



Interoperable Open-Source Sensor-Net Frameworks With Sensor-Package Workbench Capabilities: Motivation and Exploratory Results

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- ▼ **Background and Motivation**
- ▼ **Network Centric Warfare: Vision and Objectives**
- ▼ **Emerging Technologies**
 - **Rapidly Deployable Sensor Networks (e.g. MAVS)**
 - **Free Open Source Software (e.g. UAV Simulators)**
- ▼ **Mission-Driven Systems Engineering**
 - **Mission-Driven M&S Frameworks (e.g. NPS MOVES)**
 - **System of Systems Engineering (SOSE)**
 - **Sensor Packages for Supporting Tactical ISR**
- ▼ **Exploratory Results**
- ▼ **Summary and Conclusions**
- ▼ **Future Work**

Network Centric Warfare (NCW) Time-Sensitive Targeting (TST) Examples

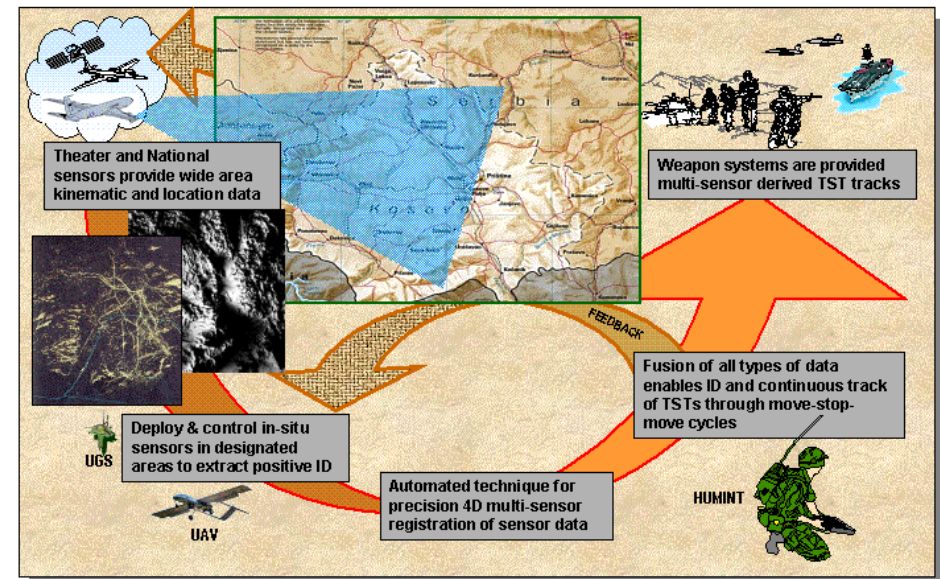


TST Goals and Objectives

- *Real-time collaboration*
- *Self-synchronization*
- *Machine-to-machine networking*
- *Dynamic sensor management*
- *Geographically dispersed sensing*

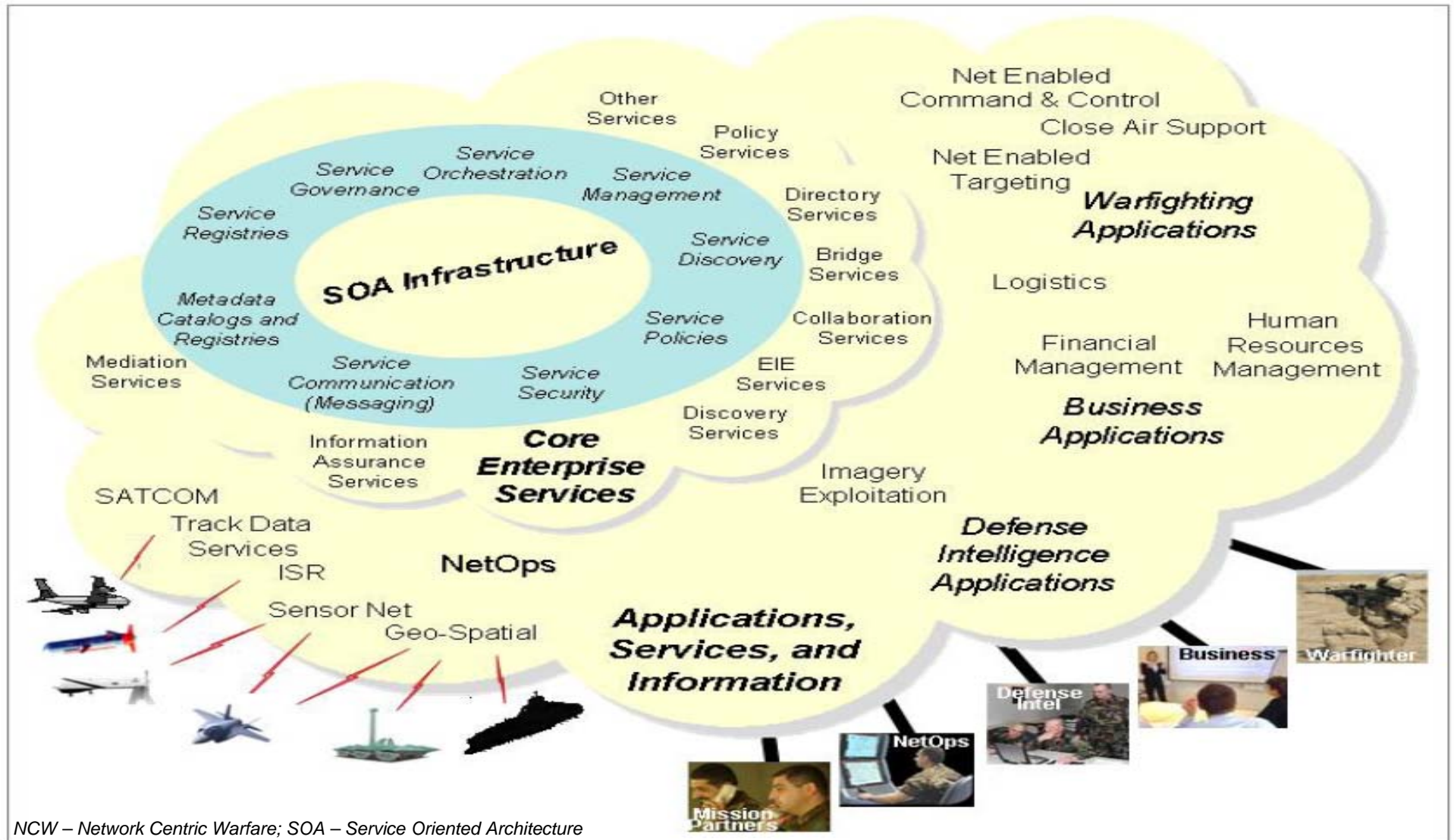
Joint Fires - Network Centric Collaborative Targeting (JF-NCCT) Integration Study

DARPA IXO
Dynamic Tactical Targeting (DTT)



NCW Vision: "To-Be" Architecture

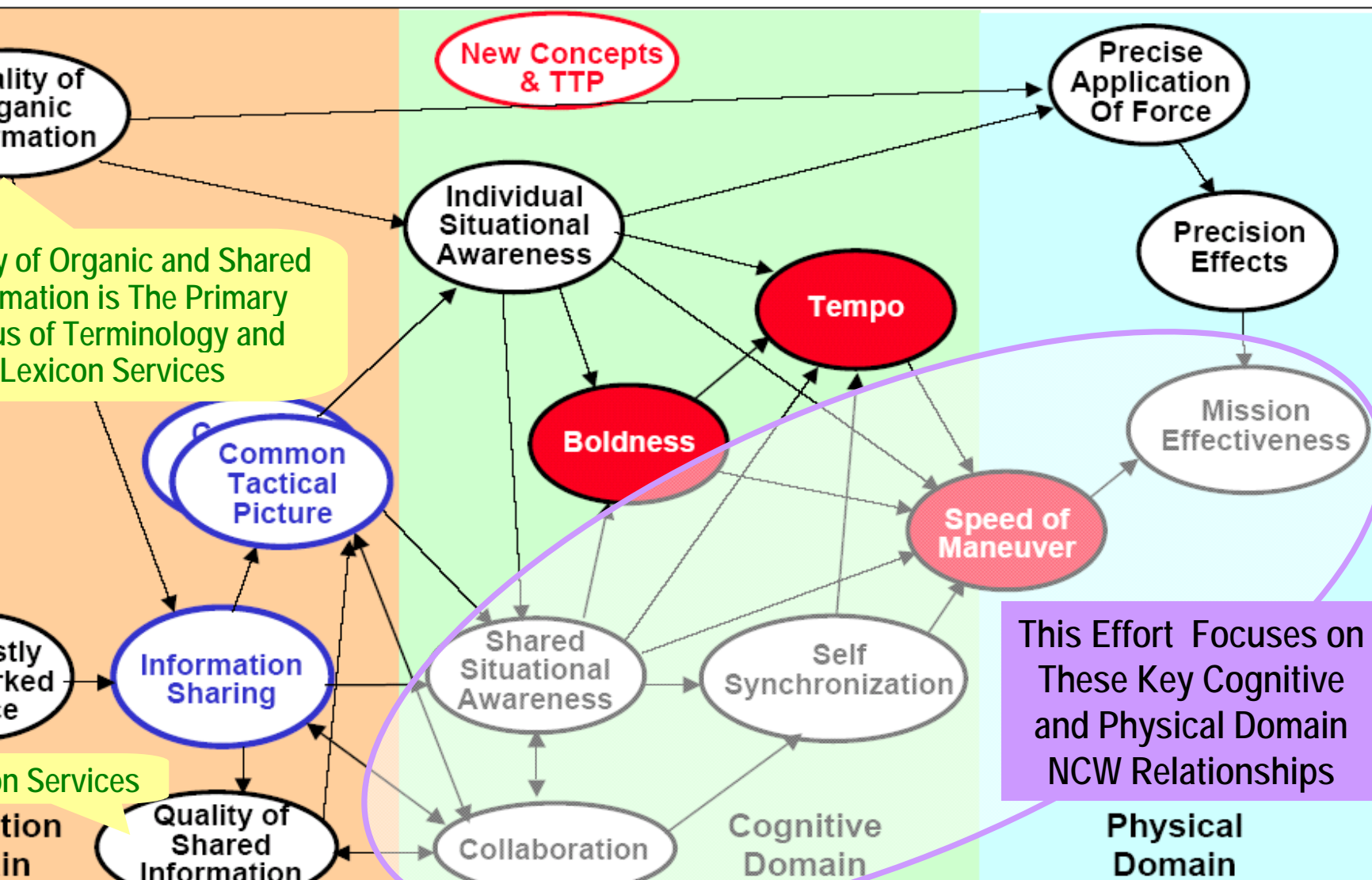
Core Enterprise Services and SOA Infrastructure



NCW – Network Centric Warfare; SOA – Service Oriented Architecture

NCW Vision: Tenets of NCW

(Info Sharing, Shared SA, Collaboration, Self-Synchronization)



NCW Objective

Mission-Driven Systems Engineering



Capability Tracing, Assessment, Validation, and Gap Analysis

Threat Scenarios

Inter-Agency Cross-Domain Information-Sharing Supply-Chain

Mission Architecture Dashboard (MACE Portal)

Operational Mission-Threads

Operational Plans (OPlans)

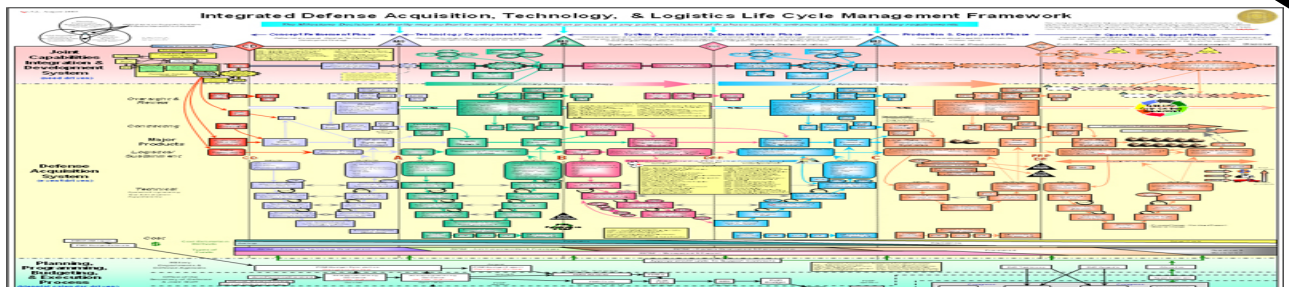
Mission Operations

Systems

Devices

Medical Situational Awareness in the Theater (MSAT)

Integrated AT&L Life Cycle Management Framework

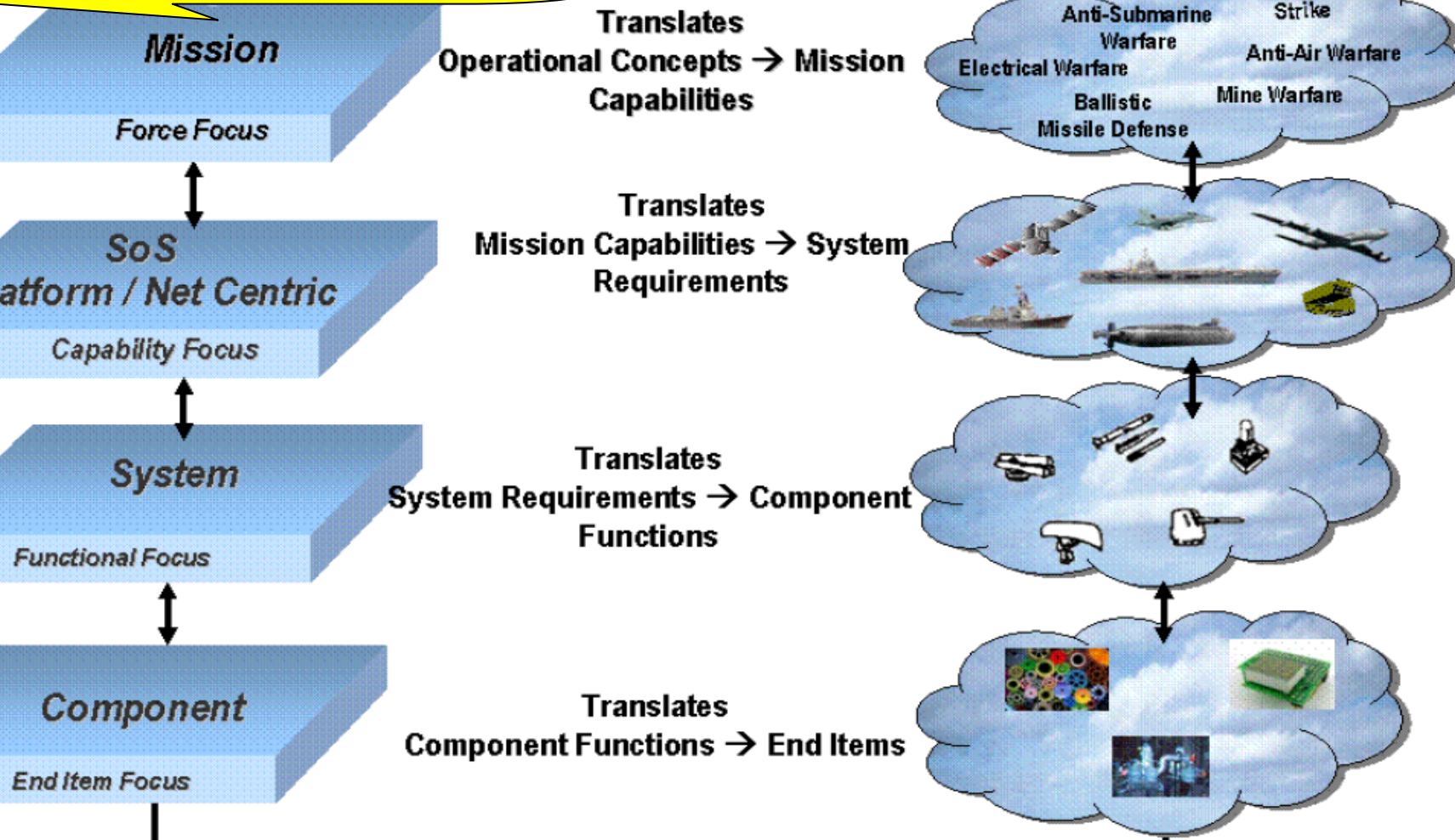


NCW Objective (continued)

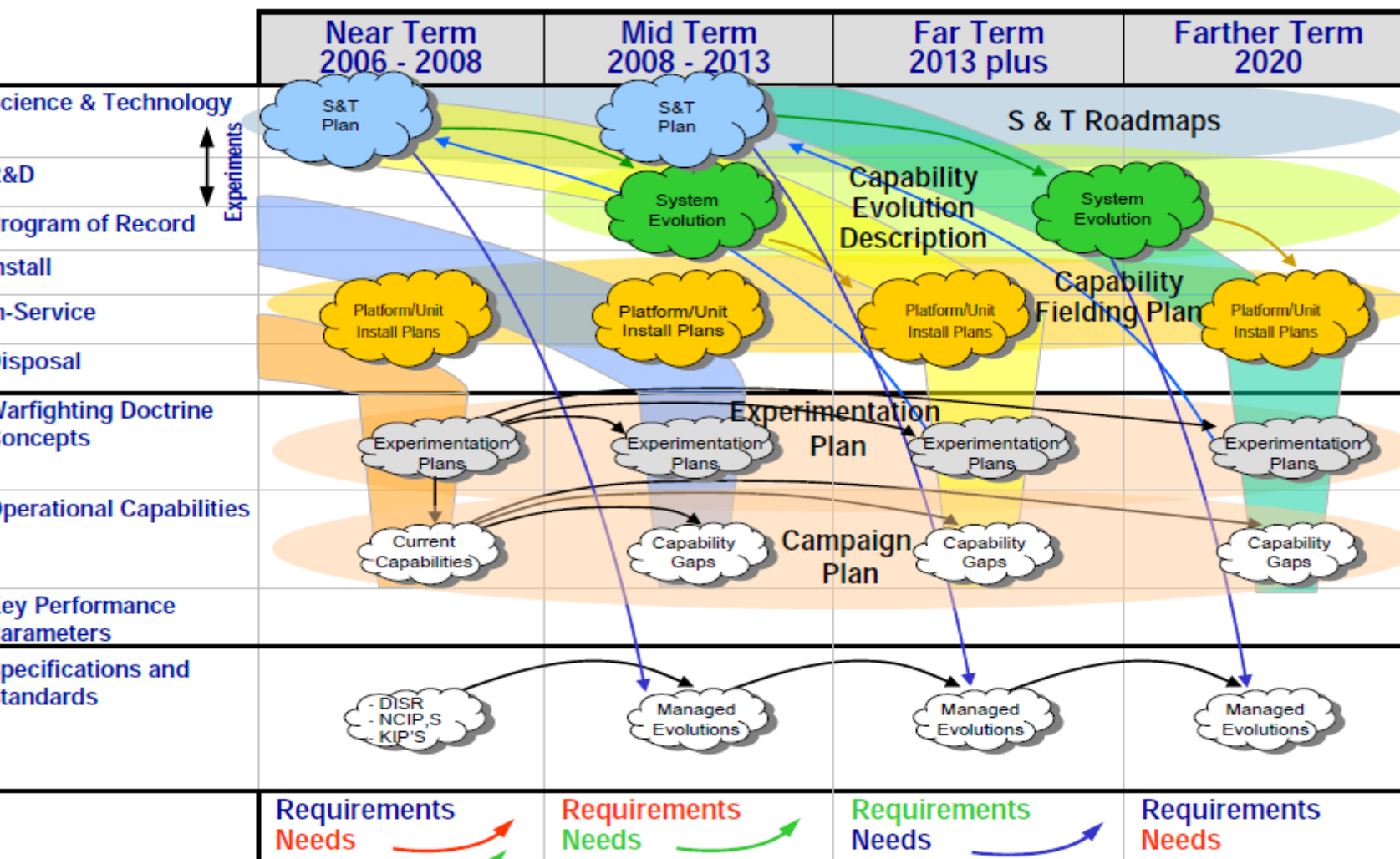
Navy (DON) System-of-System Engineering (SOSE)



Mission-Driven EA (BPM/SOA) SOSE

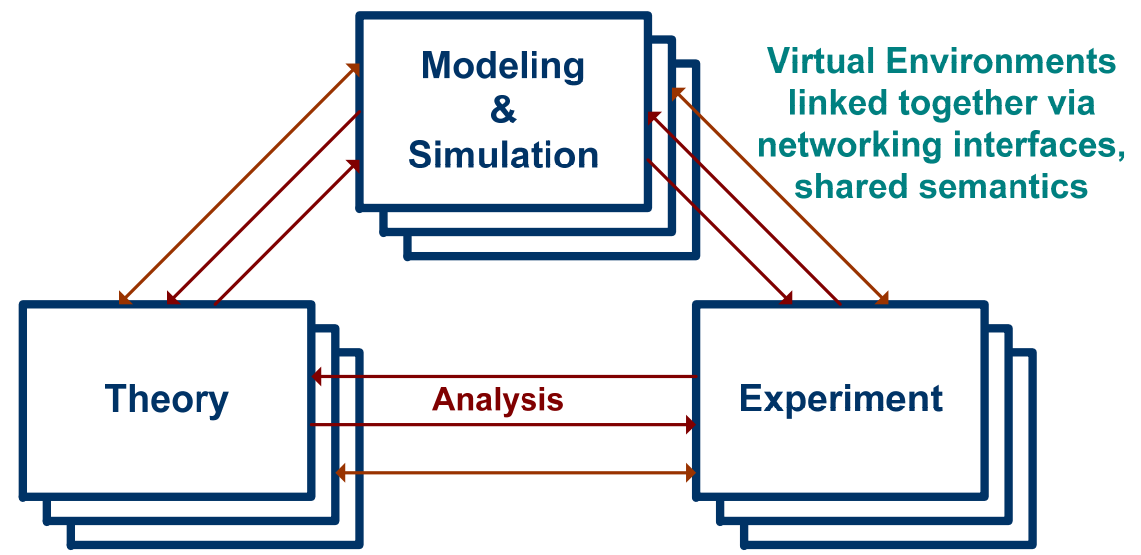


NCW Objective: Systems-Support of NCW Roadmapping Example (circa 2007)





NCW Objective Virtual Environments

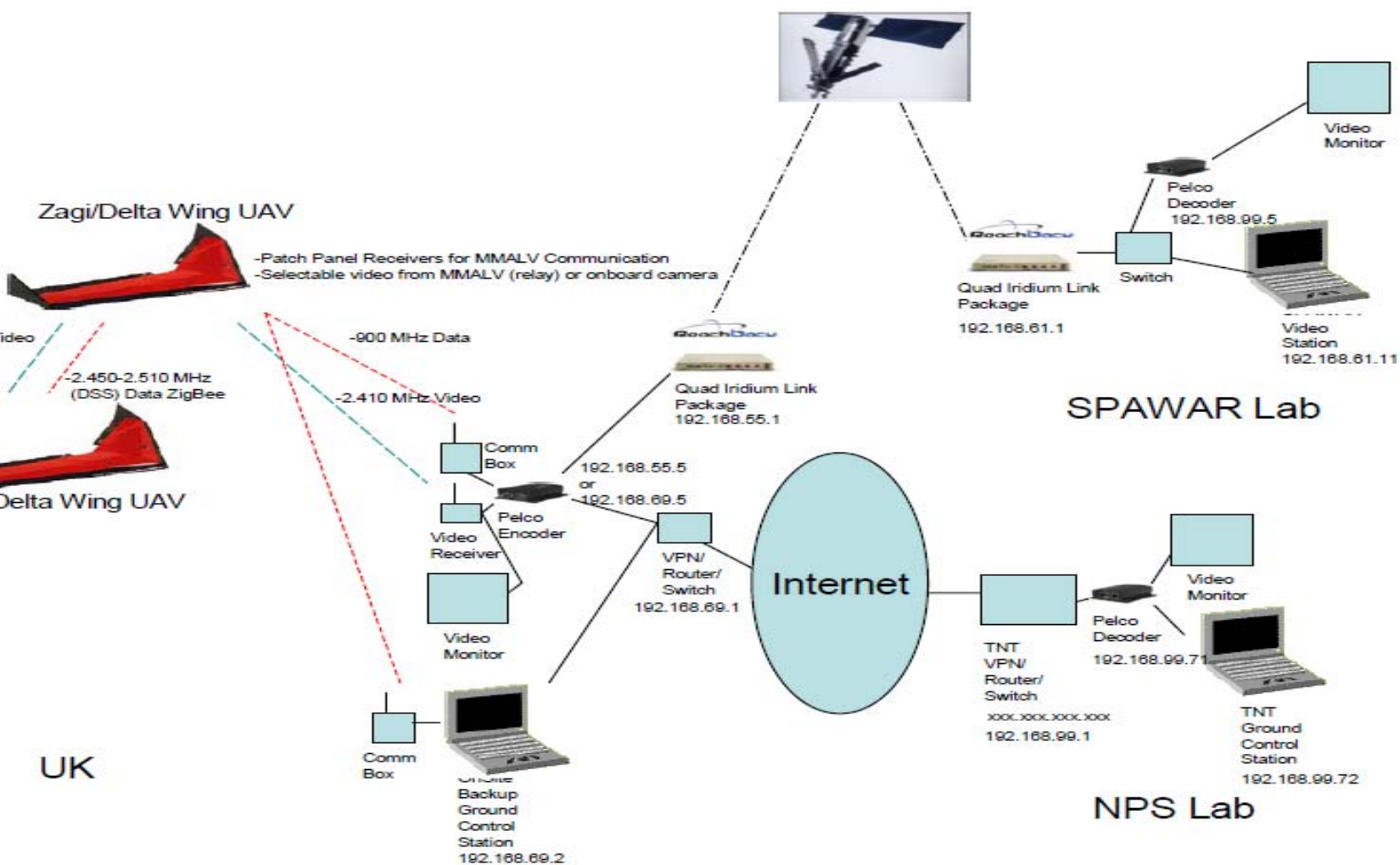


Scientific method, emerging 21st century

Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Autonomous Unmanned Vehicle (AUV) workbench (Brutzman 2007, Brutzman and Daly 2007, Weekley *et al.* 2004, NPS Autonomous Unmanned Vehicle (AUV) Workbench)



NCW Objective Global Reachback (MAV Example)



UK

SPAWAR Lab

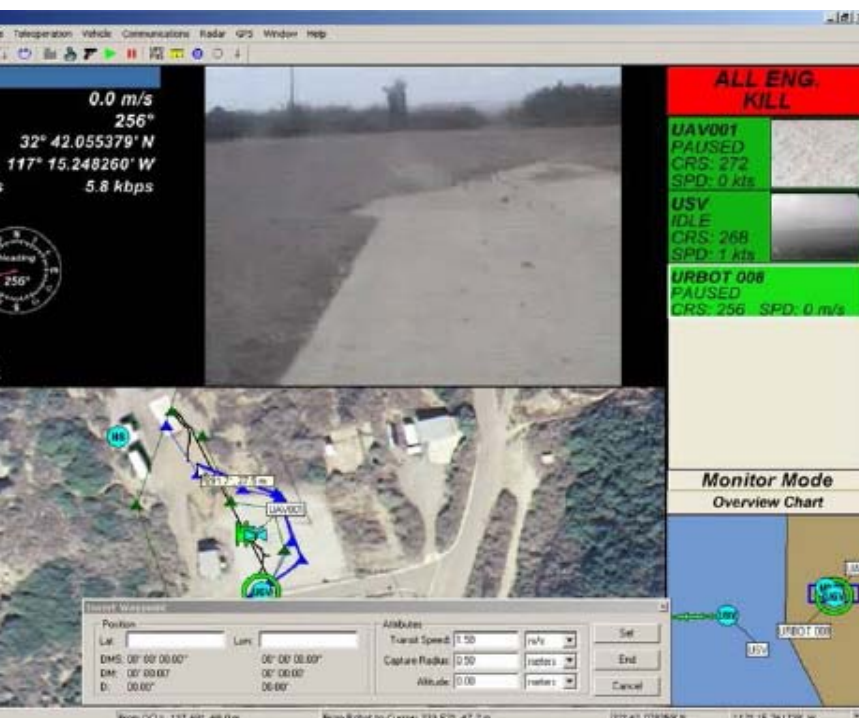
NPS Lab

NCW Objective

Rapid Mission-Driven Experimentation



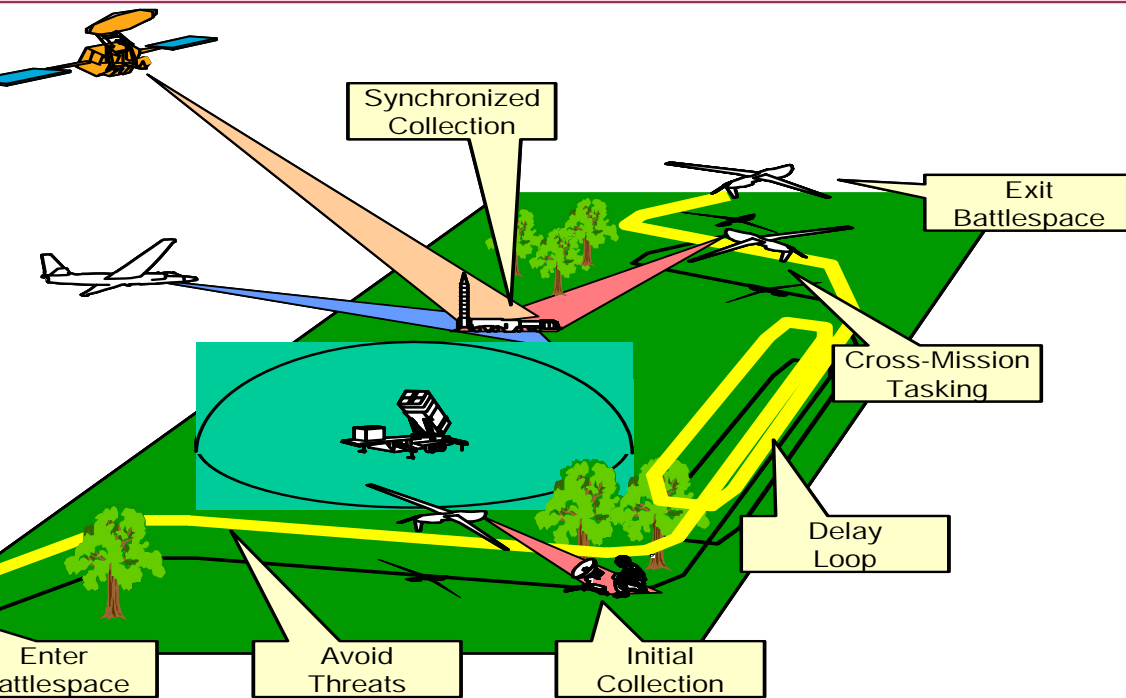
to Aerial Vehicles (MAVs) and larger
manned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)
stitute a powerful tool for the modern
fighter and First Responder.



Screen-Shot of MOCU
Configured as A Multi-Vehicle
(UAV/USV/UGV) Controller with
Video From A Manportable
UGV. (Nguyen, et al. 2009)



Example Scenario: Tactical ISR Mission-Driven Warfighter Support



Mosaicking



S – a disruptive technology
 S could potentially replace larger-scale, more expensive
 s in missions
 s' dynamics - drastically different from larger UAVs
 MAV dynamics makes them more sensitive to
 ronmental conditions (e.g., gusts of wind) which must be
 pensated for during image processing, fusion and data

FlightGear:
Open-source
Flight Simulator

NPS AUV Workbench Mission Planning and Rehearsal

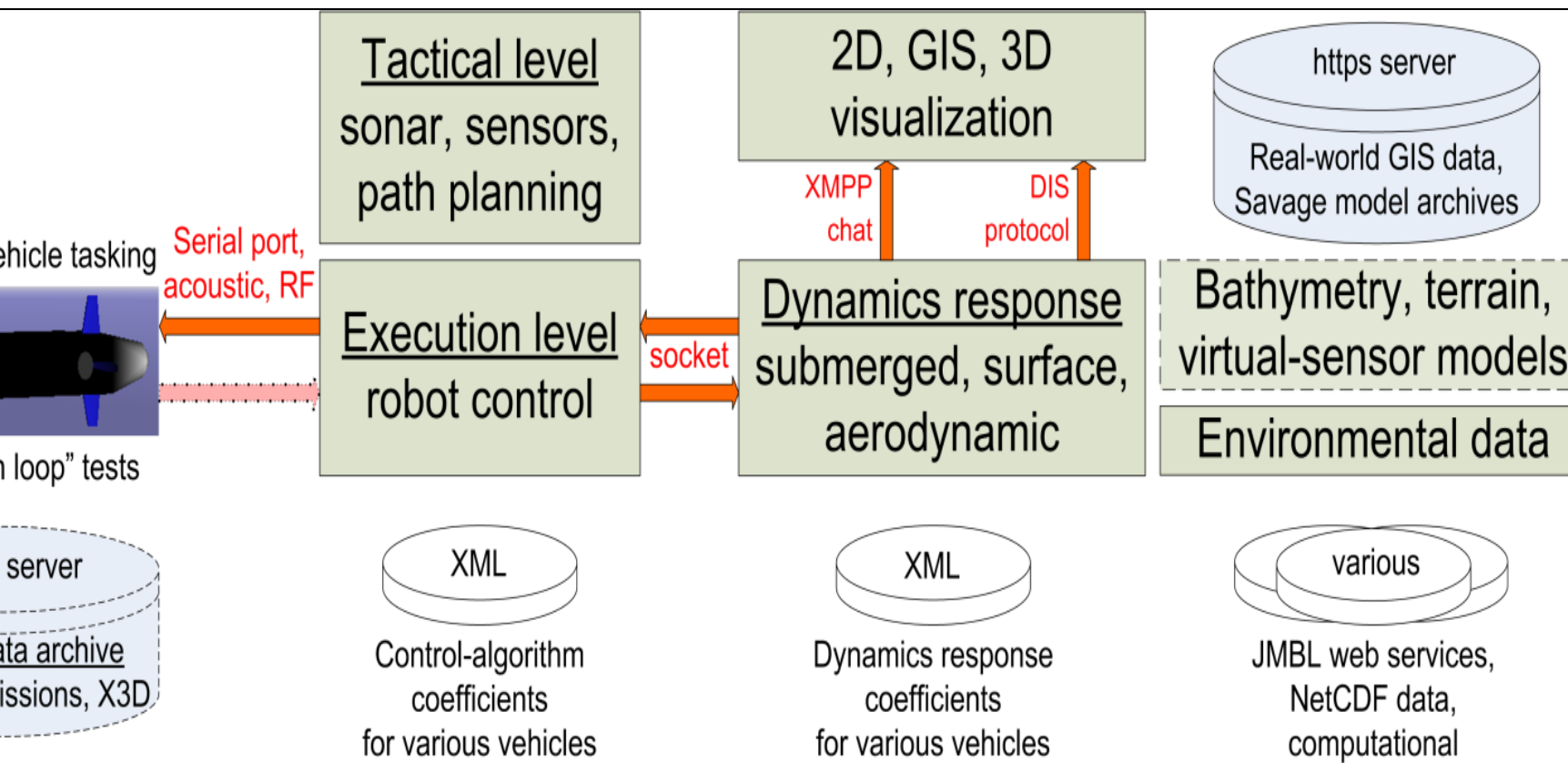


The screenshots illustrate the software's capabilities in mission planning and rehearsal. The 3D view shows a simulated AUV (Autonomous Undersea Vehicle) moving through a virtual environment. The 2D map views provide a detailed look at the mission path, waypoints, and environmental data like hydrology and obstructions. The tree view allows for configuration of mission parameters such as position, depth, and thruster status.

**Naval Postgraduate School (NPS)
Autonomous Unmanned Vehicle (AUV) Workbench**



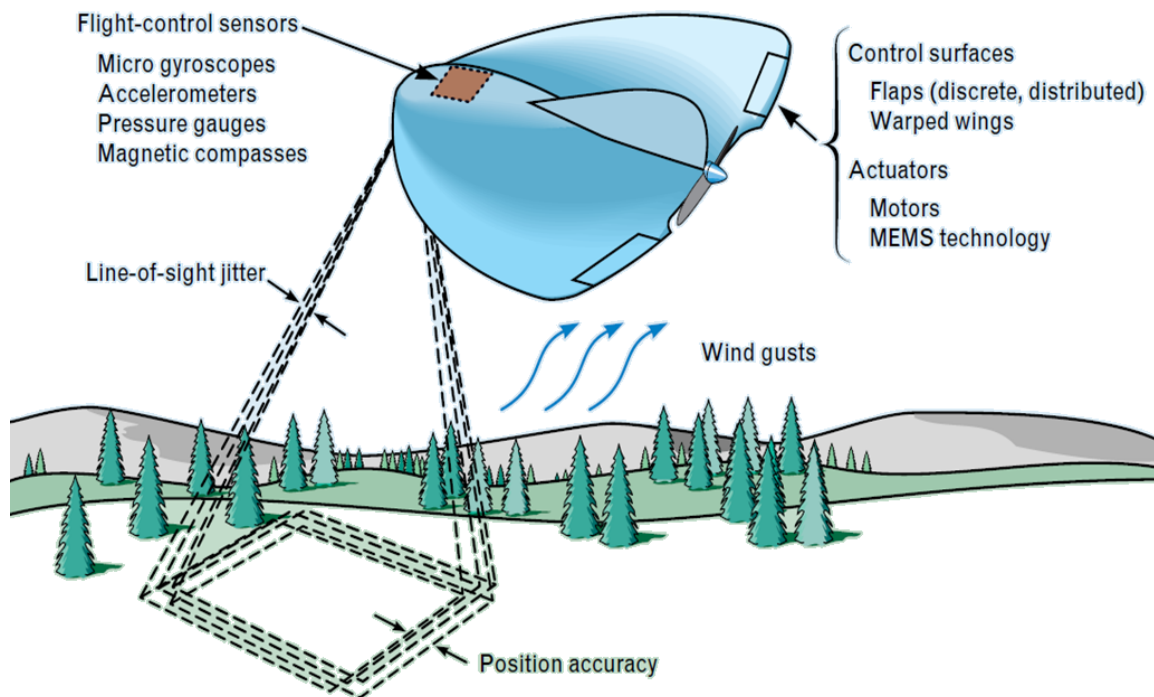
NPS AUV Workbench (cont.) Integrated Engineering Framework



Sensor Package Analysis - Needs

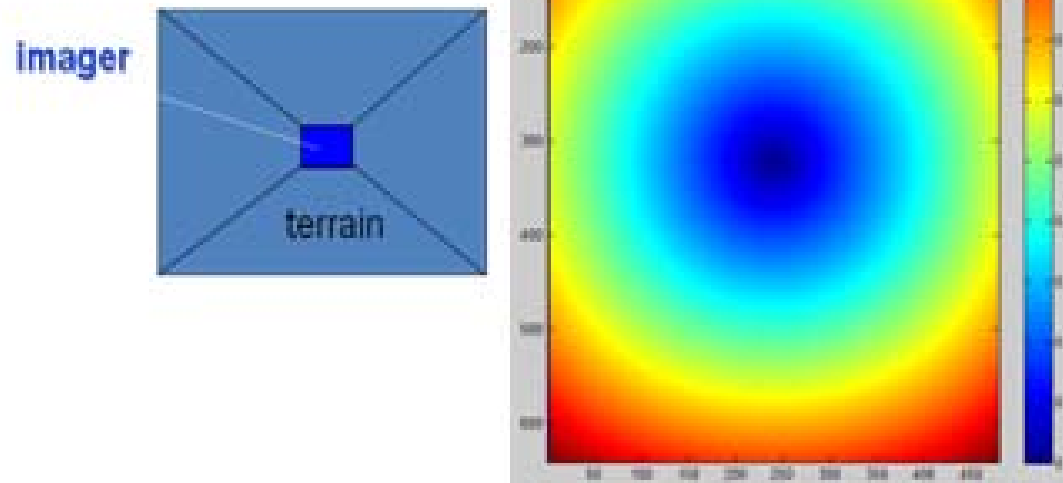


Factors Affecting Performance: MAV Dynamics

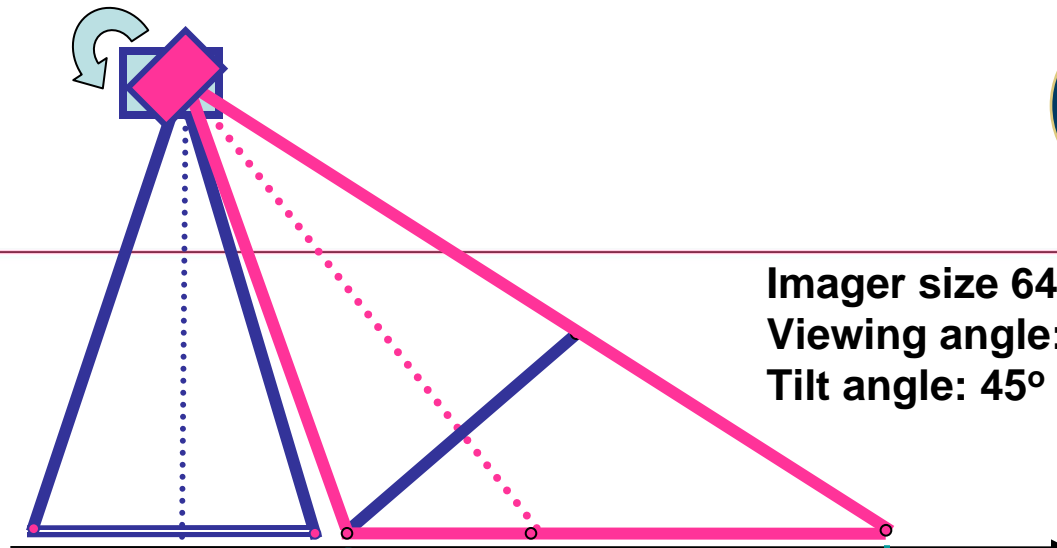


MAV flight-control system. Flight control requires sensors that measure motion (roll, pitch, and yaw) of the MAV platform, and aerodynamic control inputs that stabilize and maneuver the MAV in wind gusts and turbulence.

Parameters Affecting MAV Mission Mosaicking and Georegistration



**(Left) Camera imaging system parallel to the surface.
(Right) Relative distance represented by each pixel**

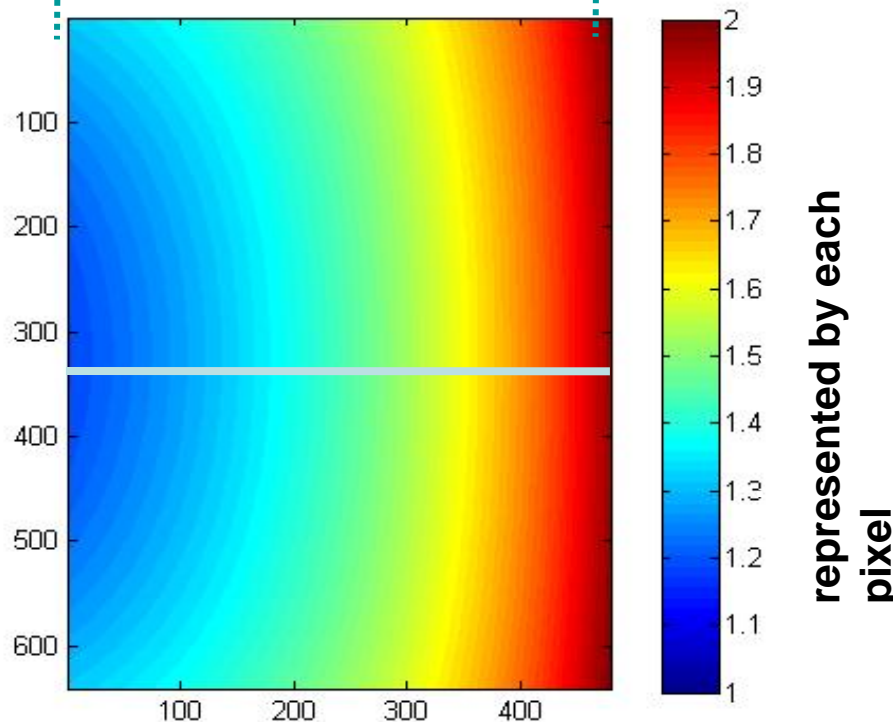


Imager size 640 x 480
Viewing angle: 42°
Tilt angle: 45°

Effect of camera tilt along
ground plane on terrain area
represented by each pixel

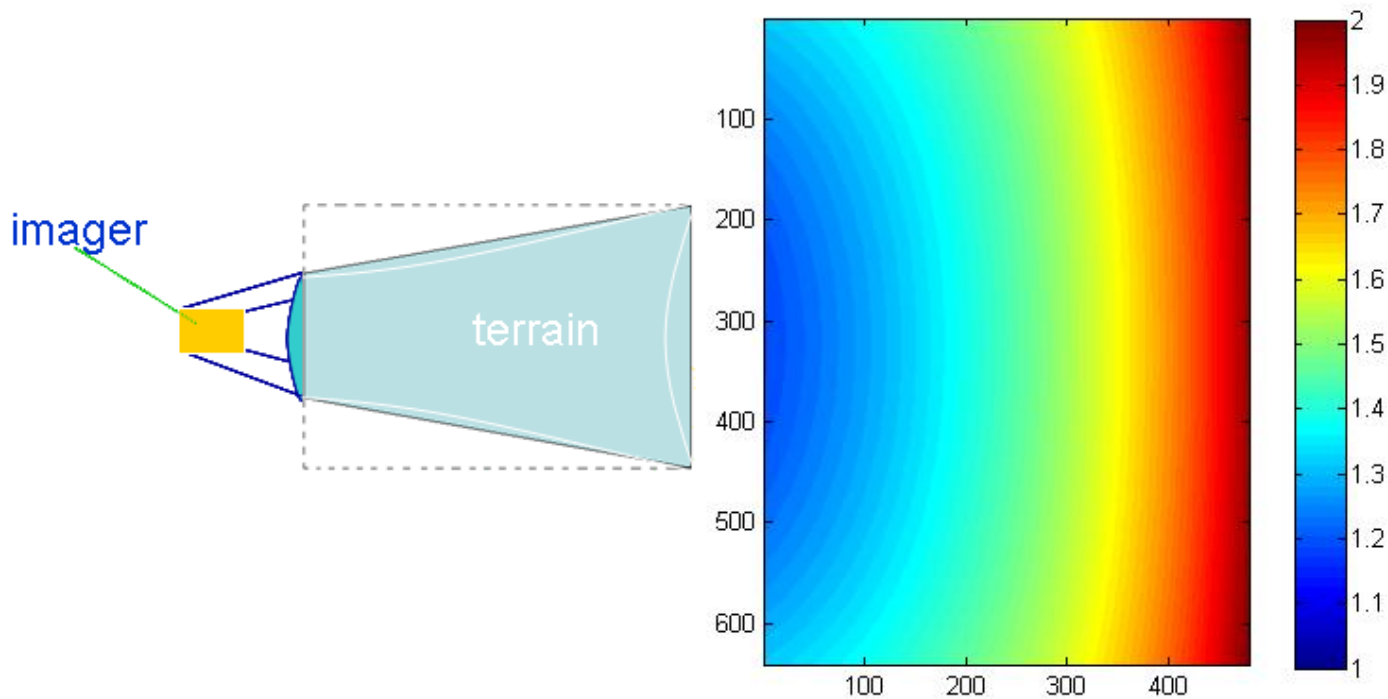
on flat terrain

Area representation by pixels
based on pixel distance and camera tilt



Area represented by each pixel based on tilt angle is X

Parameters Affecting MAV Mission Mosaicking and Georegistration (continued)



**(Left) Flat Camera imaging system at angle to the surface.
(Right) Relative distance represented by each pixel.**

Conclusions/Future Directions



The pilot effort demonstrates the merits and immediate value of extending the MOVES AUV Workbench with a complementary Image/Video Processing Workbench

- **Model CONOP Provides Insights for MAV Sensor-Package Workbench**
- **Initial Analysis Capability to be Integrated into NPS MOVES Unmanned Autonomous Vehicle (AUV) Workbench to Further Explore Development of a Complementary MOVES AUV Sensor-Payload Workbench Capability**



Acknowledgment



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- ▼ William Dorrance
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Questions, Comments, and Dialog



BACKUP SLIDES