

# Scaling Open-RMF

Test Bench  $\rightarrow$  Lab  $\rightarrow$  Controlled Environment  $\rightarrow$  Production

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ROSCon 2024



### Agenda





1.

# Getting started with Open-RMF

Let's start simple





### Getting started

github.com/open-rmf/rmf\_deployment\_template

- docker-compose for testing
- k8s for deployment
- CI template available!





# 

### The earlier you catch defects, the cheaper they are to fix.

🥝 builder		• 🛛 rmf		●                 ● rmf-site ● rmf-sim	6m 9s 6m 36s
😣 dashboard		• 🥏 api-server			
🙁 dashboard-local	1m 29s 20s				
1556 1557 1558	#16 3.893 #16 3.893 #16 3.893	error during buil Error: Build fail app-config.json:4	ld: led with 1 error 4:16: ERROR: Une	: expected "AUTH	CONFIG" in JSO
				W	'hoops!





Connect to real hardware where possible, simulate/mock the rest





#### Simulation

No hardware involved. We can conduct repetitive testing using a fraction of the time for debugging. Lab Integrating RMF with real robots, putting the implemented fleet adapter to test.



#### Controlled environment

Running RMF at the actual site, discovering new limitations in the space, deployment network and building infrastructure we're dealing with.



#### Production

Co-exist with human staff along with scheduled building/robot maintenance, fire alarm evacuation exercises, etc.



Dev, Test



For effective **Open-RMF navigation graph** testing

- Add lanes depicting the deployment environment in your test traffic map
- Add "unplanned" obstacles to the environment
- Include Docking/Charging in test plan







What's wrong with this diagram?







Add doors, lifts to your testing.

Try interrupting the robot by introducing humans.





Strategies when **simple hardware (eg. doors, beacons/alarms)** are unavailable

Connect to a simulated device to publish response messages on your real topic

def door\_command\_mock(open):
 return True





### Strategies when stateful hardware (eg. lifts) are unavailable

- Connect to a simulated hardware
  - An elevator signal emulator for interface testing is available here: github.com/op rmf/mock-lift-io





### First run onsite

Connect to real hardware in the real environment, with ability to introspect





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Tune

### First run onsite



Treat this as a discovery phase

- Run a single robot through <u>all</u> traffic lanes and waypoints.
- Observe network connectivity (e.g. WiFi, LTE, etc.)
- Once the confidence is high, test with more robots.
- Test traffic conflicts, at least for all expected situations.
- Invite the client to test at critical milestones they almost always are better at finding bugs!



### Our experiences





Limited and dynamic space

Building infrastructure



Limited charging points

**Periodic** 

maintenance





















**IT constraints** 

Connectivity





#### Space constraints 🙁

- Long and narrow hallways
- Tiny rooms with limited space for even a single robot to move around
- Heavy foot traffic and dynamic environment
- Several mobile obstacles around







#### Space constraints 🙂

Mutex groups 🕐 NEW REATURE

To reduce potential negotiation deadlocks, users can now assign a mutex to waypoints and lanes to restrict occupancy of the area to only one robot at a time.



Without mutex groups

With mutex groups





Space constraints 🙂 Mutex groups 🕐 🏧

In this example,

Mutex groups applied by adding a mutex property to lanes and waypoints.

This creates "zones" where only one robot can occupy.





Mutex applied on a waypoint

Properties	
edge_type	lane
start_idx	46
end_idx	65
start x (m)	18.7944
start y (m)	10.3724
end x (m)	20.8937
end y (m)	10.3084
length (m)	2.1002
bidirectional	true
demo_mock_floor_name	
demo_mock_lift_name	
groph_ldx	0
mutex	window_corridor
orientation	
speed limit	0

Mutex applied on a lane





Space constraints (2) Mutex groups (2) WIN PLANNE In this example,

Triangular roundabout added to manage movement between mutex groups.

This is achieved by using unidirectional lanes.







#### Limited chargers 🙄

This particular site had less chargers than robots, e.g. 1 charger for 2 robots.

This meant that the robots needed to share chargers, something that Open-RMF did not offer at the time.







#### Limited chargers

#### Dynamic charging 😇

Introducing the concept of a charging schedule:

Users get to **schedule each robot to a different charger during different periods** throughout the day.



Without dynamic charging



With dynamic charging



### Unable to remove robot from fleet during ops 🕄

Robots need to be taken out of the fleet periodically for maintenance.

We would have to remove the robot from its RMF fleet to prevent task allocation to an absent robot.





### Unable to remove robot from fleet during ops 🕄

At the time, to remove one robot from the fleet adapter, we would need to bring down the entire fleet first.

If done during operational hours, this **disrupts the remaining robots in the fleet** and their tasks.







### Robot commission 🙄



RMF will also re-allocate any queued tasks for this robot.

Users can re-commission the robot whenever ready.







Unable to remove robot from fleet during ops 🙂

### Robot commission 🙄



	Q	
	Robot summary: tinyRobot2 95%	
Туре	Assigned tasks No task	1
Sing Sing	Est. end time	
Dout	Commissioned status Direct tasks : true Dispatch tasks: true Idle Behavior : true	
	DECOMMISSION CANCEL TASK	
	Mutex Groups	s



Robots						
Name 🛧	Fleet	Est. Task Finish Ti	Level	Battery	Last Updated	Status
tinyRobot1	tinyRobot	а.	L1	95.00%	1/1/1970, 12:45:3	IDLE
tinyRobot2	tinyRobot		L1	95.00%	1/1/1970, 12:45:3	DECOMMISSIONED
1 row selected						1-2 of 2 < >



#### WiFi connectivity 🙁

Robots disconnect from WiFi periodically while in motion.

Fleet adapter may not behave as desired without updates from robots.

#### WiFi connectivity 🙄

Test pings to server from robot, and restart WiFi if *ping loss > threshold*.

Add retry loops in fleet adapter to attempt to reretrieve robot states and replan navigation paths.



#### IT limitations 🙁

- Solutions must be hosted locally
- Only designated firewall ports can be opened.
- Data on server should not be "seen" by a malicious actor if gained access to host

### IT resolutions 🙂

- Bootstrapped kubernetes cluster locally using k3s.
- Restricted external communications to run fully over port 443 (robot uses REST API), and ran DDS in-cluster only (Cyclone DDS worked well for our deployments).
- Cluster hardening to limit data exposure.

















### Calling it in production

You have tested well, and are now ready to go live!





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## Calling it in production

Run tests to include special cases in your UAT

- Ask your customer to play with the deployment!
- For rare events like fire alarm triggers, ask the site to trigger it for testing with robots - observe if the robot performs the intended behaviors.
- For lift travel, test with human interference.



Use Case	Test Case	Test Method	Expected Result	Pass / Fail
User Login - Authorized User	Validate authorized user able to login	<ol> <li>Navigate to login screen</li> <li>Enter correct ID and correct</li> <li>password</li> <li>Enter correct ID and wrong</li> <li>password</li> <li>Enter unauthorised ID and correct</li> <li>password</li> <li>Enter wrong ID and wrong password</li> <li>Click "Login"</li> </ol>	Dashboard authentication correctly and allows validated users to login via their ID. 2a → User should be able to login to dashboard 2b → User should not be able to login to dashboard 2c → User should not be able to login to dashboard 2d → User should not be able to login to dashboard	
Workflow 1 - Ad hoc delivery	Validate ad hoc job is added to task list and robot executes task immediately	<ol> <li>Click "+ NEW TASK" button</li> <li>Select Task type "Delivery"</li> <li>Select Pickup Location</li> <li>Select Dropoff Location</li> <li>Click "Submit Now"</li> </ol>	- Task should be created and listed in task view - Robot executes task	
Deconfliction	Validate two Robot will be able to de-conflict when cross path at lobby	No intervention	2 Robots will autonomously take turns to proceed to deconflict itself without human intervention.	

## Calling it in productio

Tune resource limits and requests in charts

 E.g. A three-robot deployment across a few floors, is unlikely to require more than 4 CPU, 8 GB memory; spread allocation and limit SPoF.





## Calling it in production

**Pre-emptive alerting** 

- Running Open-RMF in test mode assumes somebody is watching all its moves, well not in production...
- Setup Grafana/Prometheus to send you alerts

(yes, available with the deployment template!)









# Calling it in production

### Logging for future debugging

- The importance of logs can never be overstated!
- Setup Loki to log pod outputs and rotate periodically

(yes, available with the deployment template!)









# Thanks!

Special thanks to everyone in the Intrinsic Singapore team, who made a robust Open-RMF deployment possible!







rmf\_deployment\_template Github repository



rmf\_ros2 Github repository



Find out more about Open-RMF

