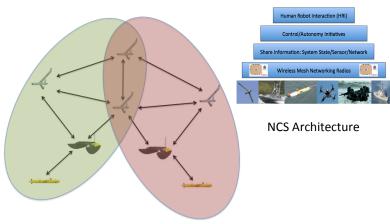
Adaptive Submodularity for Mixed-Initiative Network Control Systems





 Example of a NCS partitioned into two subgraph to support mixedinitiative operations

Methodology

 Use the Machine Learning technique of Adaptive Submodularity to develop near-optimal Network Control System (NCS) topologies for supporting real-time, mixed-initiative mission objectives for contested littoral urban environments.

Contributions

- The novel use of Artificial Intelligence to NCS. Adaptive Submodularity provides a potential real-time framework for determining proper configurations for a networked group of mobile, heterogeneous unmanned (and manned) systems.
- Incorporation of sensor information, vehicle dynamics and network status and communication constraints provides a more robust solution than previously available.

Motivation

- Develop high-level autonomy for Network Control Systems (NCS) to auto-configure. Given a limited number mobile systems with motion, communication and sensing constraints – what is the best way to support naval mission objectives.
- Provide input for optimal NCS configuration at all phases of operations including pre-mission planning.

Deliverables

- Planning software that determines the proper mix of mobile assets to make up the NCS.
- Software to monitor the NCS for providing recommendations for the distribution of mobile assets to improve mixed-initiative objectives.

Why

- The combination of UAV/USV/UUV/USGs can be used to support simultaneous missions.
- It is a dynamic environment the network topology needs to be evaluated consistently.
- A necessary component of an NCS architecture is to evaluate and make recommendations to improve performance.

Objective

- Develop pre-mission software to determine the proper mix and positioning of assets to support multiple, mixed-initiatives mission scenarios.
- Develop software to assess in near-real time, the ability to adjust the NCS topology to a dynamic environment to improve performance.

