Role of multi-agent systems in a future fleet

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	Artificial Intelligence: A M	odern Approach, 4th US ed.						
△ US Edition	C C							
△ Global Edition	by <u>Stuart Russell</u> and <u>Peter Norvig</u>							
Acknowledgements								
Code	The <u>authoritative</u> , <u>most-used</u> AI textbook, adopted by over <u>1500</u> schools.							
Courses	Table of Contents for the US Edition (or see the Global Edition)							
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Russel Artificial Intelligence	15 Probabilistic Programming 500	Figures (pdf)						
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△ AI: A Modern Approach

Modified: Aug 22, 2022



Synopsis

Multi-agent or "swarm" systems have drawn the military's attention over the last two decades due to their potential **expendability**, redundancy, and expanded sensor coverage. This interest can primarily be attributed to the dynamic field of **unmanned systems technology**, which has been rapidly developing both in government and in the private sector. In this talk, we will go through the research and development in this field and discuss initiatives that need to be taken to advance from the current unmanned systems paradigm in which a single pilot controls a vehicle or a few vehicles at most, to remotely supervised swarms.



Background







Autonomous vehicles Multi-agent systems



About us #rapidgroundtruthing





indrones

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MeitY Startup Hub @MSH_MeitY

As part of the DRISHTI grand innovation challenge, An initiative of the @Gol_MeitY in partnership with @SSB_INDIA.

Field trials of Drone-based surveillance in Assam were carried out by Infinity Arsenal Pvt. Ltd and @indrones on the 7th & 8rd of December.





Inflight Disaster Management

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Inflight Disaster Management





Inflight Crowd estimation



Time: Friday, 13th Jan 2023, Inflight crowd7estimate ~ 528

Role of multi-agent



Inspect Linear Asset Management

Change detection

21st July 2021

4th August 2021

Detecting changes between two drone runs

IOCL: Delhi - Panipat Section

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Change detection



Inspect Linear Asset Management

Change detection

21st July 2021

4th August 2021

Change detection



Detecting changes between two drone runs

IOCL: Delhi - Panipat Section















- Vehicles that can perform tasks with minimal human intervention
- Add value to the mission/goal







inòrones



VTOL prototype at IIT Bombay















^ Precise payload delivery

Real time onboard object detection >





^ Prototype delivery drone

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Vision based drone detection

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Dr. Swaroop Hangal

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Multi-agent systems

- Perform tasks through cooperation with minimal human intervention

- Add value to the mission/goal



Cooperative control algorithms

Boids $\square PSO$ Levy Flight □ Scheduling □ Sorting **Collective consensus** □Artificial potential fields □Brownian motion **L**eader-follower



Cooperative control algorithms





Formation flight (Joshi et. al.)

A human pilot commands one robot, the autonomous robots hold formation and follow

Coverage and Search (Borkar et. al.)

A team of robots follow a coverage pattern and search for specific targets



Cooperative control algorithms





Capture (Joshi et. al.)

Autonomous robots detect an invading robot and surround it in minimum time

Autonomous robots track the evading robot so that it cannot escape

Pursue (Joshi et. al.)





Cooperative control algorithms



Consensus (Joshi et. al.)

Robots communicate with their neighbours and autonomously navigate to a rendezvous point



Communications (Joshi et. al.)

Collision-free TDMA based communication protocol for multi-agent operations

Missions *



HADR

- Unique; time between notification and deployment is much shorter than most military operations
- Immediate response phase

Assets:

- USN Ships:
 - Ianding helicopter dock (LHD) amphibious assault ship – with medical support, CH-53 and MH-60 variants for transport, lift, and SAR; and landing craft air cushion (LCAC) for ship-to-shore supply delivery
- Ianding helicopter assault (LHA) amphibious assault ship - with medical support, CH-53, MH-60 variants, and
 Giles, Kathleen. "Miss Model 22 for iteransport artific omposability". PhD thesis





HADR

Assets:

- joint task force command and control node (JTFC2)—tactical air control squadron (TACRON), joint force air component commander (JFACC), or other joint task force (JTF) asset who will be providing air traffic control. Responsible for coordination between military and NGO assets.
- Helicopters—MH-60 variants and CH-53, for SAR and ship-to-shore personnel and supply transport; and C-2 for personnel and supply transport from the LHD

Missions *



HADR

□ Assets:

- UAV swarm consists of a collection of identical UAVs launched from the LHD, a GCS, launch, and recovery systems, capable of providing:
 - streaming IR, video for detecting, classifying and identifying targets in the IR spectrum, during wide-area, day or night search
 - EO video for detecting, classifying and identifying targets in the visible light spectrum during wide-area, day-time search in clear atmosphere

Missions *



HADR

□ Assets:

- UAV swarm consists of a collection of identical UAVs launched from the LHD, a GCS, launch, and recovery systems, capable of providing:
 - SAR for all-weather detection and classification of stationary objects, and for determining the status of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and buildings. IR and EO sensors can be cross-cued to and initial SAR target detection.
 - simultaneous voice relay and data-link communication over VHF, UHF, and military and commercial satellite

Missions *



HADR

- Operating Environment, Threat Environment
 Success Requirements:
 - embark on and operate from LPD-19, LHD–
 5, LHA–6, or LHA-8 class ships
 - collect and disseminate imagery data to military and civilian units to improve timeliness of humanitarian need prioritization and decrease response time to deliver relief supplies
 - provide communication relay to other military and civilian units to improve information dissemination among participating units and decrease response time to deliver relief supplies.

Designing a Swarm *

C2 Architectures

Taxonomies



Designing a Swarm *

Bottom-up design

Agent-based models
 Petri Nets
 Behaviour-based design
 Finite State machines



Top-down design





Designing a Swarm *

Requirements Development

 \Box CONOPS \rightarrow Conceptual design

 \Box Physical Architectures \rightarrow Construction of prototypes

 \Box Iterations \rightarrow Detailed design

□ Software

□ Agile dev

Automatic testing

□ Continuous Integration

Modelling Swarm systems

Microscopic: Agent

Macroscopic: Collective

Swarm System V&V

Lightweight Formal MethodsExperimentation





Doctrine, Strategy and Tactics

Communication Architecture

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 ornes
 Factors affecting Swarm design *



Fully Autonomous: UAV swarms perform fully autonomously without any operator interference

Machine-Oriented Semi-Autonomy: UAV swarms inform operators of special needs, but make most decisions without operator instruction

Human-Oriented Semi-Autonomy: UAV swarms inform operators often and rely on instructions for most decision making

Manual Operation: Operators make all decisions and actions for UAV swarms

The Human component and autonomy

indrones **Mission-based Architecture for Swarm** Composability * Missions Phases Tactics Plays Algorithms a1 t1 p1 P1 M1 p2 t2 a2 $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbf{z}$ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{x}$ 1.1.1 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{x}$ рЗ a3 t3

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* Giles, Kathleen. "Mission-based Architecture for Swarm Composability ". PhD thesis

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ingrones Mission-based Architecture for Swarm



Missions

 The swarm mission is the highest level element of the architecture, and describes the overall task or objective assigned to the swarm
 HADR, MIO, ISR, SAR, ASW, etc.

indrones **Mission-based Architecture for Swarm** Composability Plays Algorithms * Phases Missions Phases Tactics □ Staging a1 t1 p1 □ Mission Planning P1 M1 □ Pre-flight p2 t2 a2 □ Ingress On-Station

 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{x}$

p3

pn

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Pn

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t3

tn

- **E**gress
- Postflight

* Giles, Kathleen. "Mission-based Architecture for Swarm Composability ". PhD thesis

 $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{x}$

a3

an

indrones **Mission-based Architecture for Swarm** *



Tactics

- □ Ingress = {Launch, Transit to WP, Sensors ON}
- □ Evasive Search = {Random Pattern, Sensors ON/EMCON}
- □ Efficient Search = {Sensors ON, Ladder,
 - Expanding square, Constricting square, grid}
- □ Track = {Sensors ON, Follow target}
- **Comm** relay
- □ Attack
- **D** BDA
- □ Monitor
- **D** Evade
- □ Harass
- Defend
- **D**eter
- **Divide**

indrones **Mission-based Architecture for Swarm** *



- □ Launch
- □ Transit to WP
- Orbit
- □ Racetrack
- □ Split
- **D** Join
- **D**isperse
- □ Sensors ON/EMCON/OFF
- Expanding/constricting square/grid/random search

Plays

- U Weapon arm/fire
- **Given Service** Follow target
- □ Forward communication
- **J**am

MASC examples *



* Giles, Kathleen. "Mission-based Architecture for Swarm Composability ". PhD thesis

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p8.2

sensors OFF

p1

launch p2

ansit to WF

p8.3

a3

Sorting

a1.1

Boid's

Ph1

Preflight

t1

Ingress



From algorithms to missions





Beyond line-of-sight delivery mission (Hangal et. al.)

A team of robots cooperate on a BVLOS delivery mission. An intermediate agent acts as a communications relay between the ground station and the payload delivery vehicle



From algorithms to missions



Coverage and search mission (Hangal et. al.)

A team of agents take-off from a base station and flock to a designated area, which they optimally sweep. Each agent is "trained" to detect targets of interest. Once the target is found, the agents rendezvous at the target, ready to engage



inòrones From algorithms to missions

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From algorithms to missions





Future work



□Holistic

Deploy



Collaborators













Prof. Hemendra

Arya



Prof. Debraj Chakraborty Prof. Hoam Chung Dr. Swaroop Hangal

Prof. Ameer Mulla, Prof. Chayan Bhawal, Prof. Megha Kolhekar







Pravin Prajapati

Ravi Singh



Harshad Bhanushali

Aakash Sinha

Chittaranjan, Dhananjay Kulkarni













Thank you

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