

Accelerating Robotics Development with Embedded Linux

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Who am I?

- 25 years experience with Linux and embedded
- Started using ROS in 2018
- Actively participating in a number of communities including OpenEmbedded (OE) and the Yocto Project (YP)
- Maintainer of the meta-ros since Nov 2022
 - A series of OpenEmbedded layers designed to add support for the Robot Operating System (ROS) for embedded Linux releases by the Yocto Project



Challenges for Robotics Development

- Setting up the development environment
- Getting support for a variety of embedded hardware
- Synchronizing custom changes with team mates and community
- Releasing product-quality software and supporting it over the long term
- Finding ready to use packages and filesystem images
- Enabling new developers to get started quickly and easily

Case Study: TurtleBot3 Quick Start Guide

Setup Remote PC

1. Install supported Ubuntu (or VM)
2. Install ROS packages
3. Add TurtleBot3 (TB3) packages

Setup Raspberry Pi

1. Write Raspbian to SD card
2. Attach keyboard and HDMI
3. Setup device configuration (hostname, WiFi SSID, etc.)
4. Download source code for TB3 applications
5. Build TB3 packages on RPi

Networking

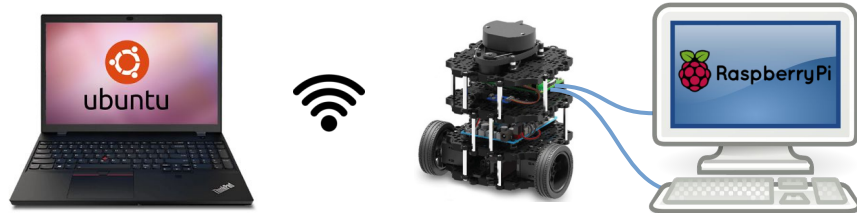
Configure remote PC and TB3 to communicate with each other

Run

Launch roscore and TB3 ROS applications on remote PC

Deploy

Launch TB3 ROS nodes on RPi. TB3 is operational.



<https://emanual.robotis.com/docs/en/platform/turtlebot3/overview/>

What has changed?

- New graduates do not typically have experience with embedded software
- Legacy tools are typically difficult to use, unfamiliar, and often insecure
- Building the Linux and ROS software stack is massive
 - compute time, filesystem size, and number of independent projects
- ROS is maturing and being used more and more in production systems
- New requirements for edge computing (eg. physical security, remote updates)
- COTS hardware with custom peripherals (sensors, actuators, accelerators)
- Convergence of software domains (eg. AI/ML, Analytics, IT, OT, Security, UX)

Ideal Quick Start for Beginners

1

Setup

Clone the git repository for a getting started tutorial. The workspace includes a DevContainer and Extension



2

Code

Developer makes some custom changes to the sample application.



3

Build

The DevContainer includes an SDK with the development tools and ROS environment. Developer runs the build to compile the app.



4

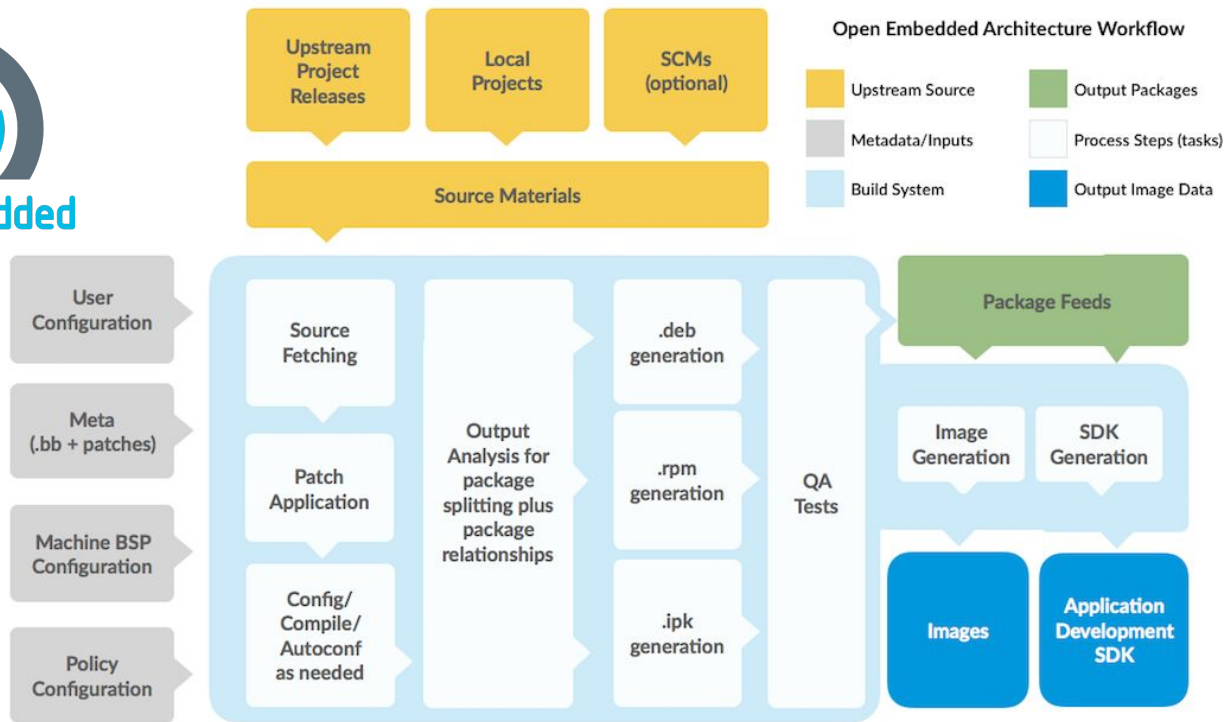
Deploy

A launch configuration is provided to allow the developer to test their application in a QEMU simulated environment with GDB

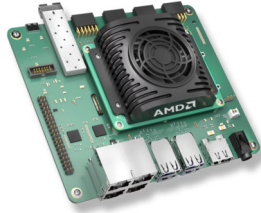
Why use ROS with OpenEmbedded?

- Support for robotics hardware developer kits
- Source-based build system (bitbake)
- Designed for preserving custom changes and configuration (“build to order”)
- Support for cross-platform builds (supporting building at cloud-scale)
- Maintenance
 - Software Bill of Material (SBOM)
 - Reproducible builds
 - Long-term Support (LTS) releases
 - Commercial support (from semiconductor vendors and others)

Open Embedded Architecture Workflow



Supported Hardware (meta-ros)



AMD Kria KR260



Nvidia Jetson
(AGX Orin, AGX Xavier,
Orin Nano)



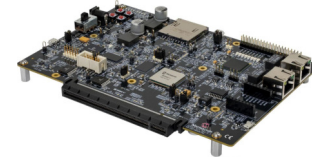
Qualcomm RB3 Gen 2



Raspberry Pi 4 / 5



AAEON UP Squared
Developer Board with
Intel Processor



Microchip PolarFire
SoC FPGA

Development Scenarios

1

Standalone Developer

2

Cloud-based Builds

3

Self-hosted Build Farm

4

Application Developer

Standalone Developer

Yocto Quick Start (<https://docs.yoctoproject.org/brief-yoctoprojectqs/>)

- 90 GB disk space, 8GB RAM
- Supported OS (Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS, Debian, OpenSUSE)
- <https://docs.yoctoproject.org/ref-manual/system-requirements.html#supported-linux-distributions>

Clone the reference distro with git

```
git clone git://git.yoctoproject.org/poky
```

Initialize the Build Environment

```
cd poky; source oe-init-build-env
```

Build basic console-only image

```
bitbake core-image-base
```

Boot the image in QEMU

```
runqemu qemu86-64
```

Using the kas tool

Install kas

```
python3 -m venv venv && source venv/bin/activate && pip3 install kas
```

Clone meta-ros

```
git clone -b build https://github.com/ros/meta-ros
```

Choose a configuration

e.g. oeros-<YOCTO RELEASE>-<ROS RELEASE>-<BOARD>.yaml

Checkout

```
KAS_WORK_DIR=<PROJECT_DIR>  
kas checkout meta-ros/kas/oeros-kirkstone-humble-raspberrypi4-64.yaml
```

Deploying the filesystem

Retrieve the filesystem image

```
build/tmp-glibc/deploy/images/raspberrypi4-64/ros-image-core-humble-raspberrypi4-64.rootfs.wic.bz2
```

Writing the image

If using the Balena Etcher tool to write your SD Card, you may provide it with this file directly.

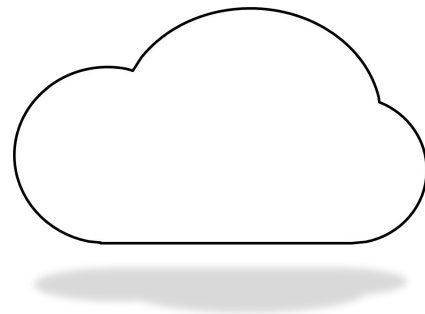
If using dd or bmaptool, you must first decompress the bzip2 file first.

```
oe-run-native bmaptool-native bmaptool copy <build/tmp/deploy/images/machine/image.wic> </dev/sdX>
```

Cloud-based Builds

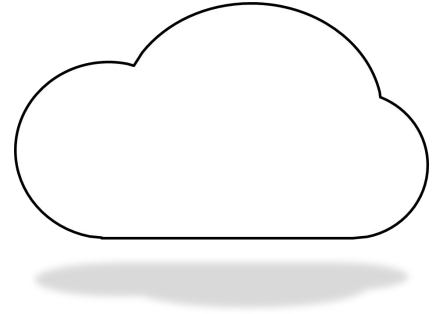
4 key reasons to use the cloud:

1. Building Linux and ROS is resource intensive
2. Open source moves fast, use continuous iteration to stay up-to-date
3. Share artifacts to save time and lower the bar for all developers
4. Long-term support and maintenance



Cloud-based Builds

- Leverage GitLab CI with runners for compute resources
- Use CROPS containers for supported host environment
- Use kas to set up the build environment
- Publish logs and artifacts back to GitLab or AWS S3 bucket
- Registration of runners is currently manual; experimenting with dynamically creating instances with runners on demand
- Caching of shared state cache and fetched git repositories in cloud storage reduces build times
- Well suited for nightly builds networking is fast and free, store only the artifacts you need and shut down compute instances



Self-hosted Build Farm

- Run the GitLab Container locally on your own hardware
- Benefits include up-front costs, privacy, and security
- Can use the same GitLab CI setup as in the cloud
- Using static runners, caching can now happen locally on the runner itself
- Mirror git repositories locally to reduce Internet bandwidth (or support air-gapped environment)



Groups - GitLab

← → ↺ ⚠ Not secure yow-rwoolley-lx.local:8929/dashboard/groups

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🔍 Search or go to...

Your work

📁 Projects

👤 Groups

📄 Issues

🔗 Merge requests

📝 To-Do List

🕒 Milestones

📄 Snippets

🕒 Activity

Groups

Explore groups New group

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Last created ▾

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👤 R ros-infrastructure 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 51 👤 1 ⋮
👤 R ros-gbp 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 322 👤 1 ⋮
👤 O osrf 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 257 👤 1 ⋮
👤 R ros2-gbp 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 680 👤 1 ⋮
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👤 R robwoolley 🔒 Owner	👤 0 📁 2 👤 1 ⋮
👤 O openembedded 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 6 👤 1 ⋮
👤 R ros 🌐 Owner	👤 0 📁 83 👤 1 ⋮

17

Run pipeline

Run for branch name or tag

build ▾

Variables

Variable ▾ DISTRO ros2 ✕

The Robot Operating System

Variable ▾ ROS_DISTRO rolling ✕

The ROS distro

Variable ▾ OE_RELEASE_SERIES scarthgap ✕

The Yocto Project release

Variable ▾ MACHINE raspberrypi4-64 ✕

The Yocto Board Support Package

Variable ▾ GITLAB_REDIRECT Enabled ✕

Redirect external sources back to GitLab

Variable ▾ EXTRA_BITBAKE_ARGS --continue ✕

Variable ▾ BITBAKE_TARGET pcl ✕

Variable ▾ BB_NUMBER_THREADS 1 ✕

Variable ▾ PARALLEL_MAKE -j 1 ✕

Variable ▾ Input variable key Input variable value

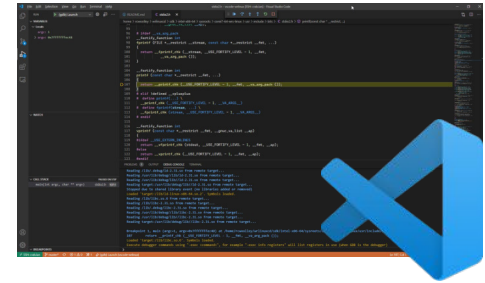
Specify variable values to be used in this run. The variables specified in the configuration file as well as [CI/CD settings](#) are used by default.

Variables specified here are **expanded** and not **masked**.

Run pipeline Cancel

Application Developer

- Bitbake can produce SDKs that include the tools, libraries, and headers needed to do development
- Supports development on the command-line as well as IDE across supported Linux distros
- Community working group has fresh PRs to support building with colcon and Python
- Using CROPS as a DevContainer supports a quick development environment across Linux, Windows, and MacOS



Current Status of meta-ros

- ☒ Support for all maintained Yocto Project and ROS releases
- ☒ Community support for robotics hardware development kit
- ☒ Automation for maintenance and CI/CD builds
- ☐ Merge fixes for SDK
- ☐ Complete integration of visualization tools (Gazebo and RViz)
- ☐ Stand-up public GitLab infrastructure
- ☐ Publish artifacts (image and SDK) for download
- ☐ Enhance superflore tool for SBOM / SPDX support

Next Steps

- To get started follow <https://github.com/ros/meta-ros/blob/build/kas/README.md>
- Help with ROS OpenEmbedded (meta-ros) may be found on the ROS Discourse OpenEmbedded category (<https://discourse.ros.org/c/openembedded/26>) or OSRF Discord [#cwg-openembedded](#)
- Issues and pull requests for meta-ros may be submitted on GitHub: <https://github.com/ros/meta-ros/>
- Join us at the ROS OpenEmbedded Community Group
 - Bi-weekly meetings on Monday at 3pm UTC (5pm CEST / 11am EDT / 8am PDT)
 - Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/ncq-atrn-wyk>
 - Minutes: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LqUjcu6vdlqVJO62SreCyjzddNDZhfo2n-7qYghY_cQ/edit?usp=sharing



Backup

Supported Combinations

Yocto Release		ROS1 Distro	ROS 2 Distro		
	<i>(Rolling)</i>	Noetic	Humble (LTS)	Iron	Jazzy
		May 2025	May 2027	Nov 2024	May 2029
Walnascar (Dev)	(Future)	May 2025	May 2027	Nov 2024	(Future)
Styhead	(Apr 2025)	May 2025	(April 2025)	Nov 2024	(Apr 2025)
Scarthgap (LTS)	Apr 2028	May 2025	May 2027	Nov 2024	Apr 2028
Nanbield	Apr 2024	Apr 2024	Apr 2024	Apr 2024	Apr 2024
Mickledore	Nov 2023	Nov 2023	Nov 2023	Nov 2023	Nov 2023
Langdale	May 2023	May 2023	May 2023	May 2023	May 2023
Kirkstone (LTS)	Apr 2026	May 2025	Apr 2026	Nov 2024	Apr 2026

Why choose embedded Linux?

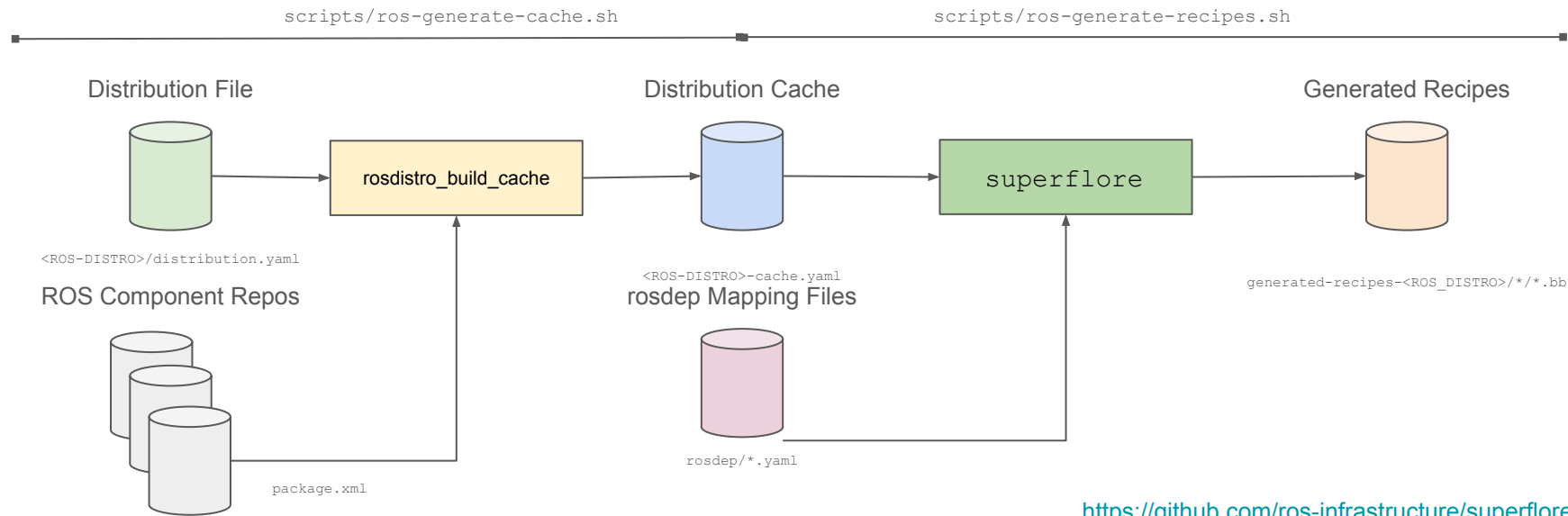


Hardware	Laptops, PCs, and servers*	SBCs & embedded devices
Primary Distribution Method	Binary images & packages	Source-based build system
Delivery	Ready / Out-of-the-box	Custom / Built to order
Build environment	Self-hosted build	Cross-platform build
Support	Long-Term Support (LTS), Reproducible Builds, Software Bill of Material (SBOM) generation, Commercial Support	
Community	Centralized Community Infrastructure	Decentralized Community with Vendors

* Debian derivatives like Armbian, Raspbian, and eLxR do provide support for select SBCs

meta-ros v2: OpenEmbedded Layers for ROS 1 & ROS 2

Super Flore: An extended platform release manager for ROS

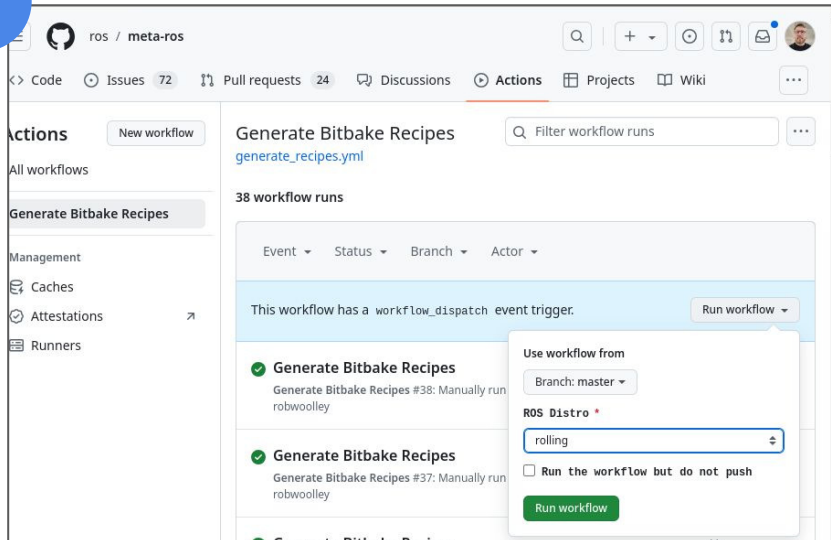


<https://github.com/ros-infrastructure/superflore>

Credit: ROS on OpenEmbedded Simpler Robotics Development, LG Electronics USA, LG ROSCon 2019

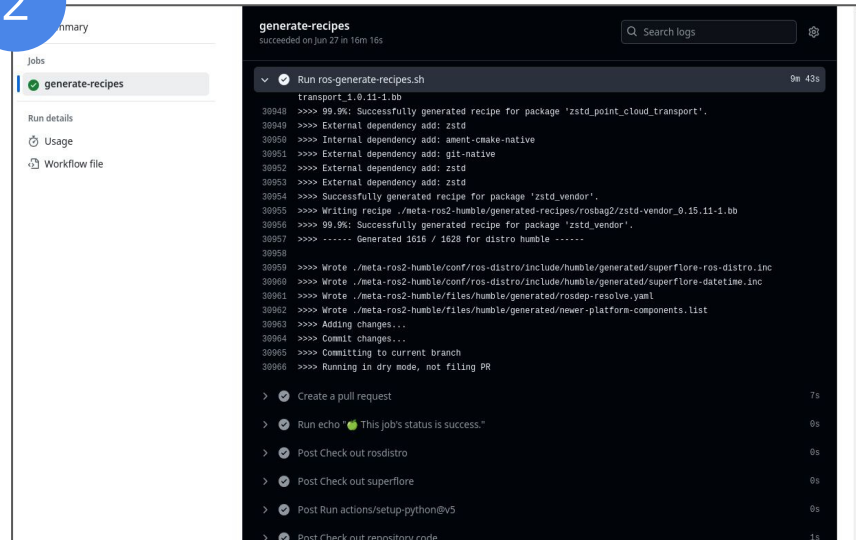
GitHub Actions: Generate Bitbake Recipes

1



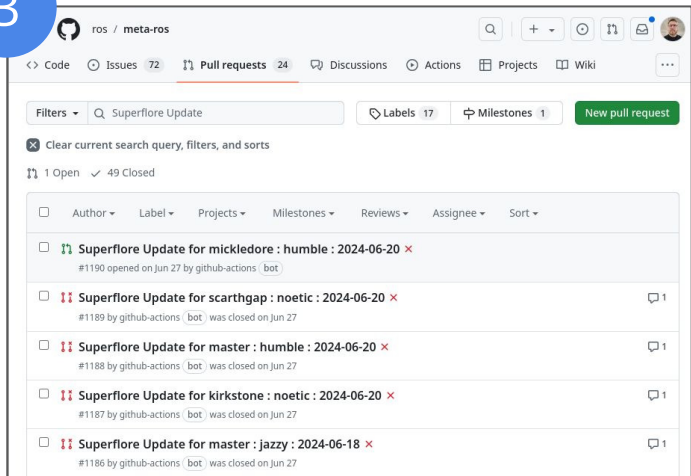
Run the action manually by choosing a Yocto release branch and a ROS Distro

2

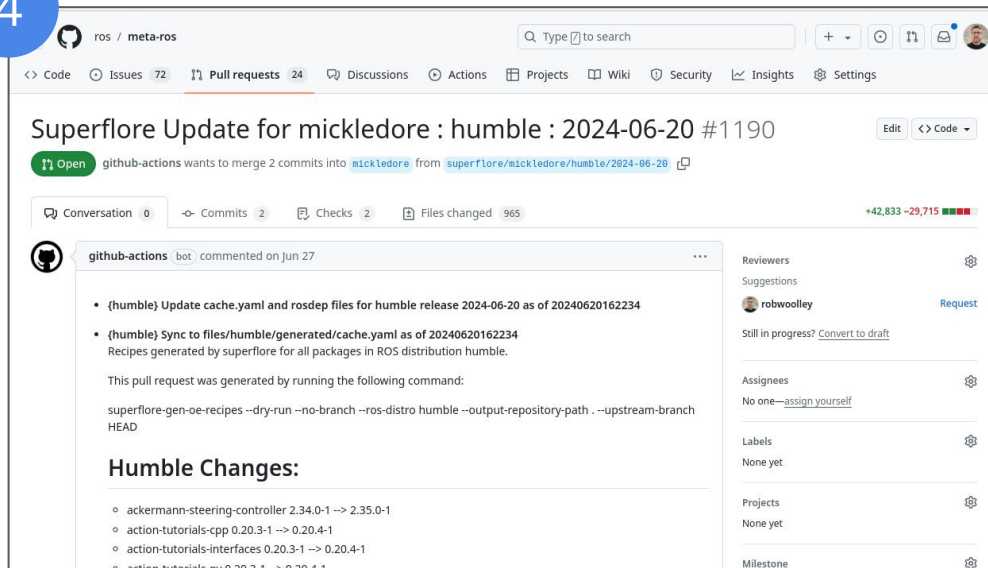


Pulling the ROS packages.xml files from the ROS GitHub repos is much faster (15 to 30 min)

3



4



A pull request is automatically created with details on recipes that changed. From a security perspective, automating the process reduces the need for a in-depth code review.

Pipeline Runs

The pipeline can be run with optional parameters to change the behaviour:

- **GITLAB_REDIRECT**
 - To redirect git back to locally-hosted repositories
- **META_ROS_GIT**
 - Set the URL to use for pulling meta-ros
- **META_ROS_BRANCH**
 - Set the branch to use for the build
- **BITBAKE_TARGET**
 - Set the target for bitbake to run
- **BB_NUMBER_THREADS**
 - Set the number of concurrent bitbake tasks to run
- **PARALLEL_MAKE**
 - Set the number of jobs for Make to use for building a recipe

What is “Embedded” in 2024?

- Devices are connected to the network and remotely accessible
- Physical and remote access introduces new challenges to security
- New requirements for edge computing (eg. physical security, remote updates)
- COTS hardware with custom peripherals (sensors, actuators, accelerators)
- Tuned performance and system engineering tradeoffs (soft RT and SWaP)
- Mixed-Criticality with a Safety-Certified Hypervisor and RTOS with Linux
- Convergence of software domains (eg. AI/ML, Analytics, IT, OT, Security, UX)