

Tracing ROS 2

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Summary

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3. Tracing ROS 2
4. Overhead evaluation
5. Analysis, Trace Compass plugin
6. Upcoming work and conclusion
7. Questions



Introduction

- Robotics
 - Commercial or industrial applications
 - Safety-critical applications
 - Can be connected over a network (e.g., 5G)
- Key elements
 - Message passing (publish-subscribe) and Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
 - Higher-level scheduling of tasks is challenging
 - Real-time constraints
- Robotics software development can greatly benefit from tracing



ROS 2

- Robot Operating System 2
 - docs.ros.org/en/galactic
- Open source framework and set of tools for robotics software development
 - Well-known in robotics
 - Used for NASA's 2023 Moon rover, VIPER!
- Message passing between “nodes”
 - Publish/subscribe
 - Service/action calls (~RPCs)
- Modular
 - Each node generally accomplishes a very specific task
 - Nodes are put together to perform complex tasks
- Uses Data Distribution Service (DDS) as the middleware
 - OMG standard
- Intra-process, inter-process, and distributed

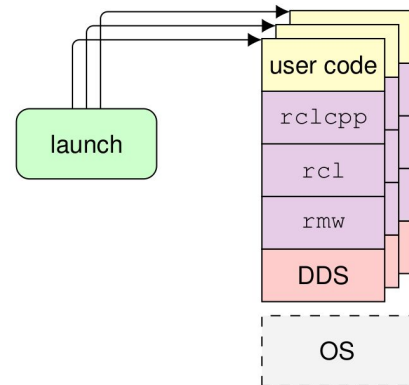


Figure 1. ROS 2 architecture and orchestration.



Tracing ROS 2

- Tools part of the ROS 2 core
 - gitlab.com/ros-tracing/ros2_tracing
- LTTng instrumentation in ROS 2
 - Message publication & reception
 - Subscription & timer callbacks
 - Etc.
 - Constant number of trace events, constant overhead (?)
- And some LTTng instrumentation for a DDS implementation
- Tracing tools closely integrated with ROS 2
 - ROS 2 CLI tools
 - ROS 2 launch/orchestration system

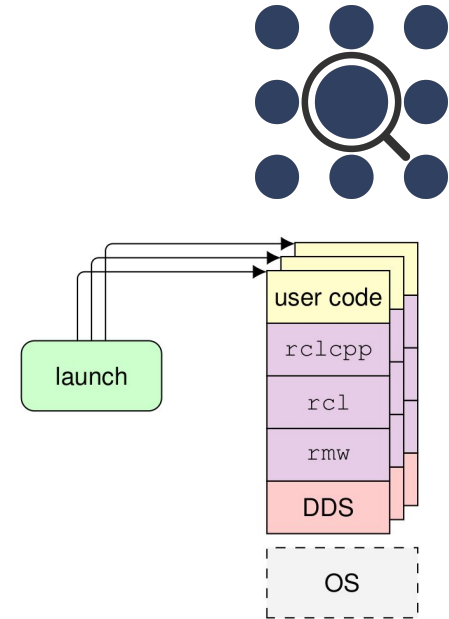


Figure 1. ROS 2 architecture and orchestration.



Overhead evaluation

- Goal: measure tracing overhead in a ROS 2 context
 - Latency overhead using 1 publisher → 1 subscription (inter-process)
 - Tool: gitlab.com/ApexAI/performance_test
- Parameters
 - Publishing rate: 100-2000 Hz
 - Message payload size: 1-256 KiB
 - Quality of service settings: reliable
 - DDS implementation: eProsima Fast DDS
- Setup
 - Ubuntu Server 20.04.2 with PREEMPT_RT (5.4.3-rt1)
 - Intel i7-3770 @ 3.40GHz, 8 GB RAM
 - SMT/Hyper-threading disabled (4 cores, 1 thread/core)
 - CPU power-saving features disabled through the BIOS
 - Run for 60 minutes, discard the first 10 seconds, and use mean latency



Overhead evaluation - results

- Latency overhead is mostly constant

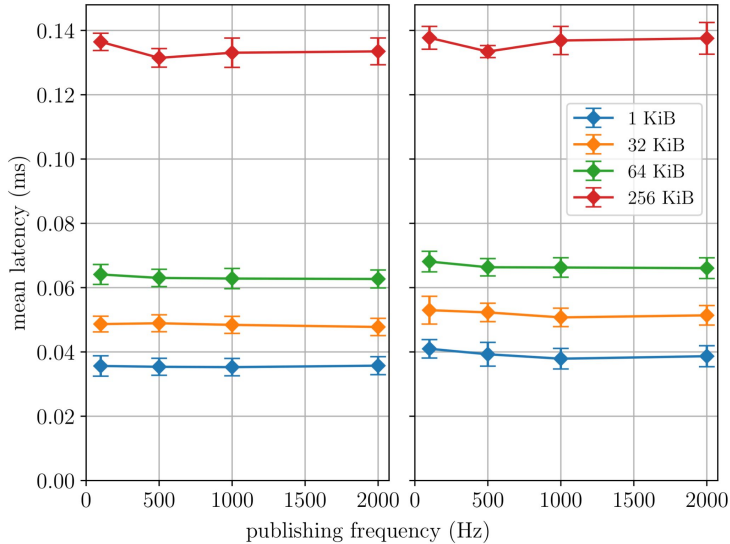


Figure 2. Latencies without tracing (left) and with tracing (right).

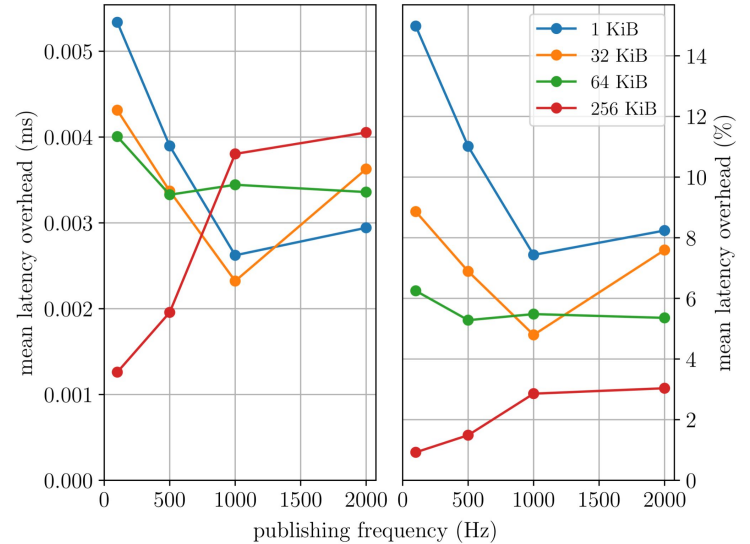


Figure 3. Absolute (left) and relative (right) latency overhead results.



Analysis

- Can extract basic metrics
 - Publishing rate, callback execution rate
- Can visualize
 - Message publications
 - Subscription & timer callbacks
- Example
 - 1 source node publishes messages periodically
 - 1 intermediary node receives those messages and publishes other messages
 - 1 sink node receives those messages

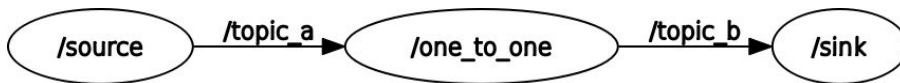


Figure 4. Example node structure.



Analysis (2)

- ROS 2 plugin for Trace Compass (work in progress)

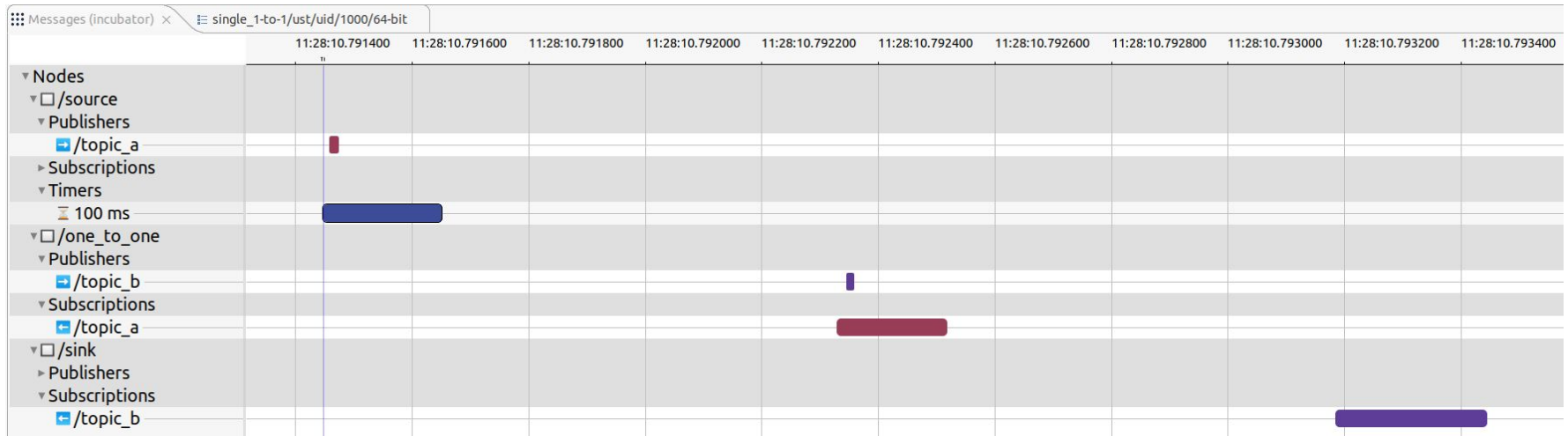


Figure 5. Time graph view showing message publications and timer & subscription callbacks.

Analysis (3)

- Starting point: want to link messages for end-to-end message flow
- However, some message links are not trivial (e.g., asynchronous, cached)
- Furthermore, message links could be N-to-M, not necessarily 1-to-1

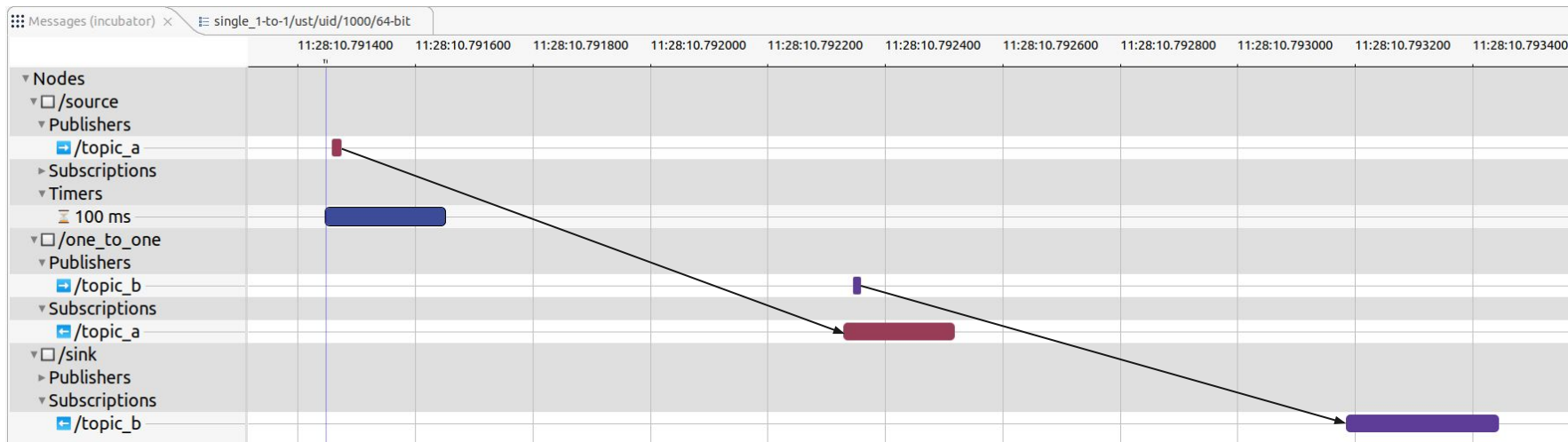


Figure 6. Future plans for this view (arrows).



Upcoming work and conclusion

- Tracking messages across nodes
 - Building a message flow graph using this information
 - Computing end-to-end latency automatically
 - Critical path analysis at the ROS 2 level
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- More and more public interest & users



Questions?

- christophe.bedard@polymtl.ca
- Links
 - docs.ros.org/en/galactic
 - gitlab.com/ros-tracing/ros2_tracing
 - gitlab.com/ApexAI/performance_test
- Other relevant links
 - Recent paper (in review): arxiv.org/abs/2201.00393
 - Recent presentation at a ROS conference: vimeo.com/652633418 ([slides](#))