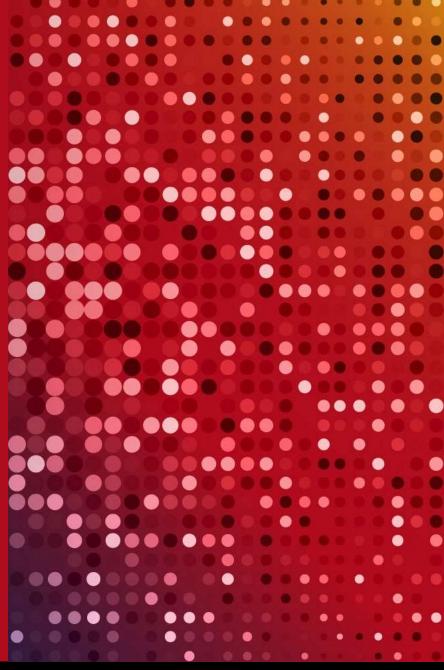
Multi-Agent Decentralized Planning for Adversarial Robotic Teams

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This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0003 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

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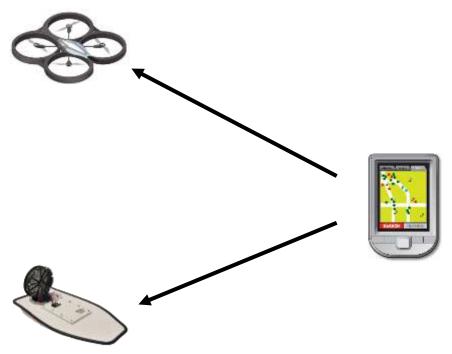
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SEI Research Review 2016

Challenges in Modern Unmanned Systems



High Level Takeaway

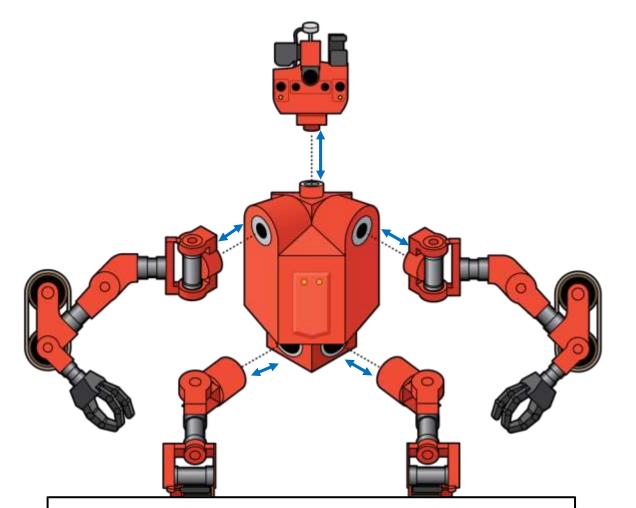
The current unmanned system practice of the • DoD is one of micromanagement

Static AI is bad for dynamic adversaries

- Current unmanned systems (UAS) are individually controlled by a handful of pilots and potentially dozens of analysts micromanaging every aspect of the device
- This control paradigm results in poor scalability and high training costs
- A centralized control station is also prone to failure, bottlenecks, and enemy attacks taking out all UAS managed by that station
 - Environments and missions change but Al tends to be static and preset
 - Most unmanned systems use automated waypoints for missions

Micromanagement of Autonomous Systems is Pervasive





The arm, leg, head, etc. may be composed of dozens to hundreds of message queues

The State of Autonomy Middleware

- Robotic systems are built from the ground up
- Message queues are created between robotic components and controllers
- Autonomy developers must compose message-passing systems into something that supposedly works at a higher level
- No obvious way to check overall behaviors much less emergent behaviors
- ROS, UCS FACE (ARL), OMS (AFRL RCO) all force robotics developers to program around message queues

Our Autonomy Objectives

- Allow one person to command an entire swarm of UAS to do mission-level tasks
- Focus on 1) scalability, 2) bringing simulated capabilities to reality, and providing 3) predictable control of UAS logic, threads, sensors, actuators and software components
- Open source release of middleware and software via BSD-style licenses at Sourceforge and GitHub (GAMS/MADARA)

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FY16 MADPARTS extends research development from FY13 SMASH, FY14 GAMS, FY15 ELASTIC

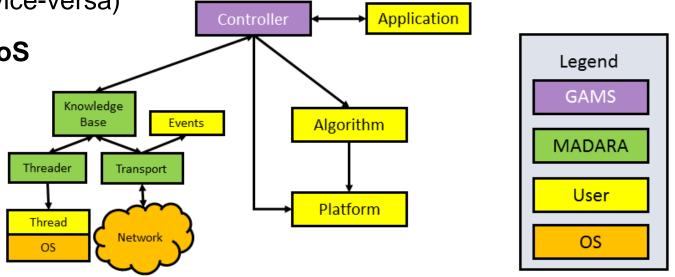
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Our Autonomy Process

- Users write an application in C++ or Java
 - Developers read and write to knowledge handled by the underlying middleware
 - Platforms have standardized interfaces that algorithms interact with
 - No interaction with message queues (handled under the hood)
- Users only have to focus on the their algorithm or platform
- Built-in translations between simulation and real-world
 - Pose system (Cartesian to GPS and vice-versa)
- High consistency, predictability and QoS
 - Important for verification

The result is rapid prototyping and verifiability of distributed autonomy in robotics (FY16 DART, SMC for Swarms)





Adversaries in MADPARTS

- Adversaries **try to get line-of-sight** on an important target (base, VIP vehicle, etc.)
- Adversaries move around a target, looking for an opening
- The **goal** of the new algorithms is to **prevent line-of-sight** on these targets
- Adversaries are modeled as agents
- Agents have self-interest and present information in the knowledge base like location to use in algorithm logic
 - Essentially a **persistent tracking system is assumed** for tracking adversary position





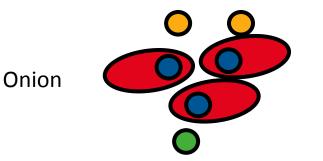




Defensive Schemes







- We took some inspiration from American football and robot soccer
- Zone defense: Protector agents move to assigned zones between a vip and the enemy
 - Useful for holonomic robots like quadcopters
- **Onion defense:** Protector agents layer a defense between vip and enemy
 - Useful for non-holonomic robots like fixed-wing planes and boats that drift

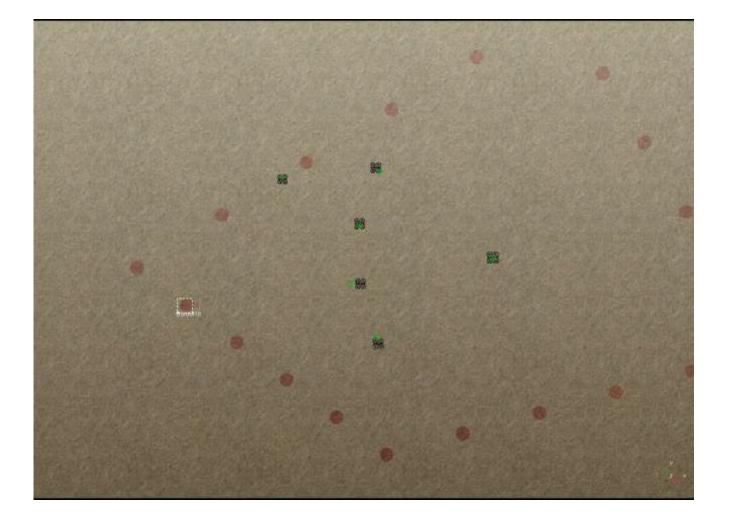
Results: Simulations

- Algorithms were coded in C++ and made available via factory methods in GAMS (can be called remotely)
- The defensive algorithms were evaluated in VREP simulations
- The algorithms were evaluated in the FY16 SMC for Swarms Project (next talk) early in FY16
 - With just 5 protectors, Line-ofsight was prevented at >99%

	Initial Disperse	Detect Range	Failure	Trials
Scenario 1	Loose	Long	0.11%	265,896
Scenario 2	Loose	Short	0.35%	114,912
Scenario 3	Tight	Short	0.28%	114,504
Scenario 4	Tight	Long	0.00%	400,000+

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http://coppeliarobotics.com/







SEI Research Review 2016 Results: Real World Demonstration







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Transition (ALW)



- PWP in place for AFRL Autonomy of the Loyal Wingman FY17-FY18
 - Core software candidate for autonomous F-16 wingmen for a human pilot
 - Algorithm creation for target defense and prosecution



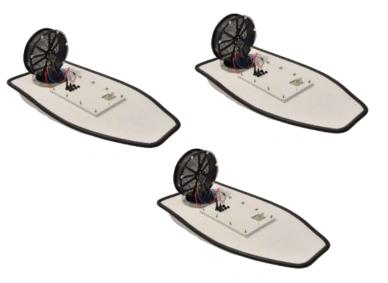
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Dynamics_F-16_Fighting_Falcon

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Transition (NATO)

- Invitation to participate in NATO CMRE REP17-Atlantic exercise
 - REP17 is a joint exercise between Portuguese Navy, NATO CMRE, and the University of Porto
 - Current plan is for our autonomous boats to participate in the joint exercises



Boat images courtesy of Platypus LLC





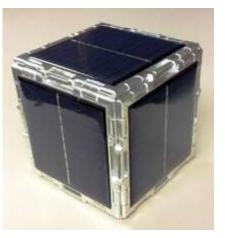
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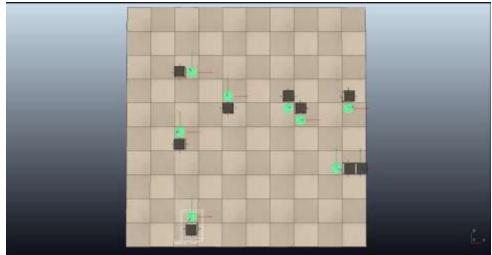
Transition (Multi-Planetary Smart Tile)

- GAMS and MADARA are core software architecture for the Keck Institute for Space Studies' Phase 1 Multi-Planetary Smart Tile
 - Hardware prototyped by GE GRC and Biovericom
 - Separate offers to launch into LEO by United Launch Alliance and NASA
 - Phase 1 is expected to perform simple autonomy experiments in low-earth orbit for up to 1 year



Images courtesy of Anna Nesterova and Kelvin Ma





 Goal of project is to create a distributed, renewable power infrastructure for solar system that scales to tens of thousands of interacting robotic systems



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Conclusion

- Current autonomy practice suffers from:
 - Micromanagement of individual devices
 - Non-intuitive high-level behavior design and analysis
 - A distinct lack of verification tools
- Our middleware provides
 - Rapid prototyping capability for distributed autonomy
 - Full integration with DART and DEMETER (SMC for Swarms) for verification
- The MADPARTS defensive algorithms were successful
 - Prevented line-of-sight to target over 99.6% in all tested scenarios
 - Tested in unmanned surface vehicles in lakes near Pittsburgh

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Open Source Project Sites

MADARA: <u>http://madara.sourceforge.net</u> GAMS: <u>http://jredmondson.github.io/gams</u> DART: <u>http://cps-sei.github.io/dart</u>

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