

19. October 2021

ROS 2 Executor: How to make it efficient, real-time and deterministic?

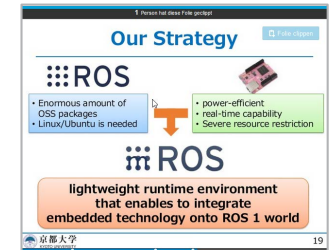
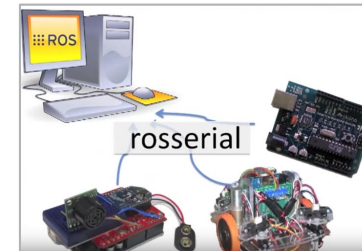
Micro-ROS: The rclcpp Executor

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RclC Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Why micro-ROS?

- ▶ ROS 2 dominant framework for powerful devices
 - ▶ ROS version 2 (ROS 2)
 - quality of service, security, ...
 - but large memory footprint
 - not real-time safe, non-deterministic Execution behavior
- ▶ Approaches for integrating microcontrollers
 - roserial (limited features, only for ROS 1)
 - mROS (targets 400 MHz MCU, 10MB RAM)
- ▶ **micro-ROS puts ROS 2 on microcontrollers**
 - Medium size controllers (100 KB RAM)
 - ROS 2 API with C client library
 - Integration of uC into ROS 2 much less effort

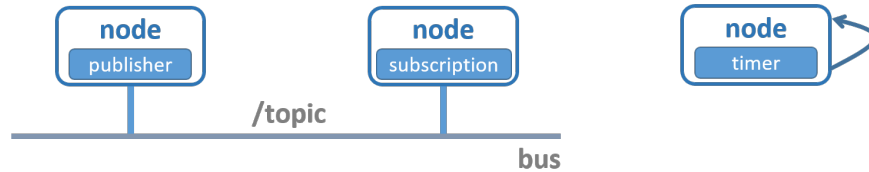


Rcll Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Execution management in ROS 2 and micro-ROS

ROS 2 concepts:

► Publish and subscribe middleware

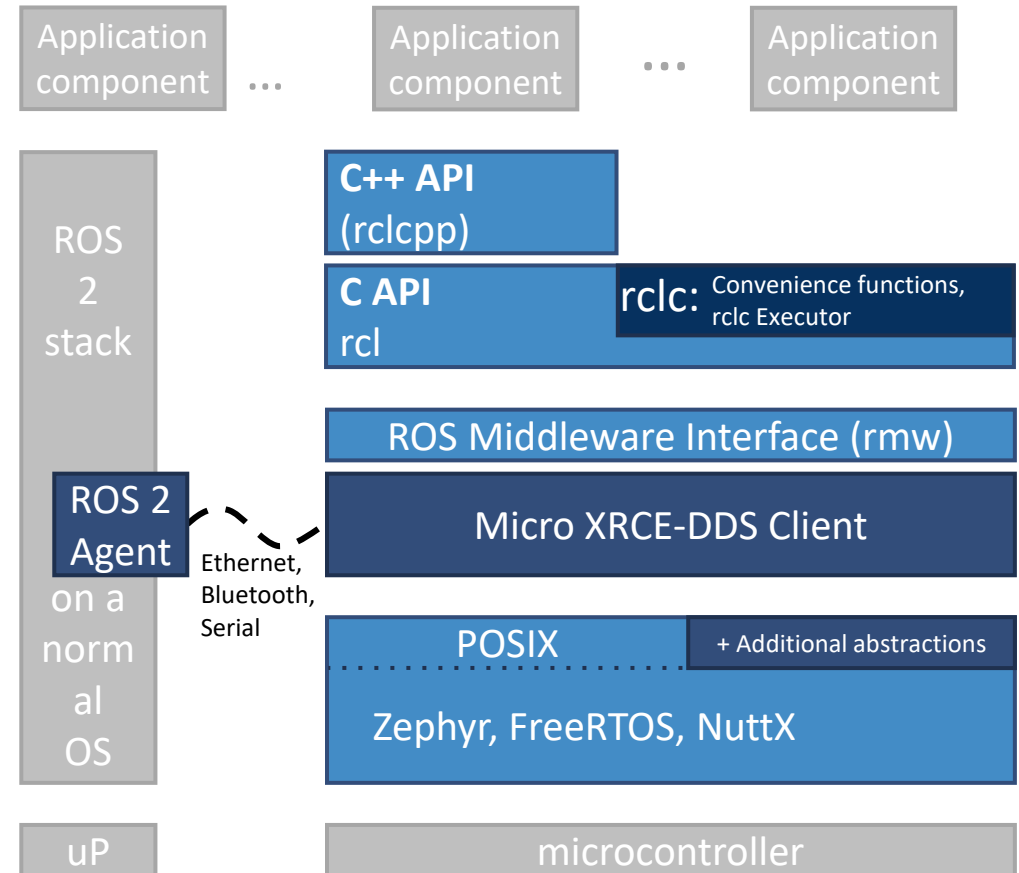


► Executor



spin()

- Check for new messages
- Execute callbacks of subscriptions and timers

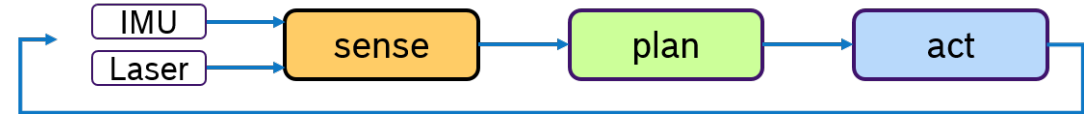


Rcllc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Robotic software design patterns

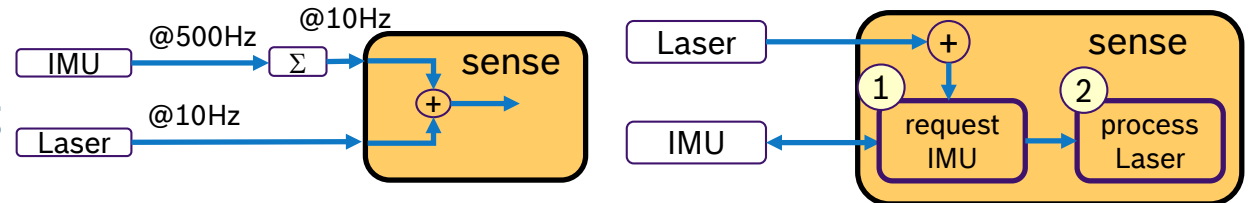
► Sense-plan-act control loops

- **Phased execution**, e.g. start plan-phase only after all sensors have been processed in previous phase



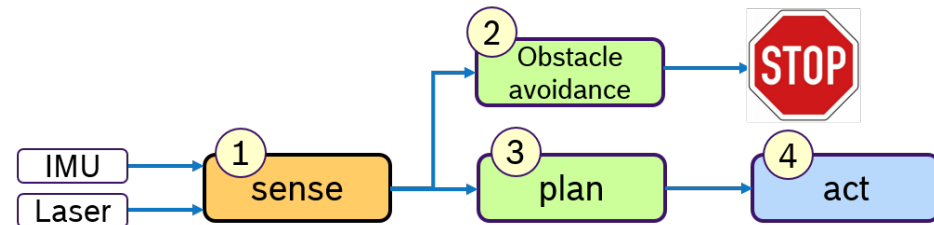
► Sensor fusion with multiple rate inputs

- Explicit control **when to start processing** depending on availability of messages
- **Pre-defined order** of processing



► High priority processing path

- **Pre-defined order** of callback processing

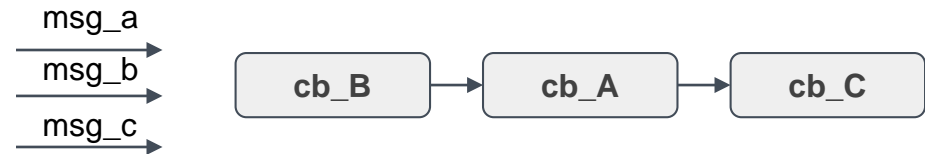


Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Key concepts

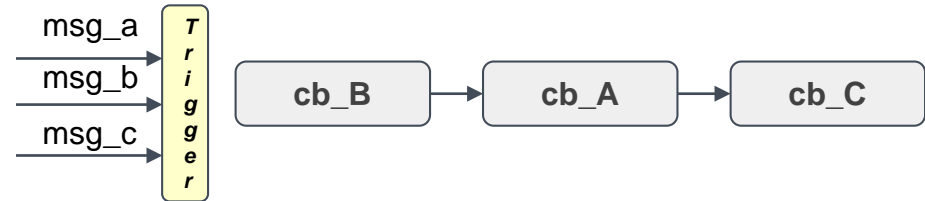
► Deterministic behavior

- User-defined order of callback processing (round-robin execution)



► Domain-specific scheduling

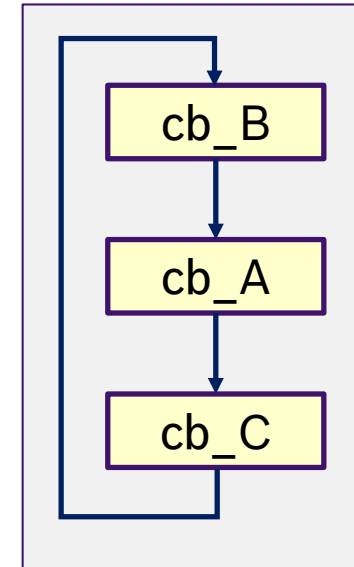
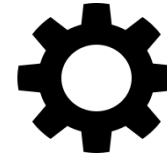
- Trigger condition determines when processing of callback functions start (e.g. AND, OR, ONE)



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

rclc Executor: concept 1: fixed processing order

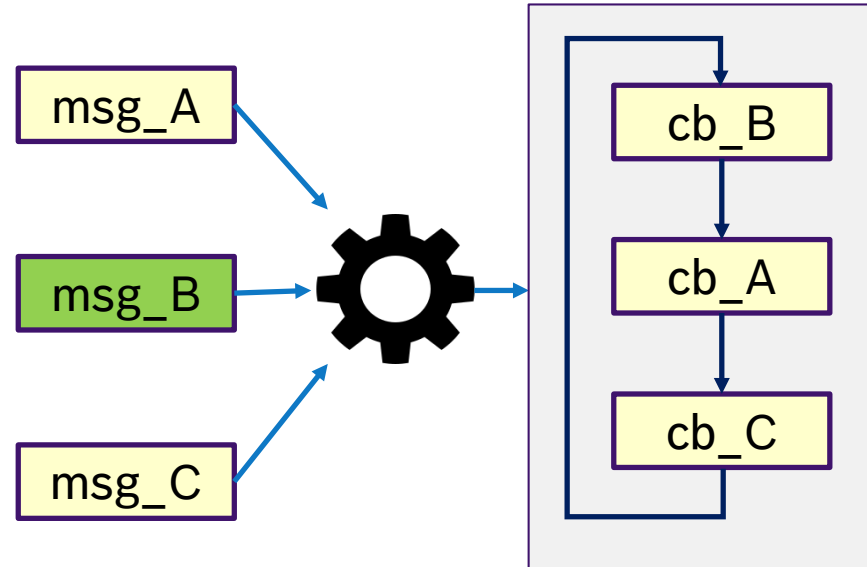
- ▶ Fixed sequential execution of callbacks
 - ▶ Deterministic semantics
 - ▶ Bounded response time (round-robin)



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

rclc Executor: concept 2: trigger condition

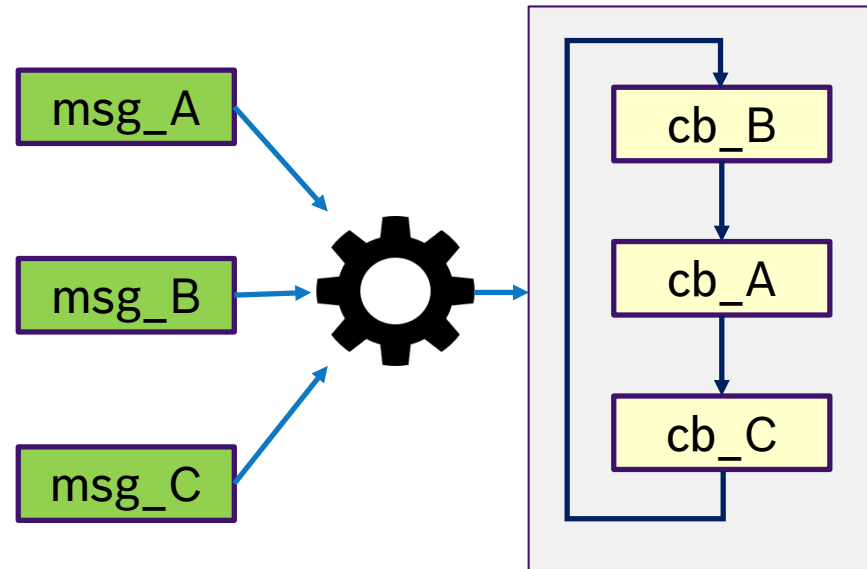
- ▶ Fixed sequential execution of callbacks
 - ▶ Deterministic semantics
 - ▶ Bounded response time (round-robin)
- ▶ Trigger
 - ▶ Determines start of execution
 - ▶ Pre-defined triggers:
 - **ONE** - one particular subscription with new data



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

rclc Executor: concept 2: trigger condition

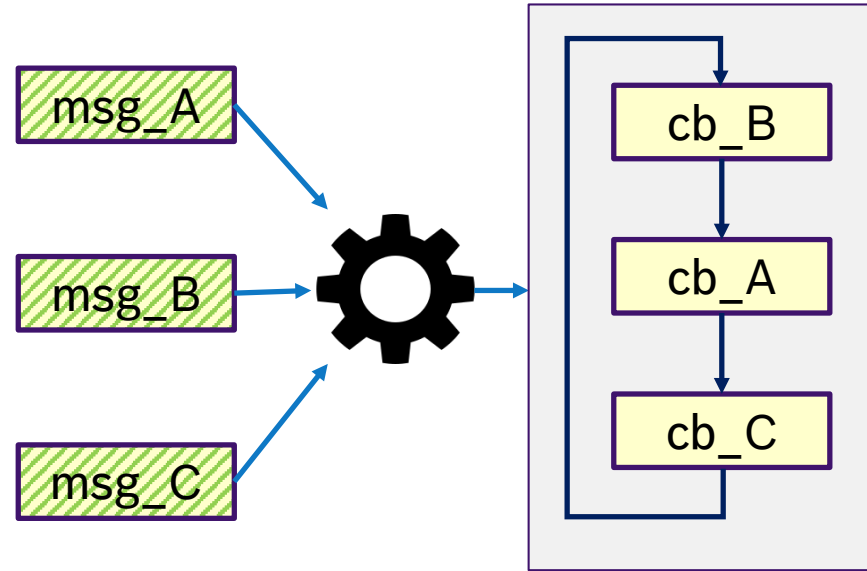
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 - ▶ Pre-defined trigger:
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 - **AND** - all subscriptions with new data



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

rclc Executor: concept 2: trigger condition

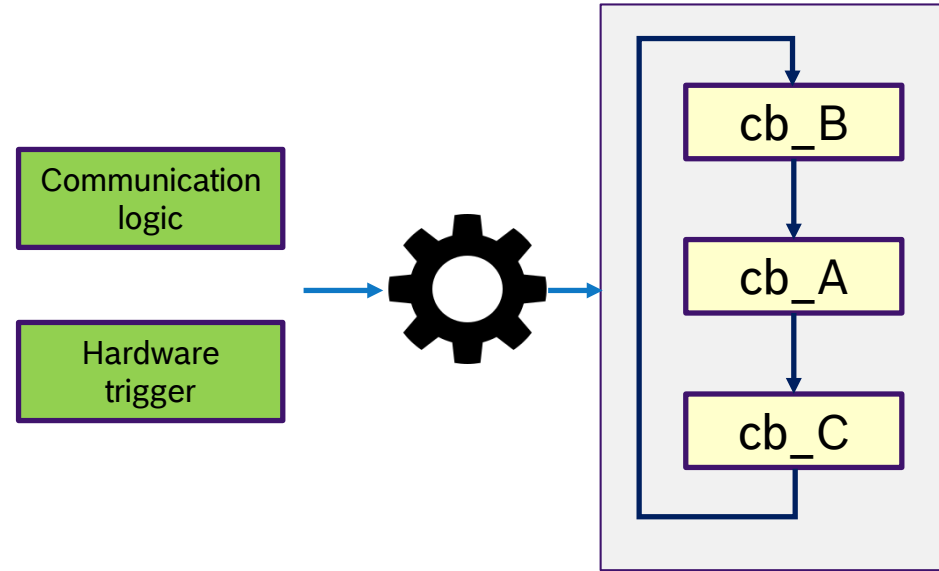
- ▶ Fixed sequential execution of callbacks
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 - ONE - One particular subscription with new data
 - AND - All subscriptions with new data
 - **OR - Any subscription with new data (rclcpp default Executor)**



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

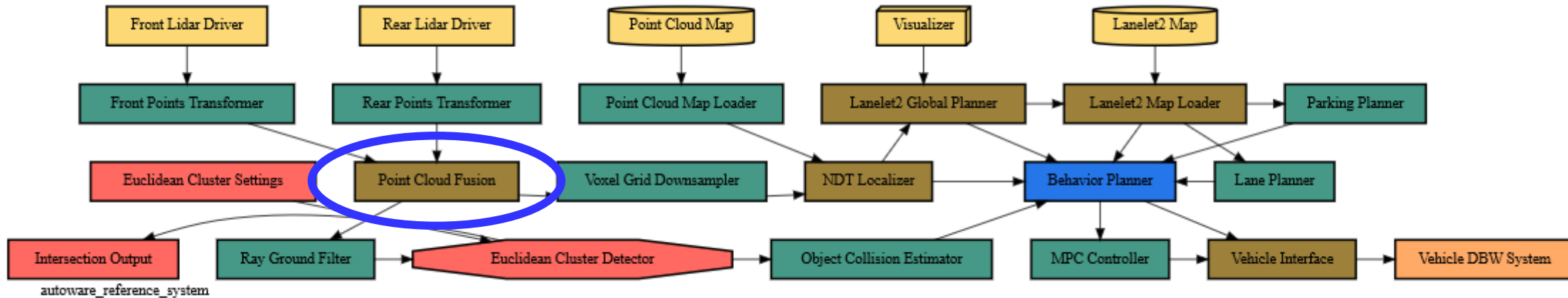
rclc Executor: concept 2: trigger condition

- ▶ Fixed sequential execution of callbacks
 - ▶ Deterministic semantics
 - ▶ Bounded response time (round-robin)
- ▶ Trigger
 - ▶ Determines start of execution
 - ▶ Pre-defined trigger
 - ONE - One particular subscription with new data
 - AND - All subscriptions with new data
 - OR - Any subscription with new data (rclcpp default Executor)
 - ▶ **User-defined trigger**
 - ▶ Callbacks can be configured to be executed with/without new data



Rclcpp Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Autowareauto-reference system



- Fusion node has two inputs
- Is executed if both inputs are available

Rclcpp Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Autowareauto-reference system: default executor

Point Cloud Fusion

```
private:
void input_callback(
    const uint64_t input_number,
    const message_t::SharedPtr input_message)
{
    uint64_t timestamp = now_as_int();
    subscriptions_[input_number].cache = input_message;

    // only process and publish when we can perform an actual fusion, this means
    // we have received a sample from each subscription
    if (!subscriptions_[0].cache || !subscriptions_[1].cache) {
        return;
    }
}
```

⇒ Activation semantics hard-coded in application!
⇒ Shadows DDS QoS parameters!

Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Autowareauto-reference system: rclc executor with trigger



rclc executor with trigger condition

```
rc = rclc_executor_set_trigger(&rclcExecutorTrigger, rclc_executor_trigger_all, NULL);  
if (rc != RCL_RET_OK) {printf("Error rclc_executor_set_trigger\n");}
```

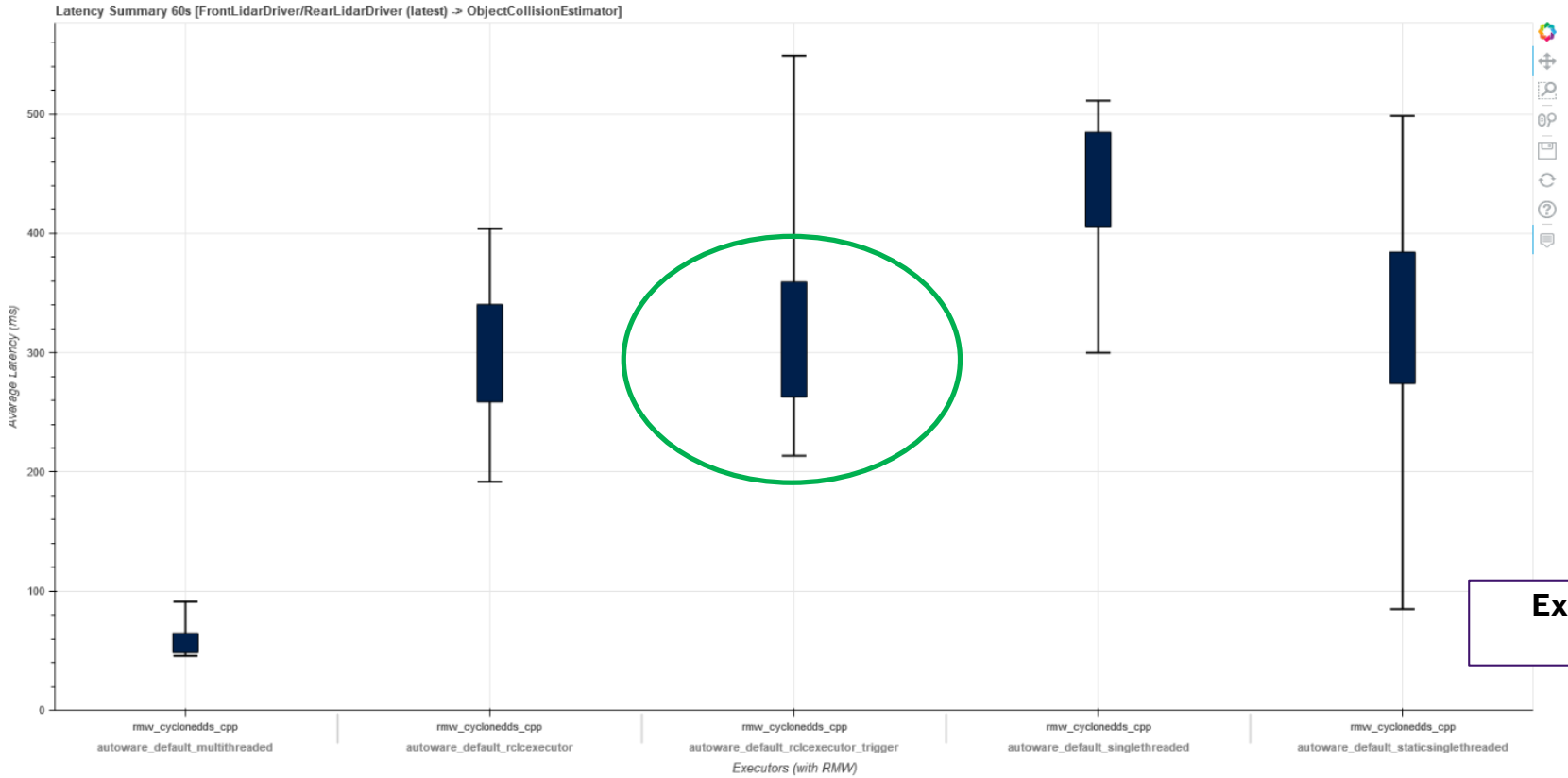
```
private:  
void input_callback(  
    const uint64_t in  
    const message_t::s  
    rclc_message)  
{  
    uint64_t timestamp = now_as_int();
```

- ⇒ Explicit activation semantics
- ⇒ No guarding glue code in application
- ⇒ Correct DDS QoS parameters

No guarding glue code

Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Autowareauto-reference system: latency results

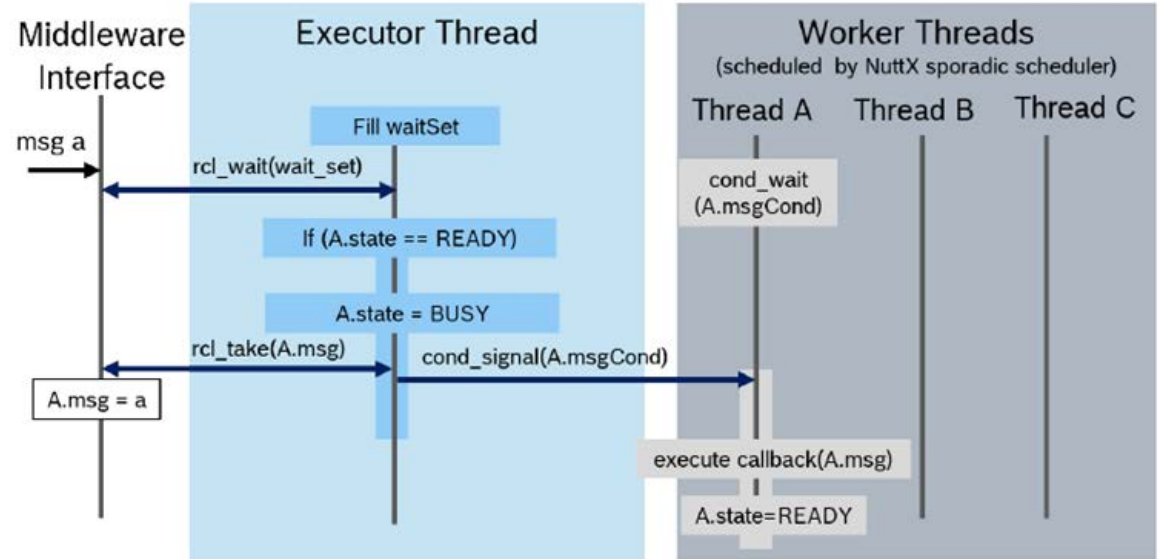


Executed on Rasp on 4 cores for 60s

Rclc Executor: how to make it real-time?

Real-time scheduling and multi-threading

- ▶ Expose scheduling features of RTOS
 - ▶ ROS 2 API for subscriptions enables assignment of an RTOS scheduling policy (e.g. priority)
 - ▶ Executor thread manages data exchange with middleware (DDS)
 - ▶ Callbacks are processed in worker threads
 - ▶ Status: proof-of-concept with budget-based scheduling of NuttX-OS ([arXiv paper](#))



Rclc Executor: how to make it deterministic?

Conclusion

- ▶ Embedded safety-critical applications require real-time and deterministic behavior
- ▶ Typical robotic software patterns can be implemented with the rclc-Executor semantics by
 - ▶ User-defined execution order
 - ▶ Trigger condition
 - ▶ Real-time scheduling
- ▶ Benefits of these features:
 - ▶ Separation of concerns (activation semantics vs application code)
 - ▶ Deterministic behavior
 - ▶ Real-time guarantees of end-to-end latencies
- ▶ **A ROS 2 Executor with trigger condition would support the development of deterministic ROS 2 applications.**

Questions?