



Aerostack2

The ROS 2 aerial robotics framework

Miguel Fernandez-Cortizas
20/10/2023 ROSCON'23 New Orleans



What is Aerostack2?

Aerostack2 is an open-source software framework that helps developers **design and build multirobot aerial robotic systems**. It is designed with ROS 2 and its part of their ecosystem.

It is an evolution of the former **Aerostack** [1] framework developed and used successfully in the CVAR Group since 2016.



AEROSTACK

A Software Framework for Aerial Robotic Systems



Libeccio

Version 5.0
Libeccio Distribution



vision & aerial robotics



POLITÉCNICA



BSD



ROS in





GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN Y UNIVERSIDADES

[1] J.L. Sanchez-Lopez, M. Molina, H. Bavle, C. Sampedro, R. A. Suarez-Fernandez, P. Campoy. (2017).
A Multi-Layered Component-Based Approach for the Development of Aerial Robotic Systems: The Aerostack Framework.
Journal of Intelligent & Robotic Systems, 88, 683–709.

What is our mission?



Ease the development of **autonomous** aerial robot systems



Develop a suitable framework for **academic** and **industrial** applications

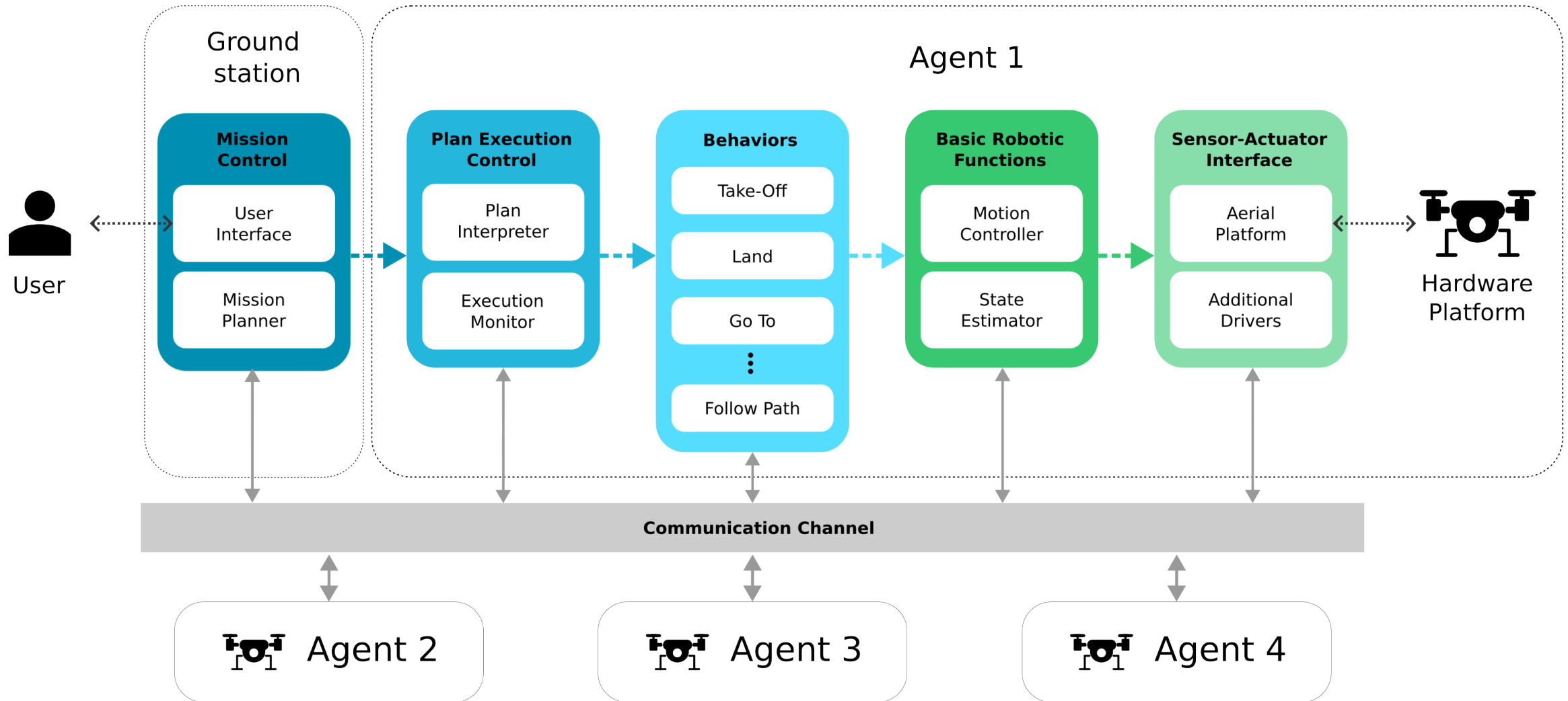


Create ROS 2 community that enhances the development of a **common framework**

Which were our requirements?

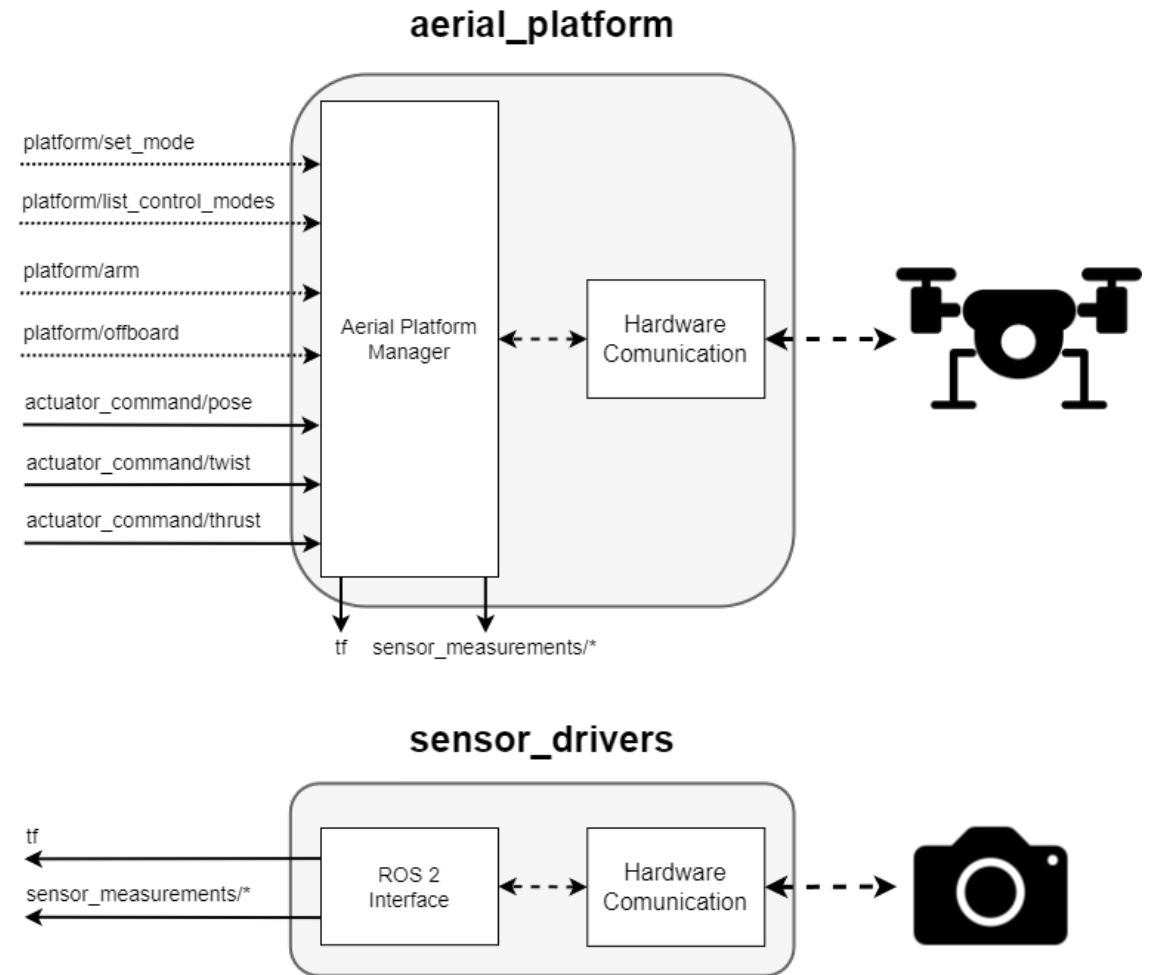
1. Modularity and flexibility
2. Support a variety of platforms
3. Handle multiple drones
4. Easy to create new missions
5. Allows a safe system development
6. Support indoor & outdoor flights operations

Aerostack2 architecture

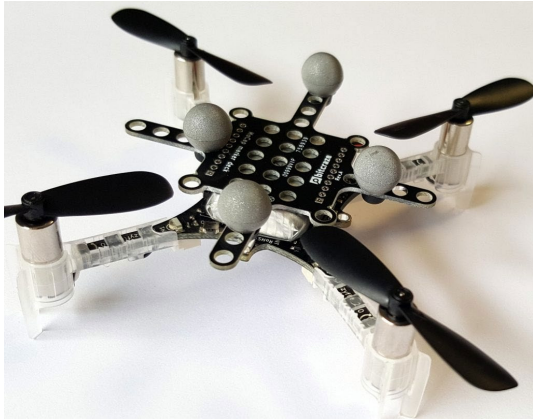


Sensor actuator interface

- Platform agnostic
- Easy Sim 2 Real deployment
- Heterogeneous swarms
- Standardized sensor Communication in ROS 2



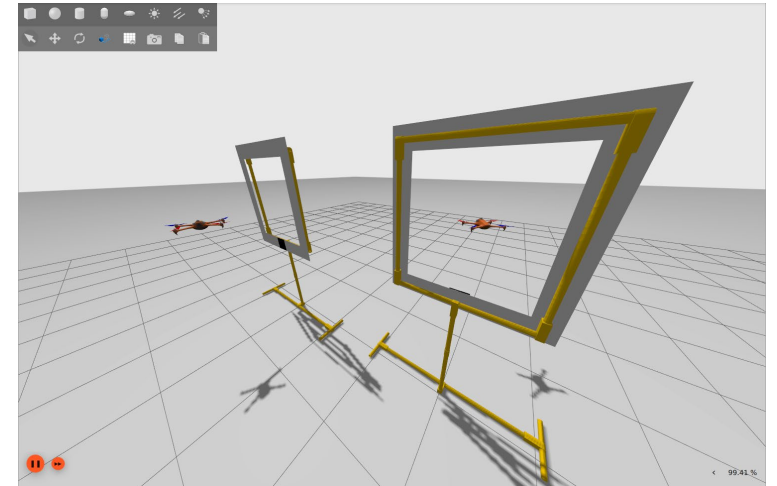
Supported platforms



Bitcraze Crazyflie 2.X



Ryze Tello



Gazebo [1]



DJI Matrice 200/300 series



PX4 based platforms



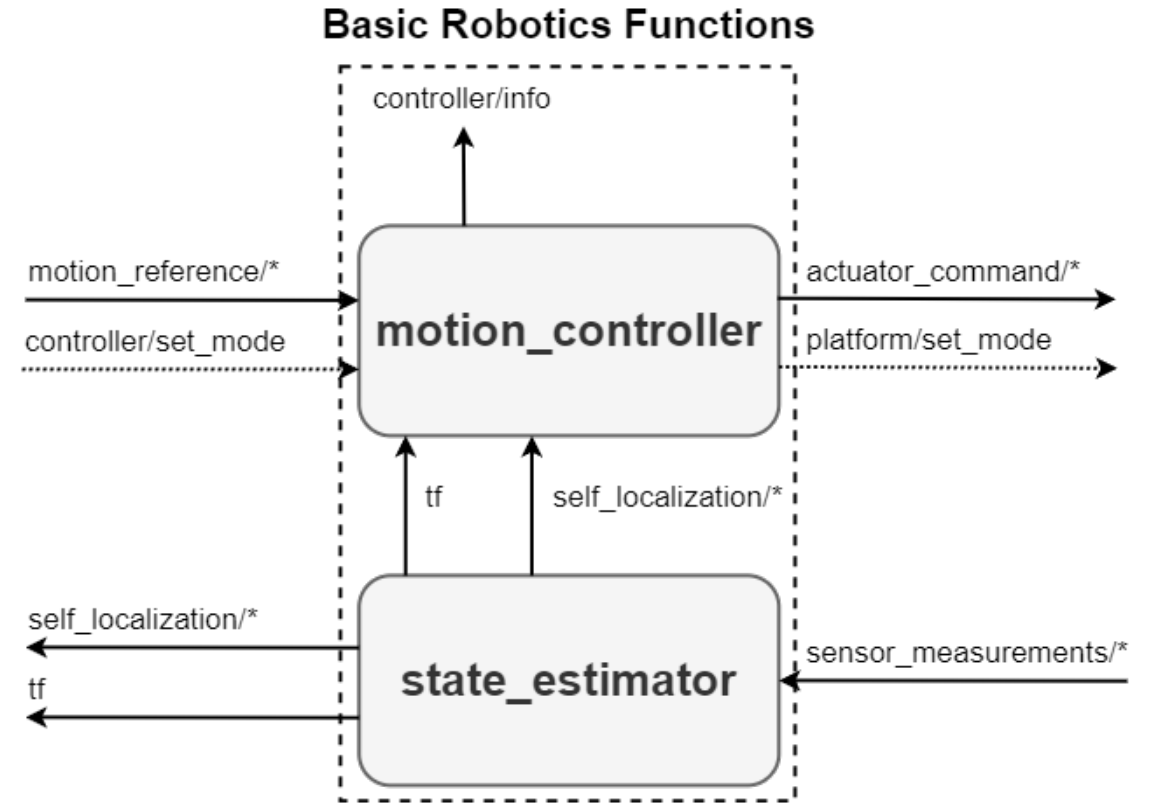
Flightmare [2]

Basic robotic functions

A collection of software components that perform **fundamental robotic functions** in aerial robotics:

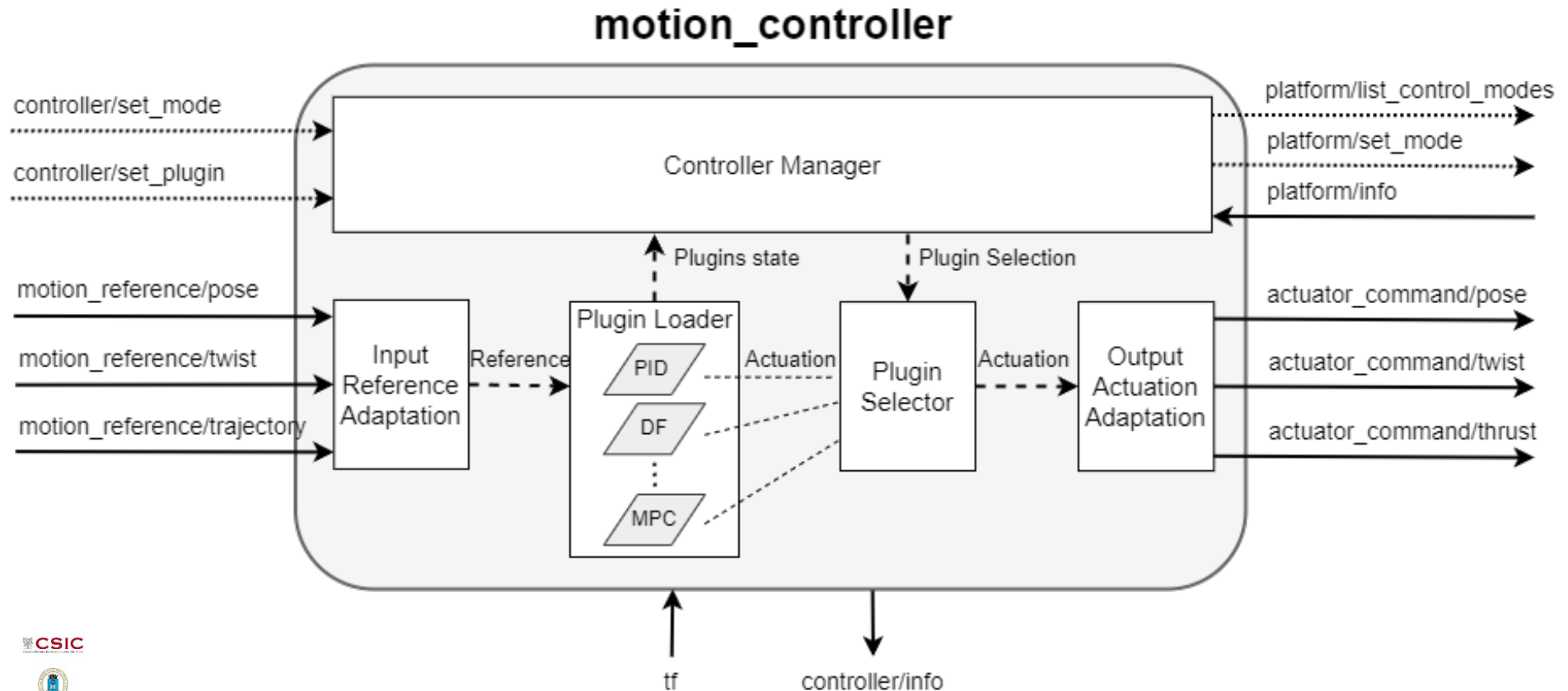
1. Motion controller
2. State estimator

They are designed to be general and reusable with alternative algorithms (**Plugins**).



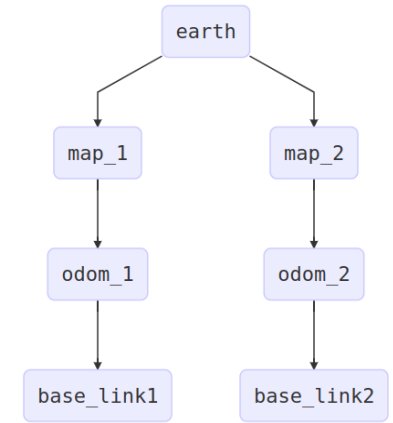
Motion controller

- Load multiples plugins and select the output of one
- Satisfy the motion command requirements constrained by the platform available control modes
- Adapt frames of references and output commands

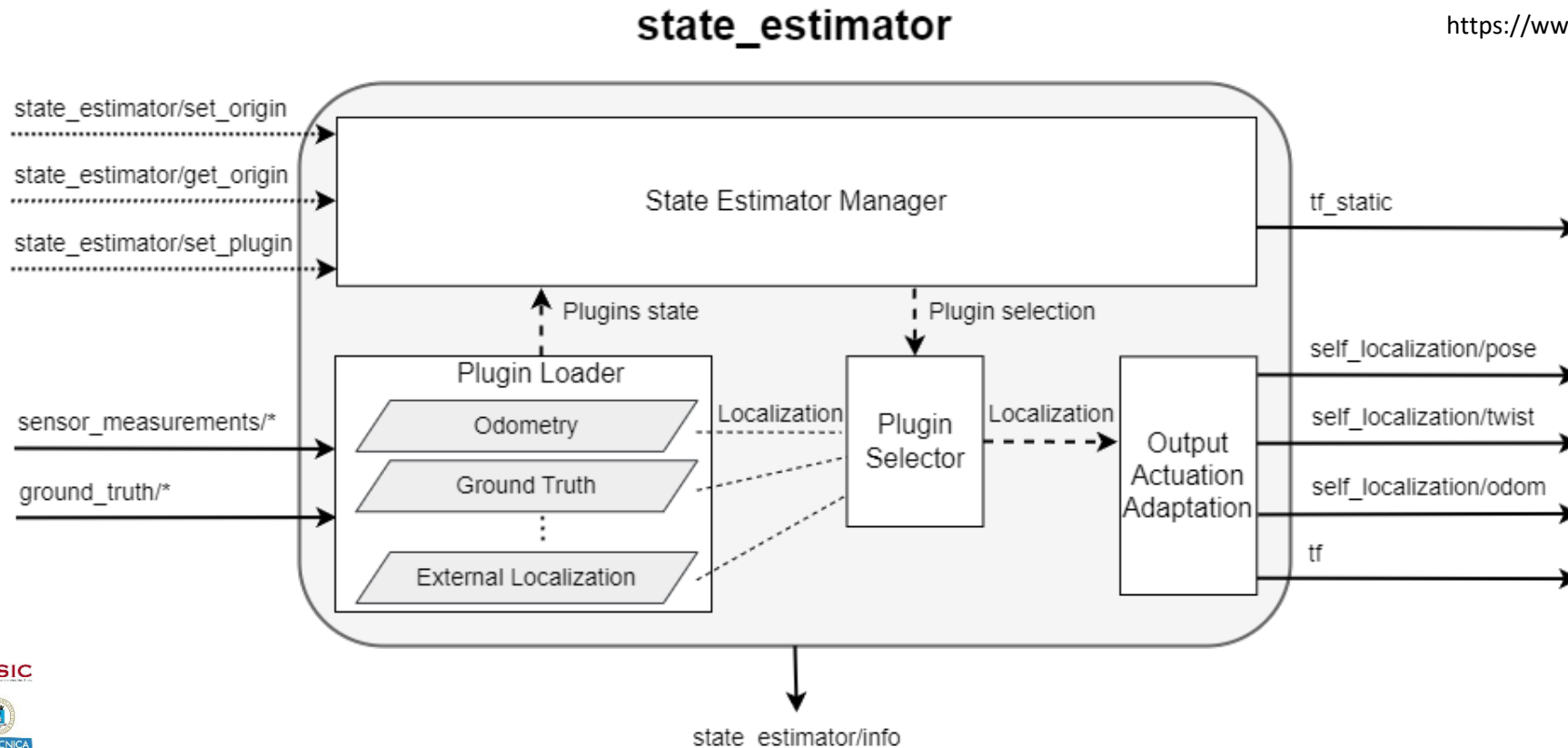


State estimator

- Select the plugin using the sensor input data available to generate "map" and "odom" localization
- Use ground truth data or GPS origin to generate "earth" localization
- Manage a common origin with others agents

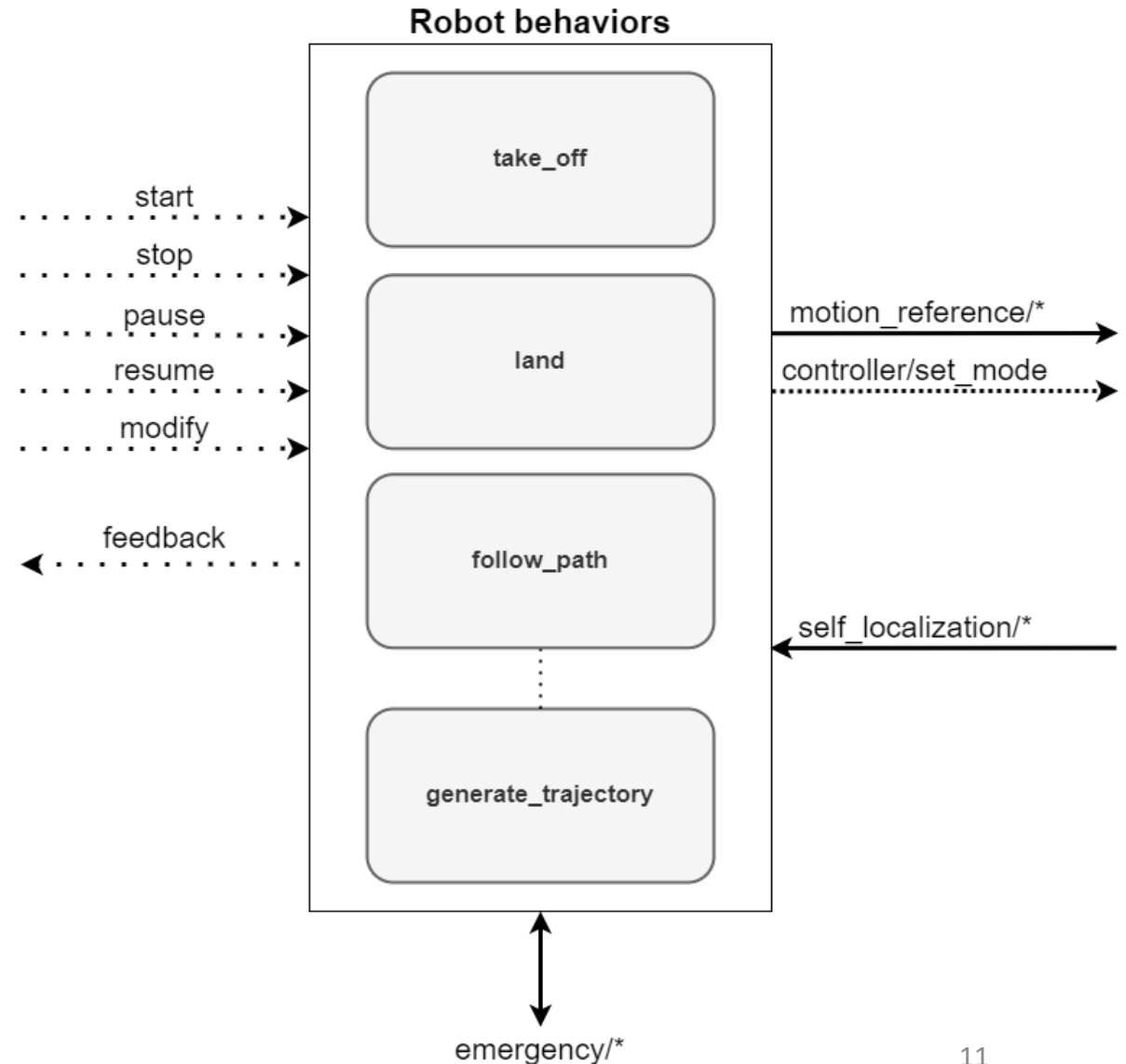


<https://www.ros.org/reps/rep-0105.html>



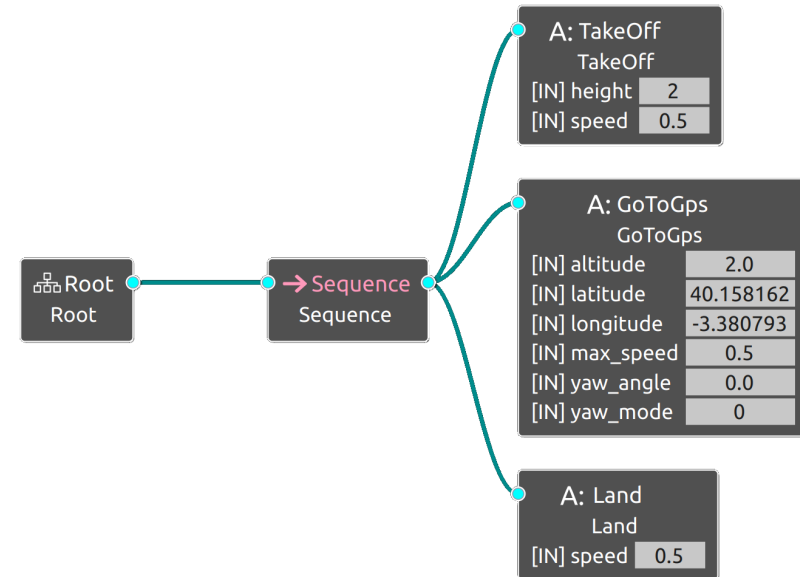
Behaviors

- Each behavior corresponds to a specific robot skill related
- Each behavior encapsulates the control and execution monitoring of its task
- They are implemented extending ROS 2 actions to provide additional capabilities



Plan execution control

- Orchestrates and monitors the activation and deactivation of the different behaviors
- Different ways:
 - AS2 Python API
 - Behavior Trees [3]
 - AS2 Mission plan interpreter
- Depending on the application a Local Planner can be designed for modifying the plan



```
import rclpy
from as2_python_api.drone_interface import DroneInterface

rclpy.init()
drone = DroneInterface(drone_id="drone0")

drone.takeoff(height=1.0, speed=0.5)
drone.go_to.go_to_point([1.0, 1.0, 2.0], speed=0.5, frame_id="earth")
drone.land(speed=0.5)

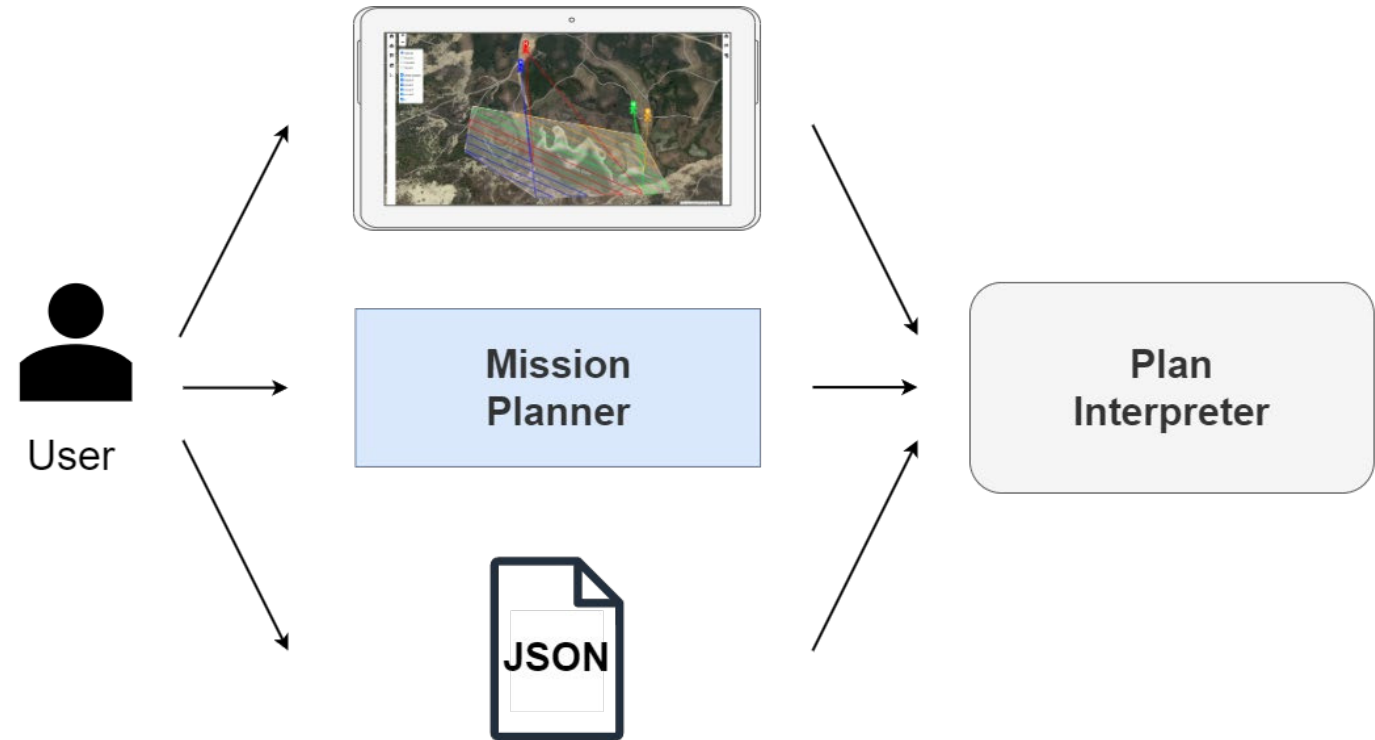
drone.shutdown()
rclpy.shutdown()
```

[3] <https://github.com/BehaviorTree/BehaviorTree.CPP>

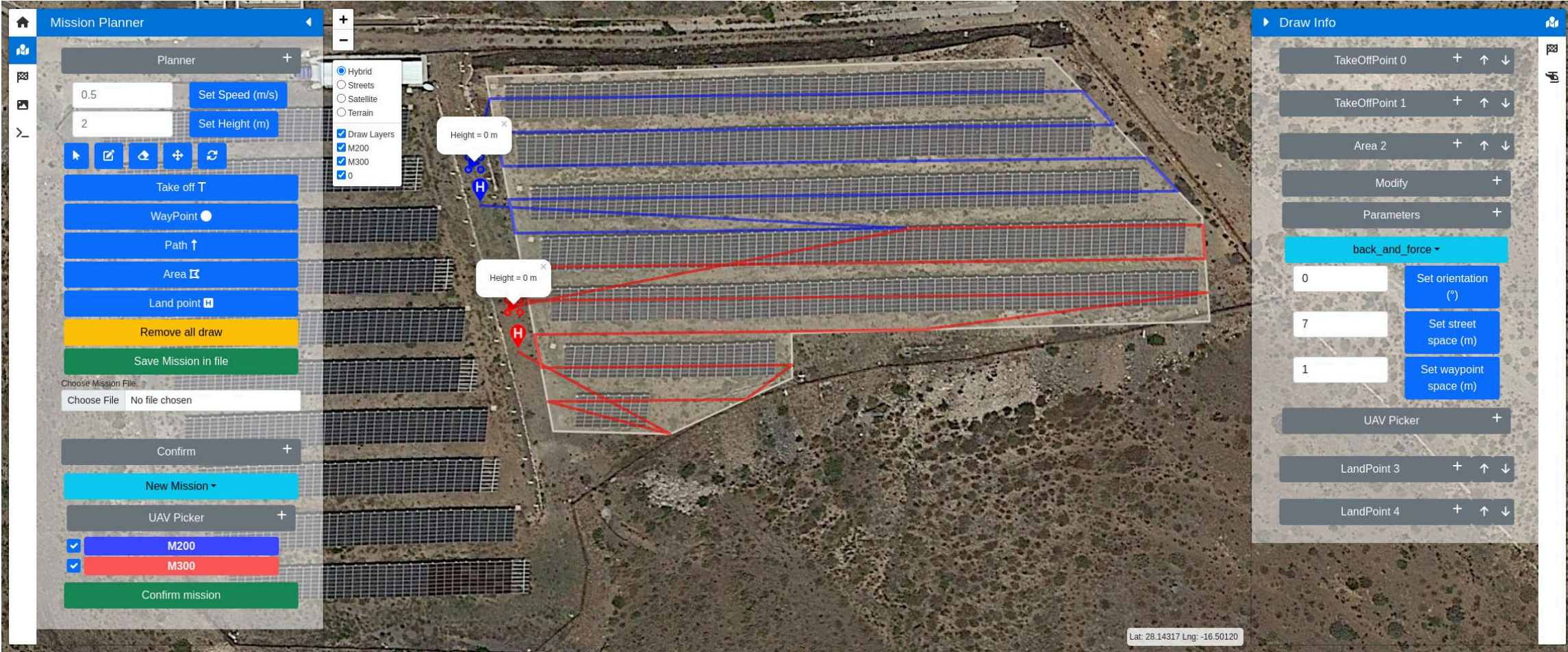
Mission specification

Different ways for generating a plan:

- Use of Web GUI (for outdoor missions)
- Design of an specific mission planner
- Defined by the user manually



Web GUI



Mission Planning

UAVs Monitoring

Mission Parameters

Multi-robot PV plant inspection



Multi-robot PV plant inspection



Mission planning example

Mission Specification

```
{  
  "blade_length": 15.0,  
  "inspection_distance": 10.0,  
  "vertical_overlap": 0.2,  
  "inspection_angles": [0],  
  "security_height": 10.0,  
  "security_distance": 10.0  
}
```

Mission
Planner



Mission Plan

```
{  
  "target": "drone0",  
  "plan": [  
    {  
      "behavior": "takeoff",  
      "args": { "height": 1.0, "speed": 0.5 } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "go_to",  
      "args": { "_x": 0.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 20.0, "frame_id": "earth" } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "go_to",  
      "args": { "_x": 10.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 0.0, "frame_id": "wind_turbine" } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "follow_reference",  
      "args": { "_x": 10.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 0.0, "frame_id": "wind_turbine" } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "follow_reference",  
      "args": { "_x": 10.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 2.26, "frame_id": "wind_turbine" } },  
    {  
      ...  
    },  
    {  
      "behavior": "follow_reference",  
      "args": { "_x": 10.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 13.55, "frame_id": "wind_turbine" } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "go_to",  
      "args": { "_x": 0.0, "_y": 0.0, "_z": 20.0, "frame_id": "earth" } },  
    {  
      "behavior": "land",  
      "args": { "speed": 0.5 } }  
  ]  
}
```


Windmill inspection

Simulation inspection

Augmented reality inspection

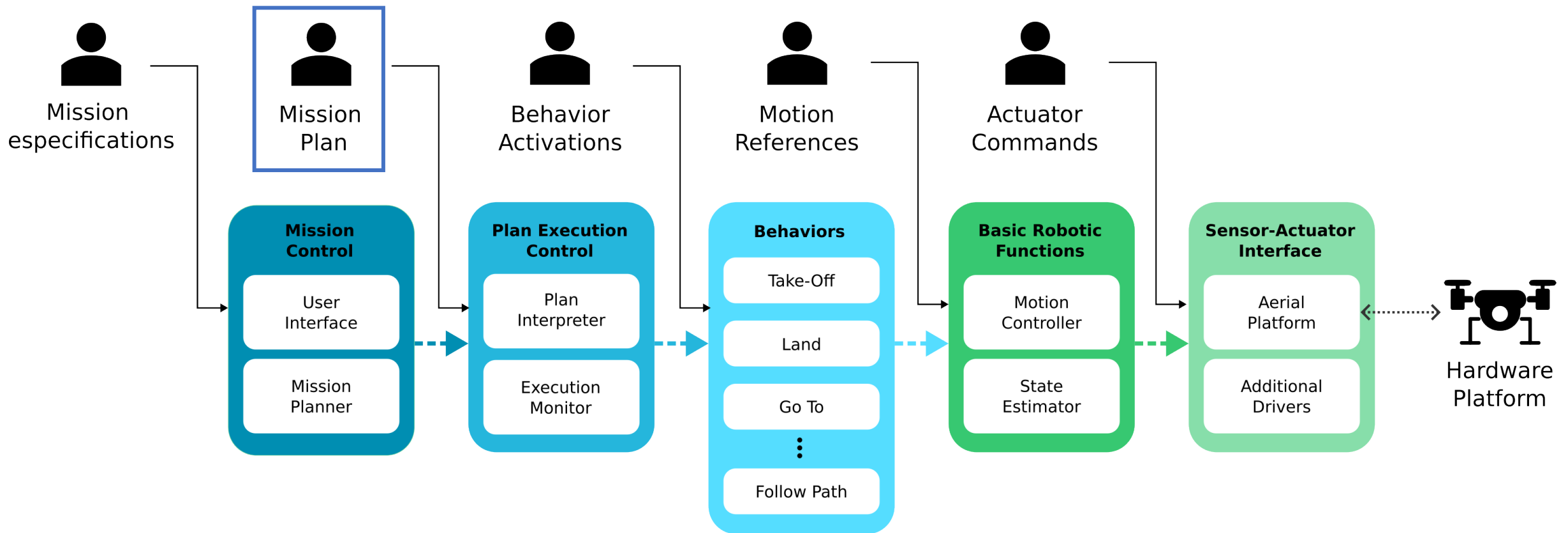


Multi-robot robust area coverage



How to get started?

- Aerostack2 can be used at different levels depending on the user needs



Launching AS2

```
$ ros2 launch as2_platform_ign_gazebo ign_gazebo_launch.py ← Aerial Platform
  namespace:=cf1
  use_sim_time:=true
$ ros2 launch as2_state_estimator state_estimator_launch.py ← State Estimator
  namespace:=cf1
  use_sim_time:=true
  plugin_name:=ground_truth
$ ros2 launch as2_motion_controller controller_launch.py ← Motion Controller
  namespace:=cf1
  use_sim_time:=true
  plugin_name:=pid_speed_controller
$ ros2 launch as2_behaviors_motion motion_behaviors_launch.py ← Behaviors
  namespace:=cf1
  use_sim_time:=true
  follow_path_plugin_name:=follow_path_plugin_position
  go_to_plugin_name:=go_to_plugin_position
  takeoff_plugin_name:=takeoff_plugin_position
  land_plugin_name:=land_plugin_speed
$ python3 mission.py ← Mission
```

Going real

```
$ ros2 launch as2_platform_crazyflie crazyflie_swarm_launch.py  
  swarm_config_file:=swarm_config_file.yaml  
$ ros2 launch as2_state_estimator state_estimator_launch.py  
  namespace:=cf1  
  use_sim_time:=false  
  plugin_name:=mocap_pose  
$ ros2 launch as2_motion_controller controller_launch.py  
  namespace:=cf1  
  use_sim_time:=false  
  plugin_name:=pid_speed_controller  
$ ros2 launch as2_behaviors_motion motion_behaviors_launch.py  
  namespace:=cf1  
  use_sim_time:=false  
  follow_path_plugin_name:=follow_path_plugin_position  
  go_to_plugin_name:=go_to_plugin_position  
  takeoff_plugin_name:=takeoff_plugin_position  
  land_plugin_name:=land_plugin_speed  
$ python3 mission.py
```

Changes:

1. Select Aerial Platform node

```
# swarm_config_file.yaml
```

```
--
```

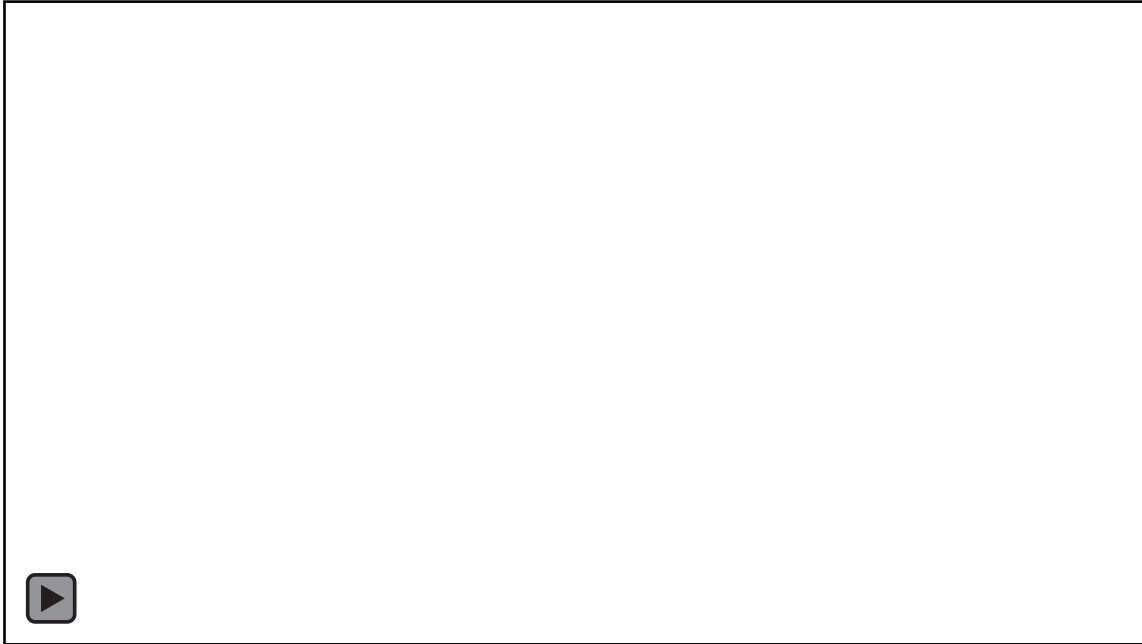
```
cf1:
```

```
  uri: radio://0/80/2M/E7E7E7E701
```

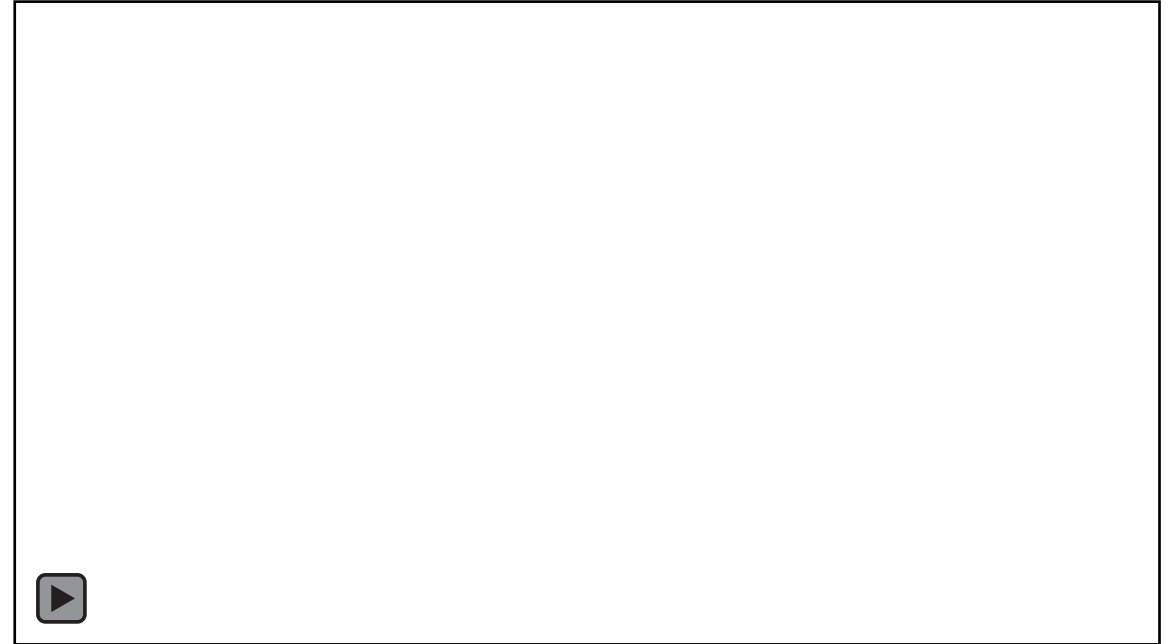
2. Disable use_sim_time
3. Change estimation plugin

Running the experiments

Simulation

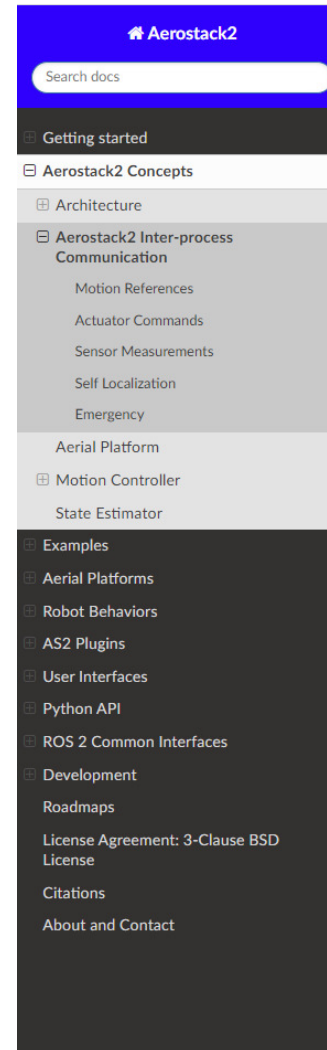


Real



Further resources

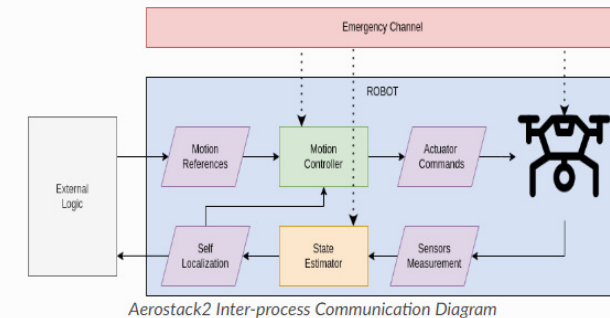
- Documentation: <https://aerostack2.github.io/>
- Github: <https://github.com/aerostack2/aerostack2/>
- Paper: (Preprint) M. Fernandez-Cortizas, M. Molina, P. Arias-Perez, R. Perez-Segui, D. Perez-Saura, and P. Campoy, 2023, "Aerostack2: A software framework for developing multi-robot aerial systems", ArXiv DOI 2303.18237



🏠 / Aerostack2 Concepts / Aerostack2 Inter-process Communication [Edit on GitHub](#)

Aerostack2 Inter-process Communication

In the figure below, the communication channels are shown. In the robot control loop, four modules can be distinguished: the platform, the motion controller, the state estimator and the external agents. For communication between them, the motion reference, actuator commands, sensor measurement and self localization channels are used. In addition, there is an extra channel that communicates all the modules of the robot, which is the emergency channel.



The objective of each channel is:

- **Motion Reference:** This channel is used to send the motion reference to the motion controller.
- **Actuator Commands:** This channel is used to send the actuator commands to the platform from the motion controller.
- **Sensor Measurements:** This channel is used to send the sensor measurements to the state estimator.
- **Self Localization:** This channel is used to send the robot localization from

Our team

Main contributors:

- Miguel Fernandez-Cortizas
- Martin Molina
- Pedro Arias-Perez
- Rafael Perez-Segui
- David Perez-Saura
- Javier Melero-Deza
- Pascual Campoy

Funding:



Plan de
Recuperación,
Transformación
y Resiliencia



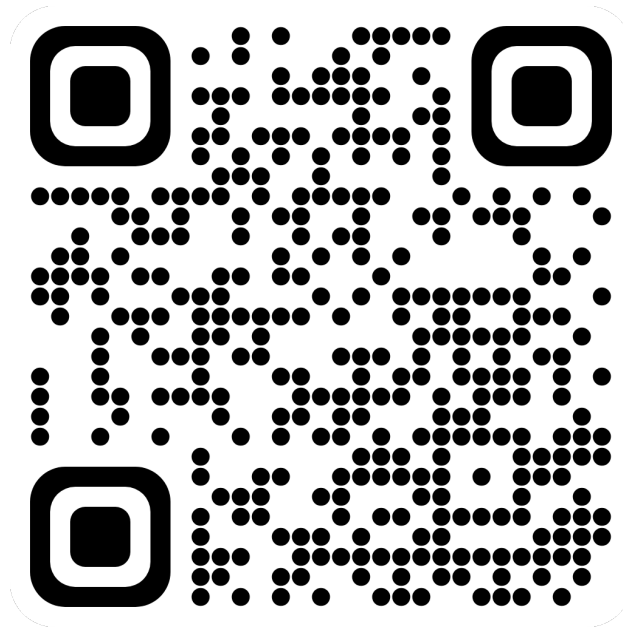
Financiado por
la Unión Europea
NextGenerationEU



AGENCIA
ESTATAL DE
INVESTIGACIÓN



Thanks for your attention!!!



Aerostack2