

LOCK-FREE ROS 2 EXECUTOR: A RING-BUFFER TO RULE THEM ALL

ROSCON 2021 Executor Workshop

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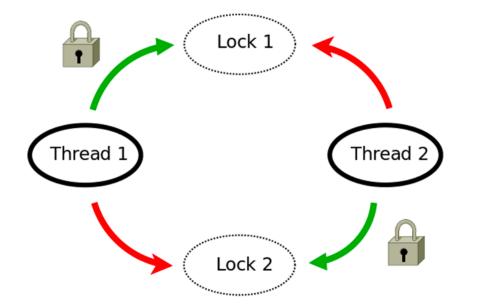


LOCK-FREE PROGRAMMING

- Swap Compared value Destination value no yes Destination == Compared value Destination = Destination unchanged Swap value
- Compare-and-swap (CAS) is an instruction used in multithreading to achieve synchronisation. It compares the contents of a memory location with a given value and, only if they are the same, modifies the contents of that memory location to a new given value. This is done as a single atomic operation.
- Compare-and-Swap has been an integral part of the IBM 370 architectures since 1970.
- Maurice Herlihy (1991) proved that CAS can implement more of these algorithms than atomic read, write, and fetch-and-add

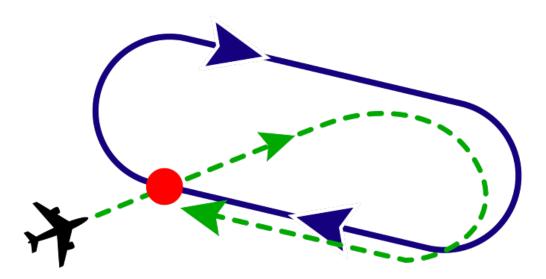


LOCK-FREE PROGRAMMING





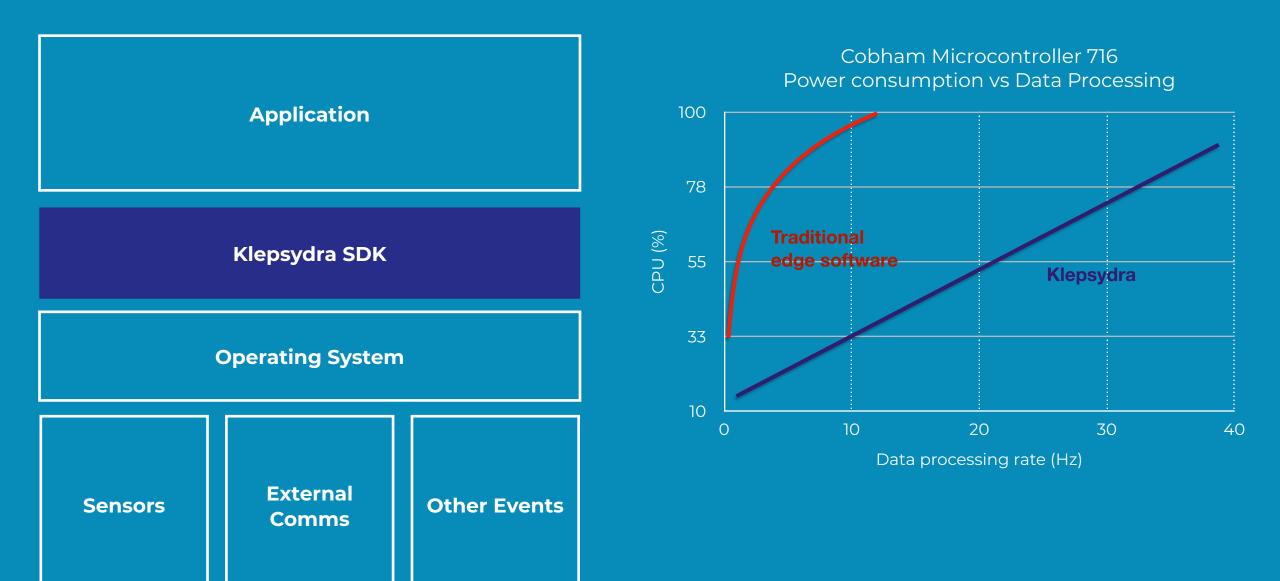
- Context switch:
 - Suspended while resource is locked by someone else
 - Awaken when resource is available.
- Not deterministic, power consuming context switch.



- Threads access resources using 'Atomic Operations'
- Compare and Swap (CAS):
 - Try to update a memory entry
 - If not possible tried again
 - No locks involved, but 'busy wait'
- No context switch required.

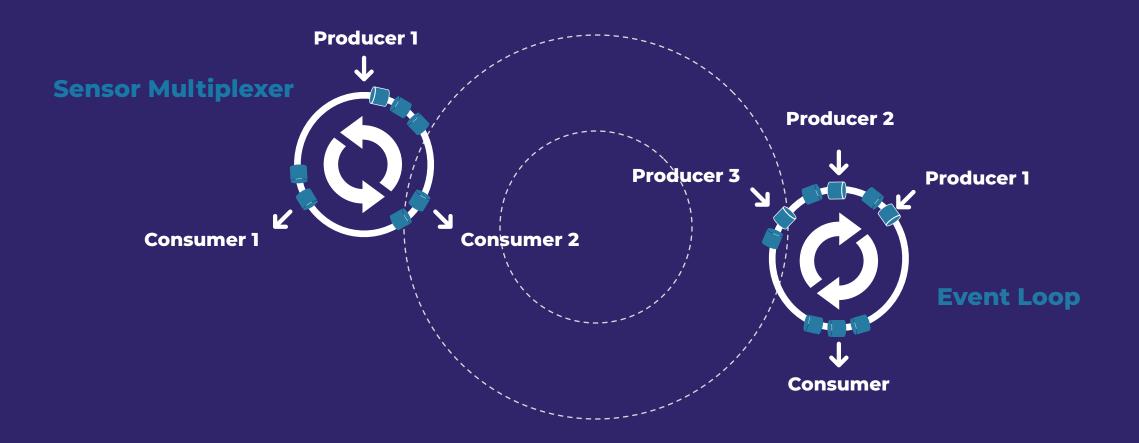


KLEPSYDRA RING-BUFFER



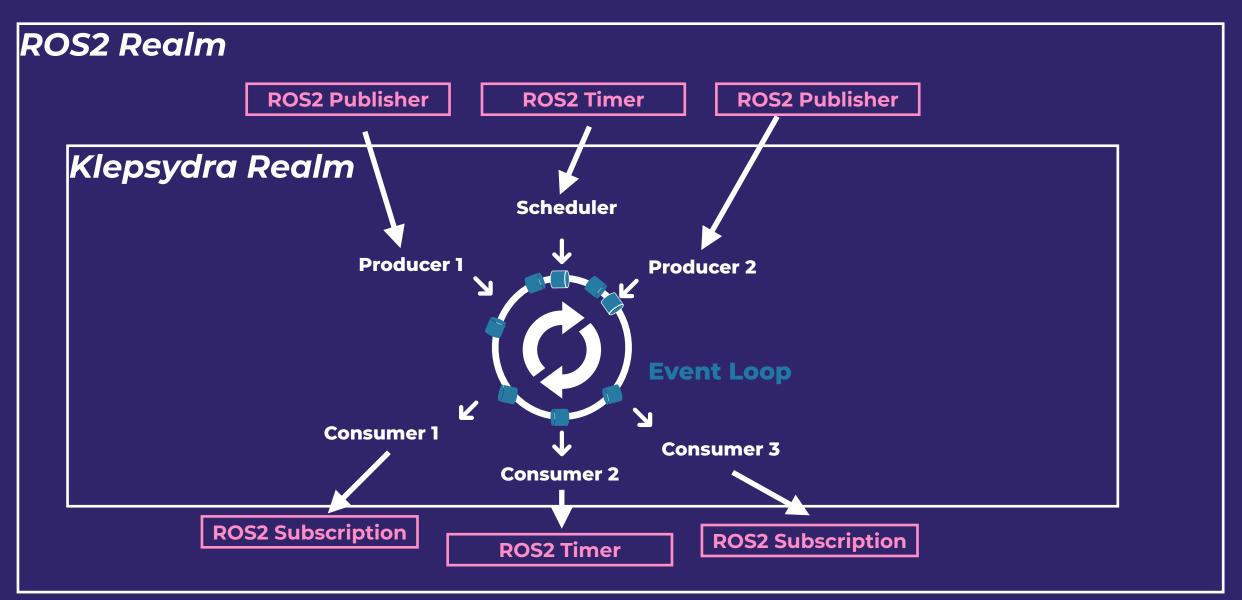


Klepsydra Ring-buffer





Klepsydra Lock-free executor





Klepsydra Lock-free executor

How does it work?

- Similar implementation to the Static Single Thread Executor
- All subscriptions and timer tasks run on the same thread
- Publishers can run on any thread

Implementation details

- Subscriptions from all message types are treated as Eventloop's listeners
- Timers are treated as Eventloops scheduled functions
- Similar to the Static Single Thread, there is no cloning.



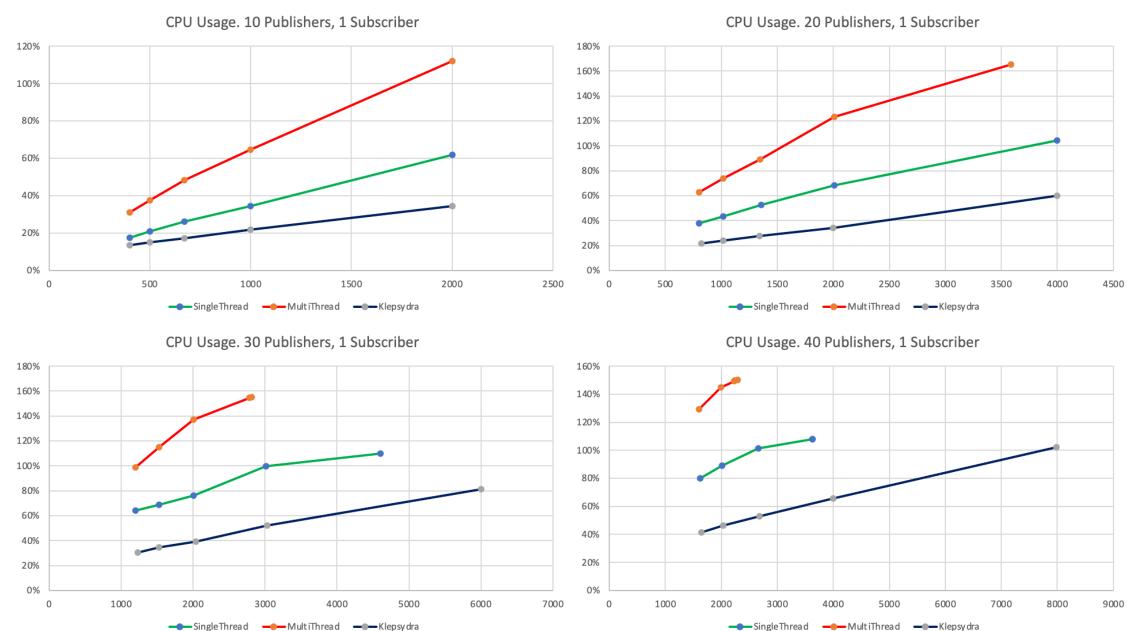
ROS2 CHALLENGES

Open issues in ROS2:

- 1. High CPU use of executor. (<u>https://github.com/ros2/rclcpp/</u> issues/1637)
- 2. Large pointcloud pubsub is unstable when there are many subscribers. (<u>https://github.com/ros2/</u> <u>rmw_cyclonedds/issues/292</u>)



Eventloop Executor on Raspberry PI 4 I



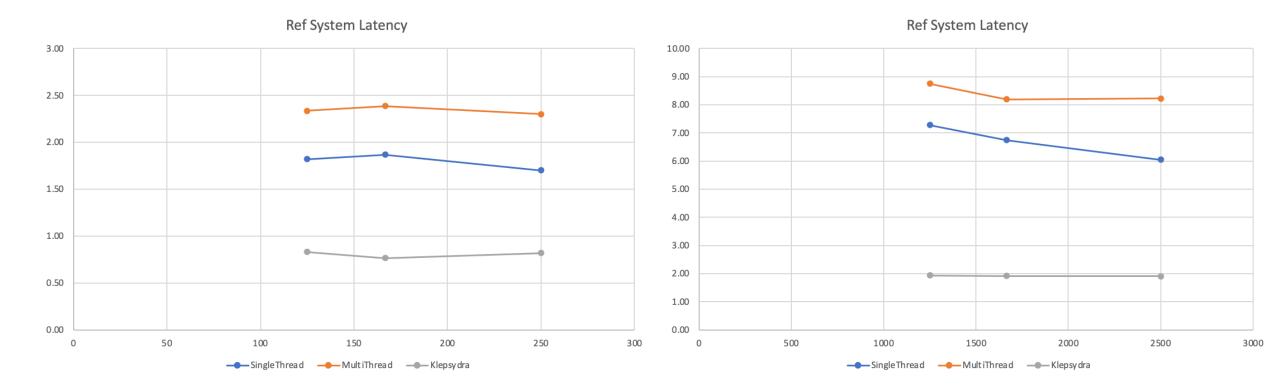


Eventloop Executor on Raspberry Pi 4 II





Reference System Latency Comparison





CODE EXAMPLE

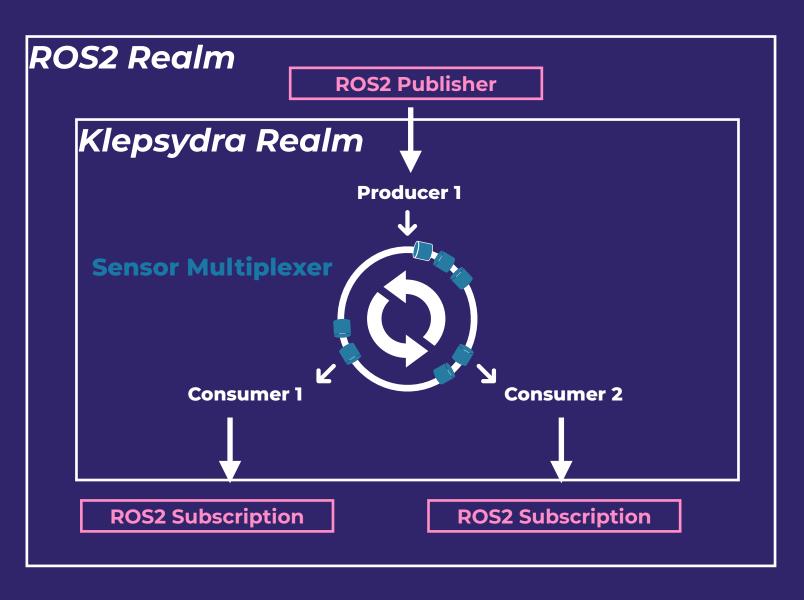
```
#include <kpsr_ros2_executor/executor_factory.hpp>
....
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    ...
    rclcpp::init(0, nullptr);
    ...
    rclcpp::Executor::SharedPtr exec = kpsr::ros2::ExecutorFactory::createExecutor(kpsr::ros2::QueueSize::_256, false);
    ...
}
```

API Explained

- 1. Klepsydra offers a factory of executors. Mapping to nodes can be customised via configuration file.
- 2. Factory returns shared pointer to rclcpp::Executor
- 3. Size of underlying ring-buffers to be provided by constructor. It can be customised via configuration file.
- 4. "Test" version available (last bool arg). This test version is a synchronous, single-thread, blocking queue.



Multiplexer Executor



How does it work?

- Each consumer on its own thread
- Processing rate can be anything
- Data integrity guaranteed

Best performance in the following scenarios

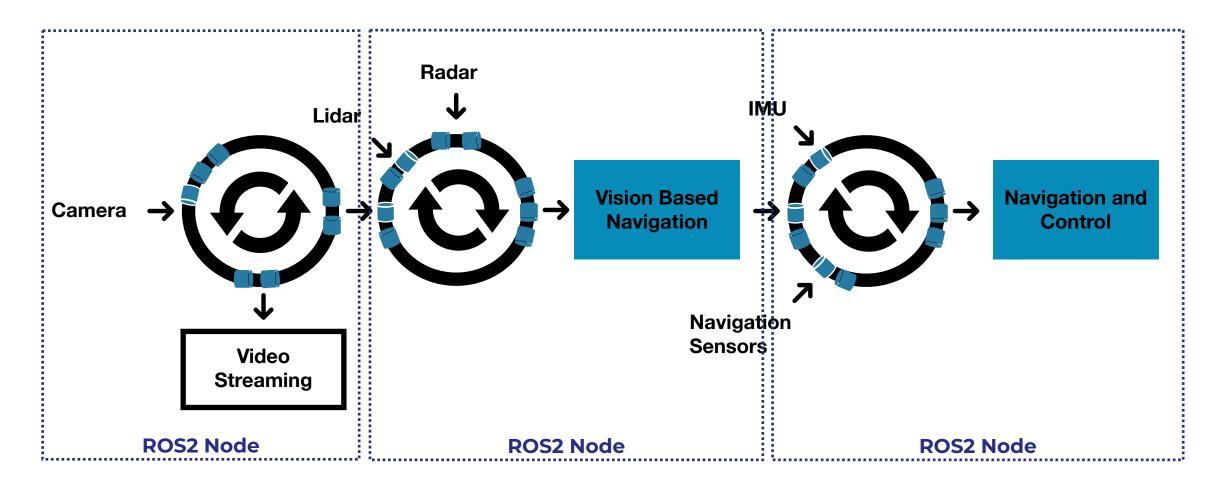
Few producers and many

consumers

- Large data sets (LiDAR, Images, etc)
- Power reduction and
- throughput needs



Data streaming approach to ROS2 Executors



Klepsydra Executors can be mapped to nodes (many-to-many) enabling low CPU usage, high throughput and determinism.



Conclusions

Benefits

- Low CPU usage
- High throughput with linearly growing CPU usage
- Easy integration.

Best performance in the following scenarios

- Many producers and consumers
- Low to medium data sets
- Power reduction and throughput needs



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