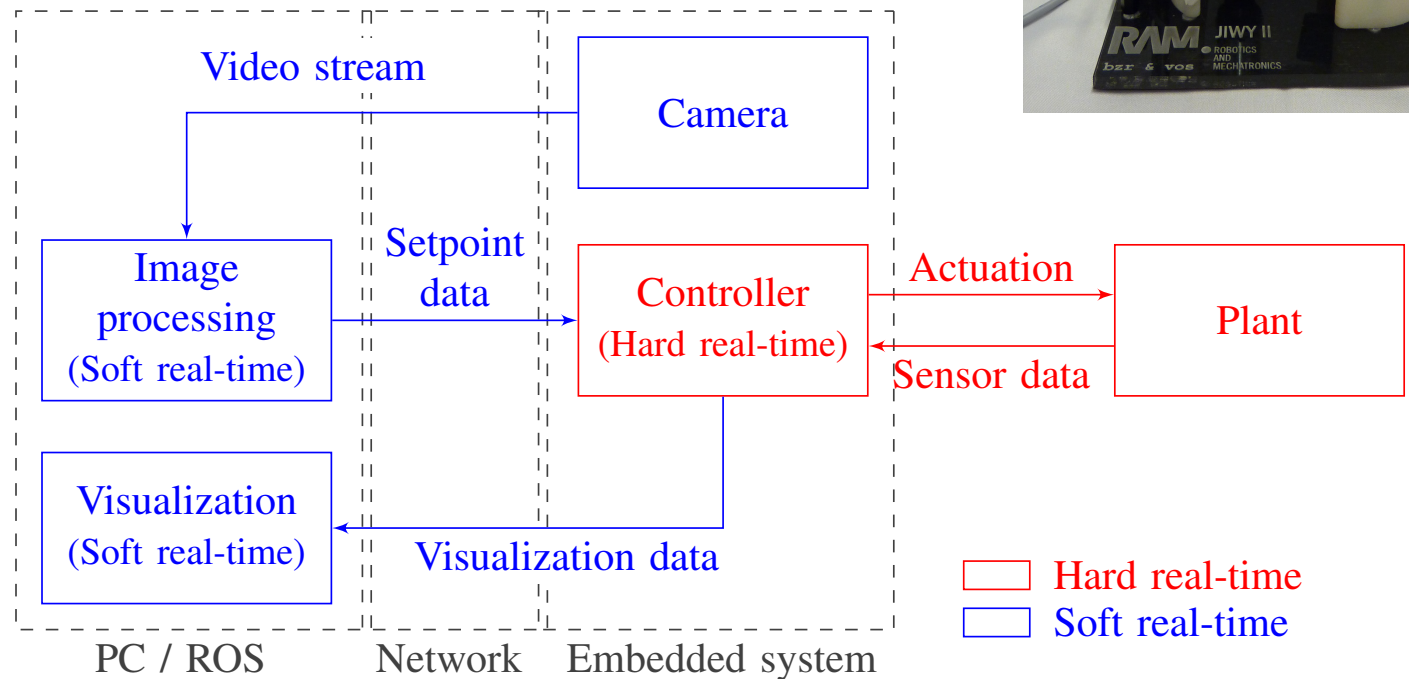
- **Robotic setup: vision in the loop**

- our favorite JIWIY test setup
  - pan-tilt gimball, DC-motor driven
- RaMstix embedded board:
  - Gumstix over fire, Linux 3.2.21, Xenomai HRT patch 2.6.3
  - FPGA for PWM pulse generation and encoder pulse counting

- Notebook for ROS

- **Tests**

- initialisation
- timing
- real action



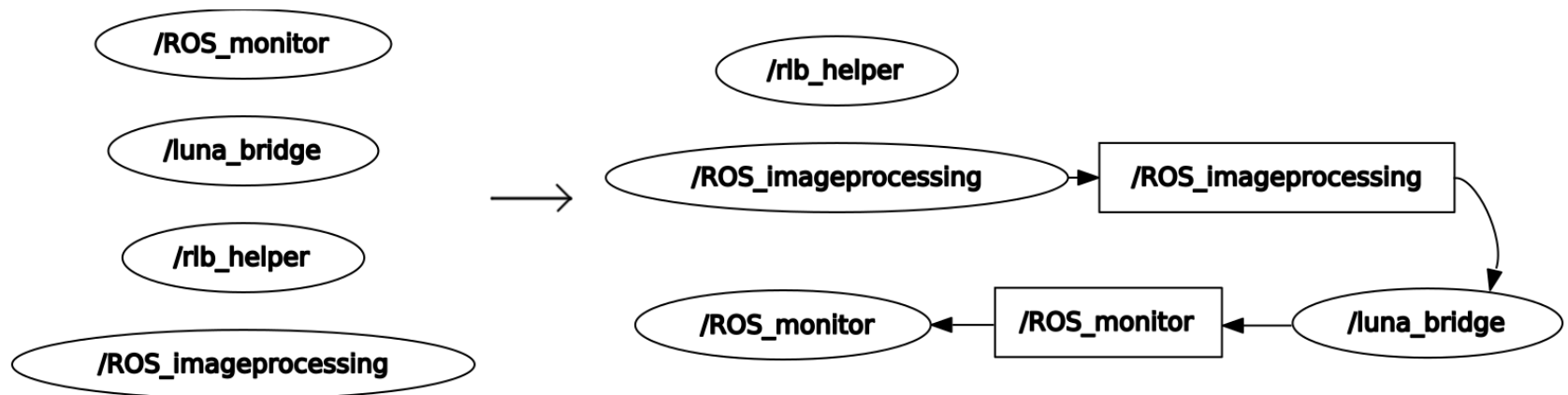
# Initialisation JIWIY setup

- **Initialisation**

- of ROS nodes and topics
- via the ROS-LUNA bridge
- ROS topic / message graphs
  - before, after LUNA app connects

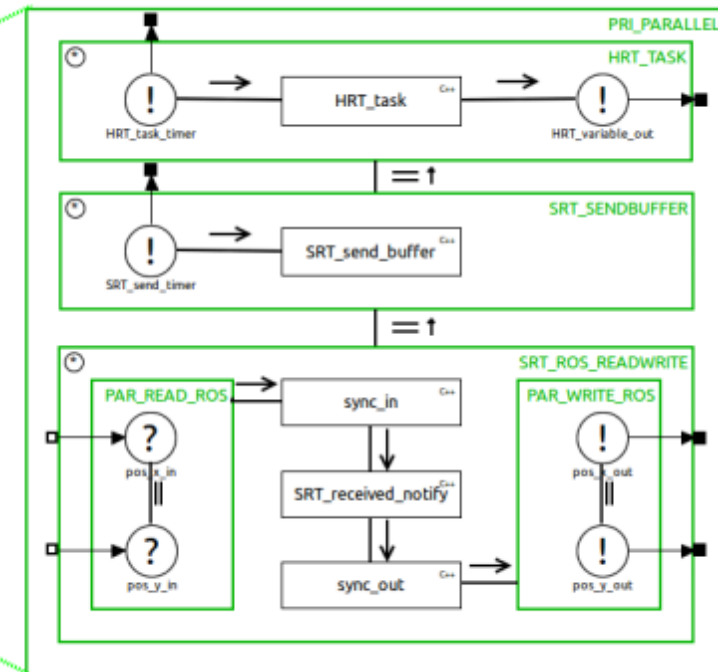
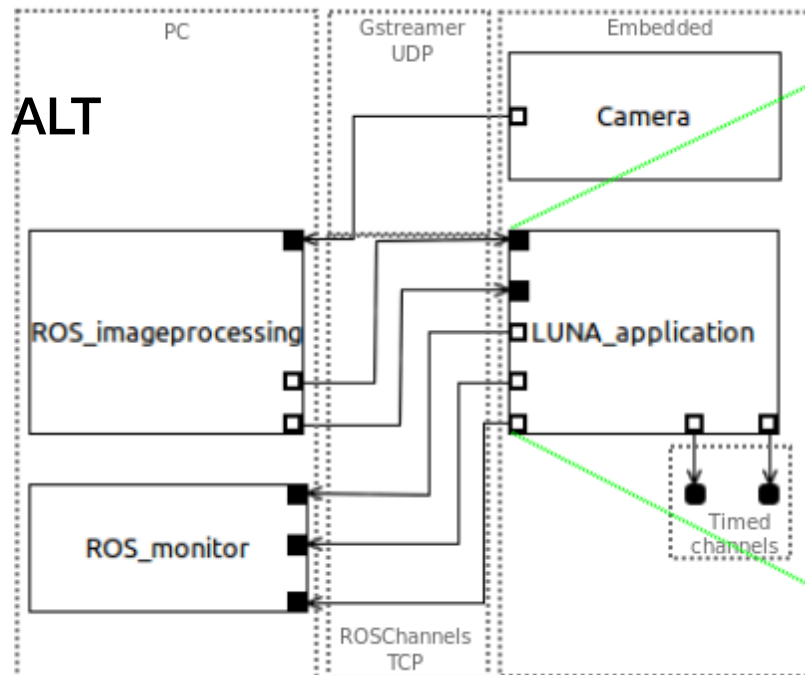
- **Tests**

- as expected



# Timing tests JIWIY setup

- Only ROS-LUNA bridge over the network
- two tasks concurrently
  - transporting images
    - video file and camera images
  - hard-real time task @ higher freq: 500 Hz
    - writing packages to ROS @ 62.5 Hz
- In LUNA
  - priority via PRI ALT



# Timing Tests Results

- **Tests**

- timestamps recorded
- variation (= jitter) calculated

- **Results - Jitter**

- at LUNA side

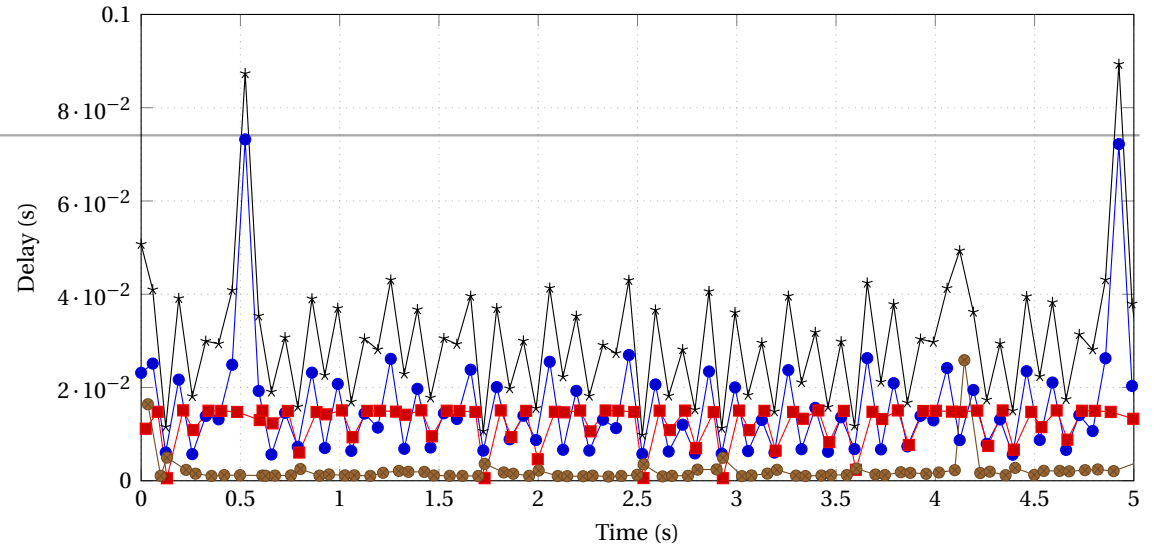
- HRT Jitter: 0.265 %
- SRT Jitter : 0.373 %
- both timed via timer channel

- on PC - ROS

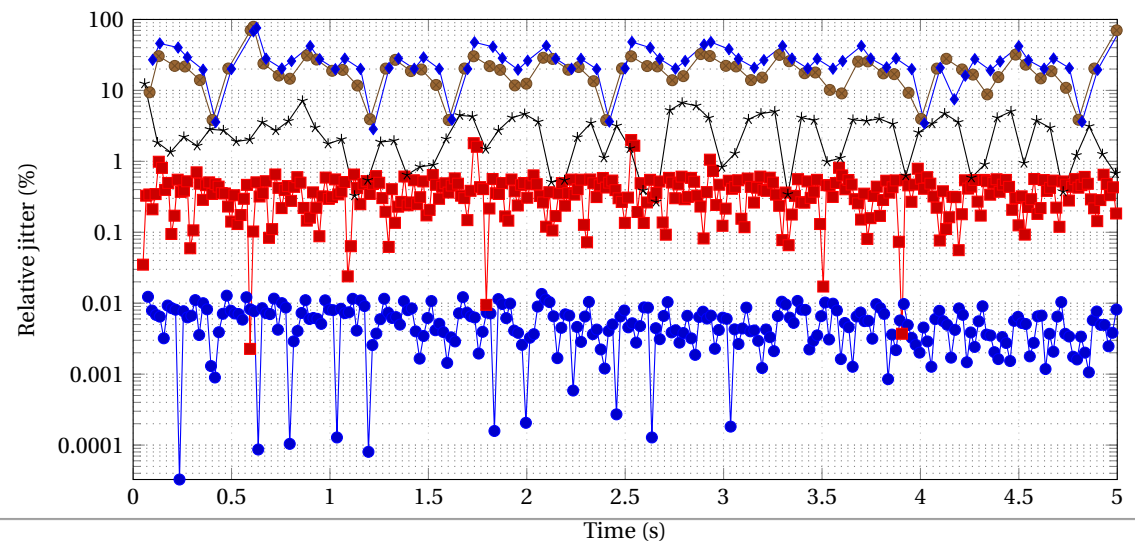
- SRT notify: 18.3 %
- ROS monitor: 21.7 %

- **Results - delays**

- Round trip 31.5 ms, large variation
  - ROS -> LUNA 15.5
  - inside LUNA 13.4
  - back to ROS 2.6



—●— ROS send -> LUNA receive —■— LUNA receive -> LUNA send —●— LUNA send -> ROS receive —\*— Total RTT

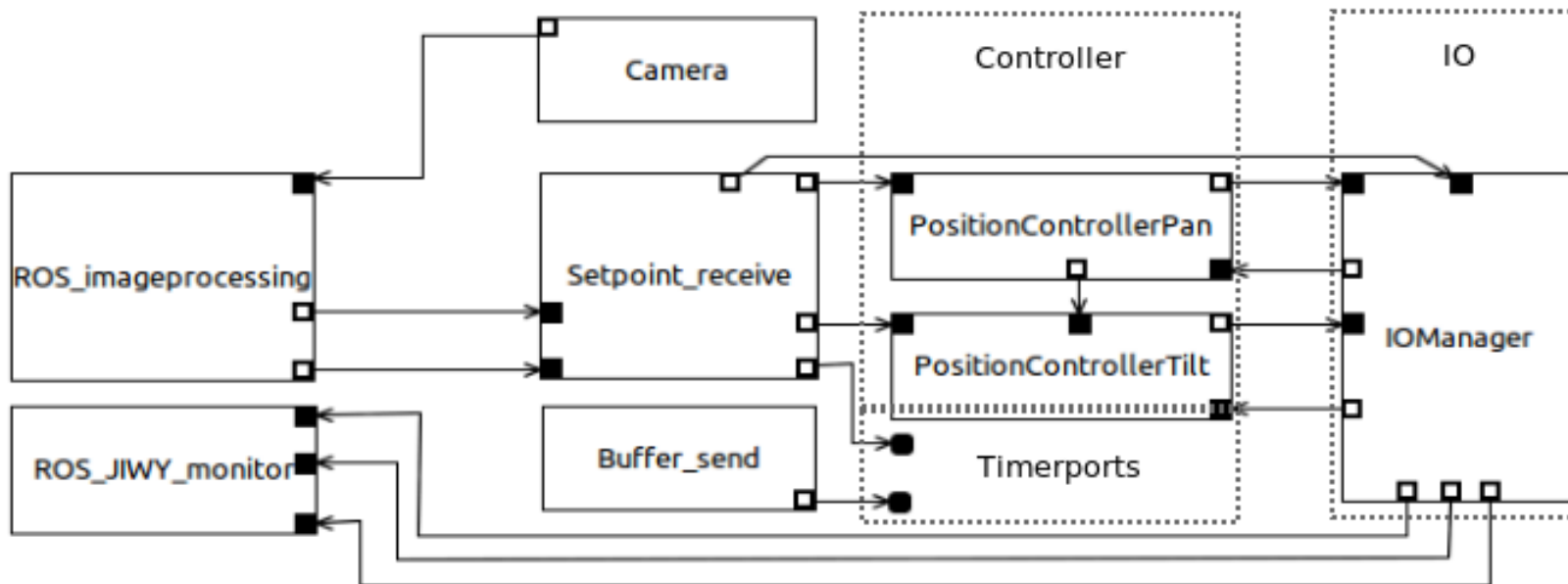
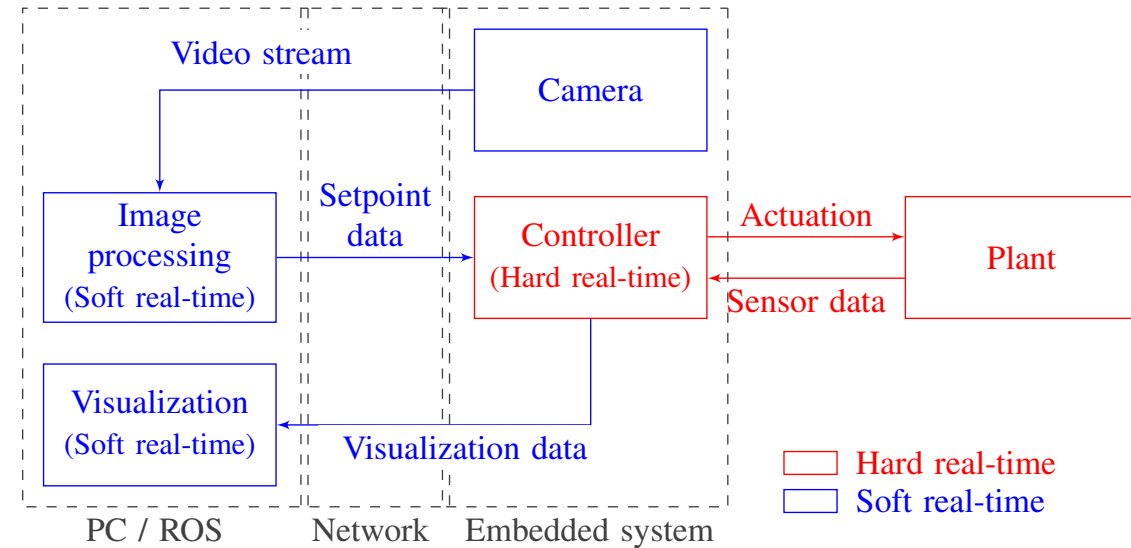


Connectin( —●— HRT\_task —■— SRT\_send\_buffer —●— SRT\_received\_notify —\*— ROS\_image\_processing —◆— ROS\_monitor



# Complete Robotic system

- **Controlling Robotic Setup**
  - controllers @ 100 Hz
- **System**
  - overview
  - architecture in TERRA



# Results, tracking a green blob

The image displays a ROS workspace with several components:

- Terminal (Top Left):** Shows the launch of `ROS_jiwy_imageprocessing`, `ROS_monitor`, and `luna_bridge`. It lists the ROS\_MASTER\_URI as `http://localhost:11311` and shows the start of various processes with their respective pids.
- Node Graph (Top Center):** A diagram showing the ROS node architecture. Nodes include `RLBhelper`, `ROS_jiwy_imageprocessing`, `luna_bridge`, and `ROS_monitor`. Arrows indicate the flow of data between these nodes.
- Terminal (Top Right):** Displays a stream of ROS messages, including sensor data and setpoints, such as `out of range, clipping to -1.00` and `setpoints are now: -0.481250000 -1.1003472`.
- Camera Feeds (Middle):** Two video windows are shown: `Network camera` and `Basestation camera`. The `Network camera` shows a person holding a white board with a green circle, which is being tracked by a blue bounding box.
- Plot (Bottom Left):** A `PyQtGraph` window titled `Plot - rqt` showing the tracking results. The x-axis represents time (around 901.6 to 902.4) and the y-axis represents position. Two lines are plotted: `/ROS_jiwy_monitor/pan` (purple) and `/ROS_jiwy_monitor/tilt` (green). The `pan` line shows a step change from approximately 0.2 to -0.4, while the `tilt` line shows a step change from approximately -0.4 to 0.2.
- Terminal (Bottom Right):** Shows the execution of `bridgehead_helper.py` and `luna_bridge`, displaying log messages related to helper nodes and camera processing.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

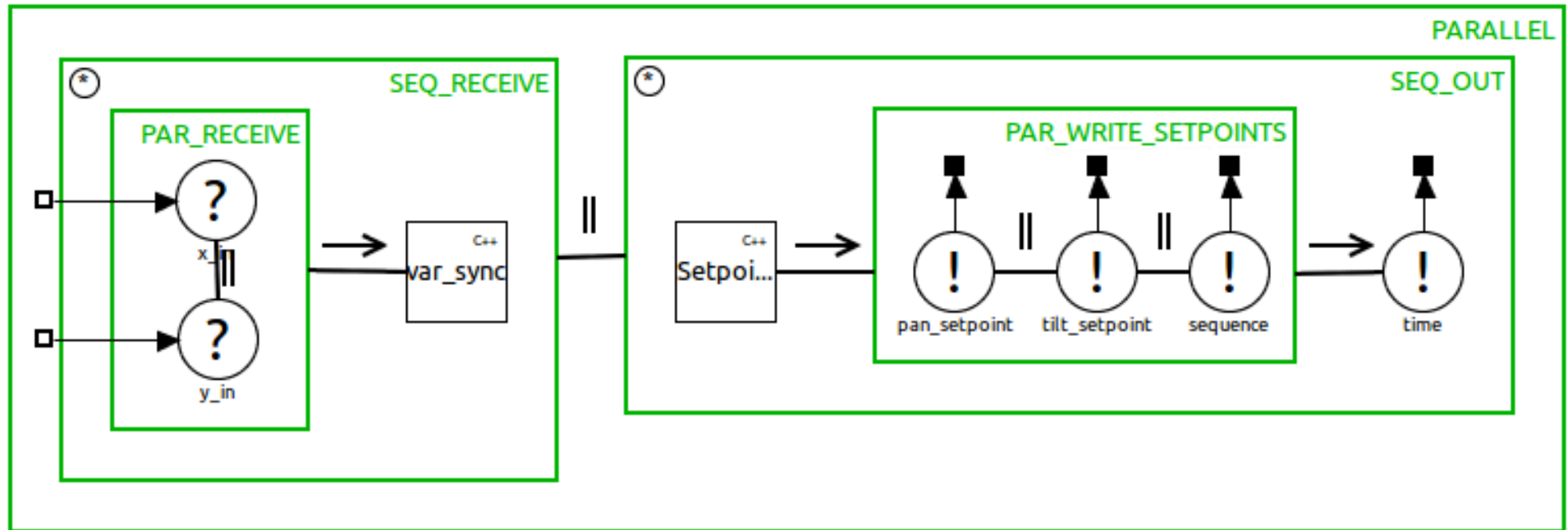
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- **ROS - LUNA bridge runs**
  - SRT - HRT connection in a natural way
  - Reusable / Flexible
    - at the price of some more delay
  - Demo application suffers from delay
- **Recommendations**
  - Complete support in TERRA
    - to avoid modifying generated code to use ROS-channels
  - ROS runtime binding
    - can be used in other HRT systems than LUNA



# Figure 15 Setpoint Receive Blok

- to read from Im Proc and produce setpoints



# Figure 17: signals supporting the JIWIY movie

