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Ken Pierce^{*}, Georgios Zervakis[†], Carl Gamble^{*} and John Fitzgerald^{*}

Engineering Cyber-Physical Swarms with Collaborative Modelling



Overview

- Search and Rescue
 - Terminology
 - Resources
 - Needs
- Collaborative Model-Based Systems Engineering
- Initial Drone Study
- Results and Conclusions
- Future Work



Terminology, Resources and Needs

Search and Rescue



Search and Rescue

“The use of available resources to assist persons or property in potential or actual distress.”
— United States Coast Guard

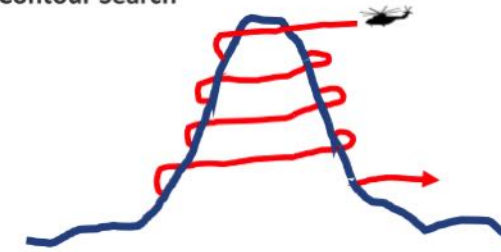




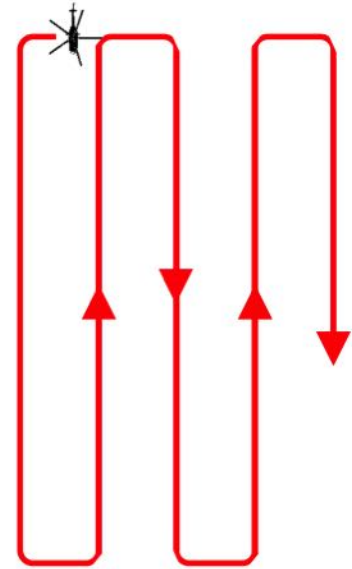
Search and Rescue Phases

- Initial Response Phase (IRP)
 - Travel aids
 - Locations
- Subsequent Phase
 - Purposeful wandering
 - Grid searching

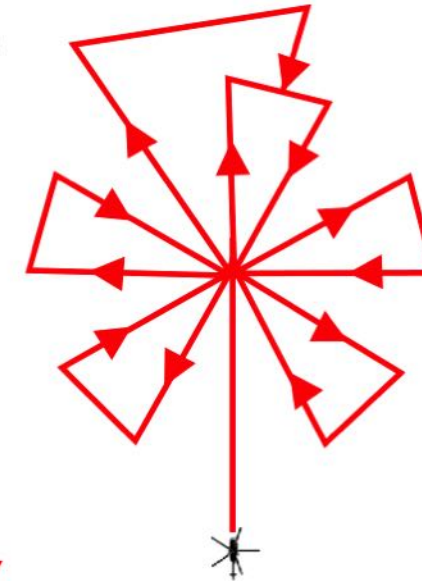
Contour Search



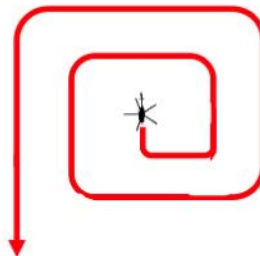
Parallel Track Search



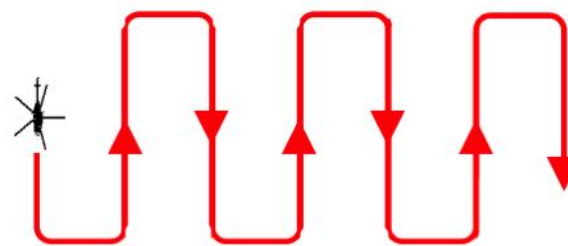
Sector Search



Expanding Box Search



Creeping Line Ahead Search



Hamilton et al., 2017.



Current State of Civilian Search & Rescue



- **Collaboration** between multiple agencies
- Experienced teams of both employees and volunteers
- Increasing use of COTS drones in an **ad hoc** manner
 - Need for evidence, guidelines, and solutions
- Rare use of **expensive** field trials
 - UK 1987, 2008, 2017



Recommendations for Drone Research

- “Further field trials [required] to evaluate the utility of [drones] in a range of topographies & search **scenarios**”
- “Further work needed to [optimise] operational integration during a **multi-agency search** setting”
- “**Integrating** [drones] into search management thinking and planning needs further investigation.”
- “Investigate what effect [search patterns] have on search **effectiveness**”

Hamilton et al., 2017.



Working Assumptions

- Application of **collaborative model-based systems engineering** (MBSE) has demonstrated a reduction in the need for physical prototypes in cyber-physical systems design.
- Future search and rescue operations will be increasingly **cyber-physical** in nature, mixing humans, drones.
- Application of collaborative model-based systems engineering can therefore produce a viable and cost-effective **platform for virtual field trials** for civilian search and rescue.



Engineering Cyber-Physical Swarms

Collaborative Model-Based Systems Engineering



What is a Cyber-Physical System?

- Systems of interacting systems
 - Computing elements
 - Physical elements
 - Human interactions
- Complex, networked character
- Distributed control
- Error detection and recovery



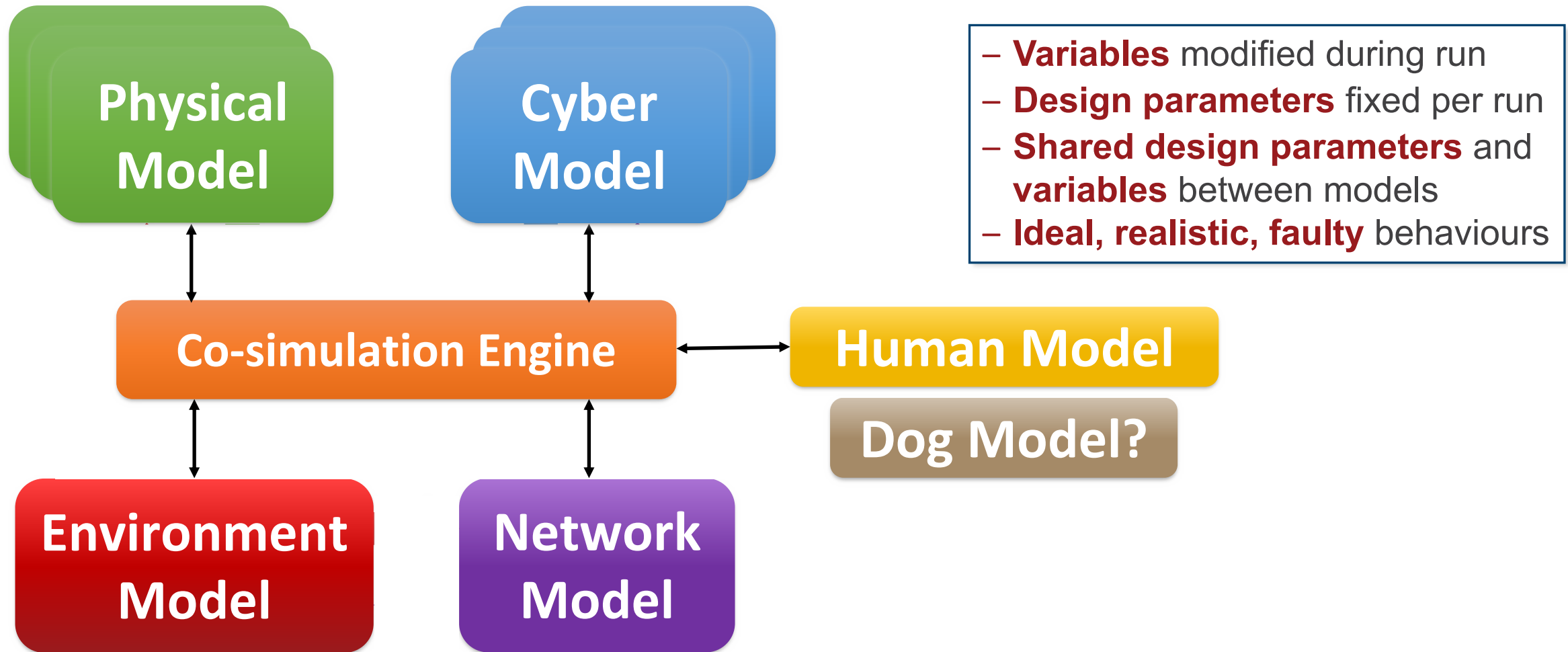


Collaborative MBSE

- Model-based engineering established in key disciplines
- Disciplines are often **siloed**
- Systems engineering **requires collaboration** across disciplines and concurrent engineering
- Enable **collaborative MBSE** by connecting domain models into holistic **multi-models**
- Analysis through **co-simulation** and other techniques



Cyber-Physical Multi-Models





Functional Mock-up Interface (FMI)

- Tool independent standard for co-simulation
- Models packaged as **Functional Mock-up Units (FMUs)**
- FMUs can be black boxes to protect IP
- XML describes an FMU interface
 - Called a **model description**



<http://fmi-standard.org/>



INTO-CPS and the Maestro Engine

- Integrated Tool Chain for Model-based Design of CPS
- Maestro – fully FMI 2.0 compliant co-simulation engine
- Tool chain supports
 - SysML architecture modelling
 - Design space / trade space exploration
 - Test automation and model checking
 - Hardware-in-the-loop (HiL) simulation
- INTO-CPS Association



<http://into-cps.org/>

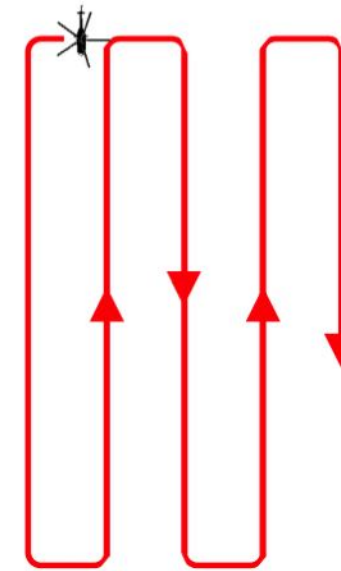
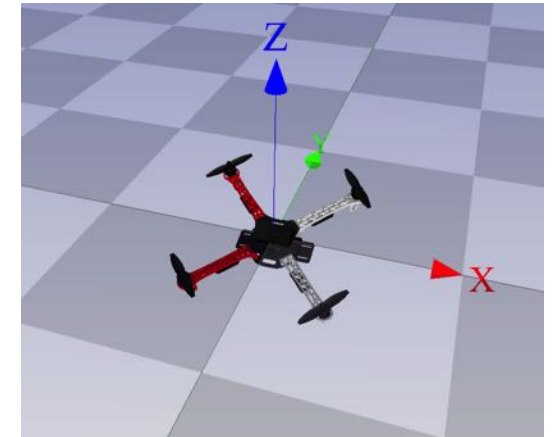


Drone Swarm Scenario for Grid Search

The Multi-Model

Scenario

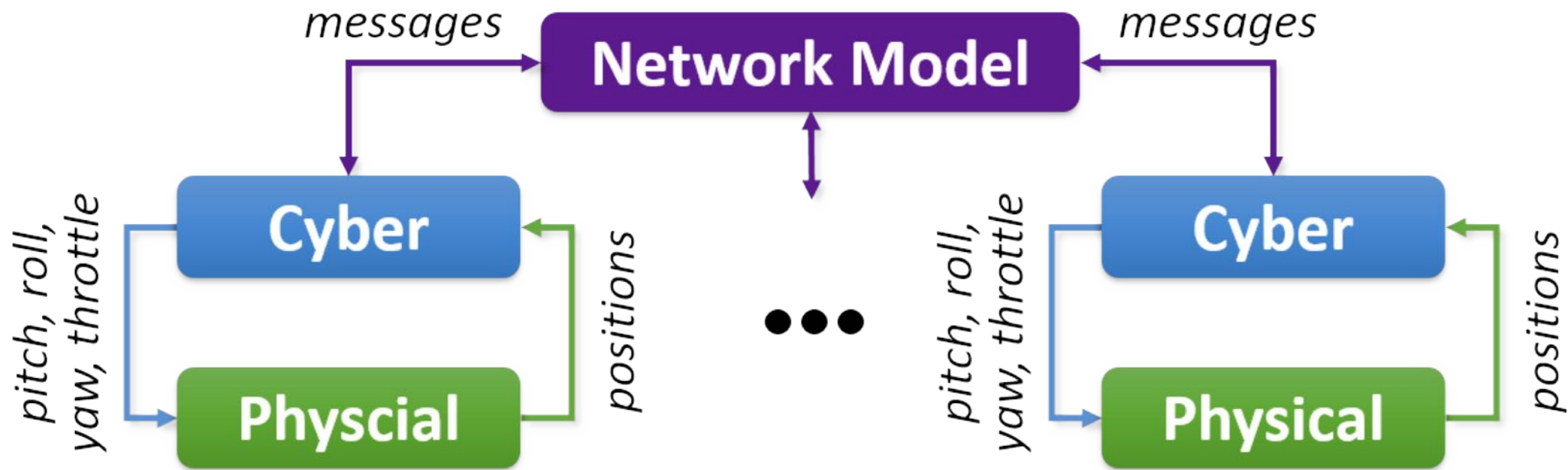
- Initial virtual field trial
 - Grid search using Parallel Track Search
 - Multiple drones
 - Coordinated searching
 - Return-to-base for refuelling
 - Resilience to failed drones
- Drone
 - Quadcopter
 - Dual camera (infrared and visual)





Multi-model (Logical View)

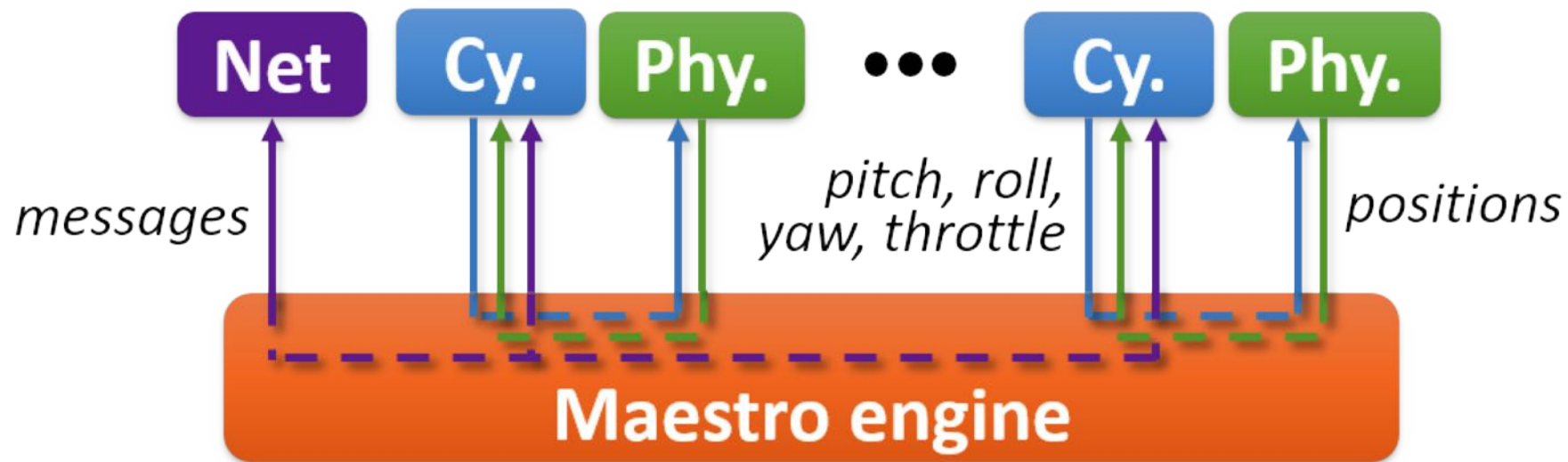
- Cyber-physical pairs representing each drone
- Cyber models connect via network model





Multi-model (FMI View)

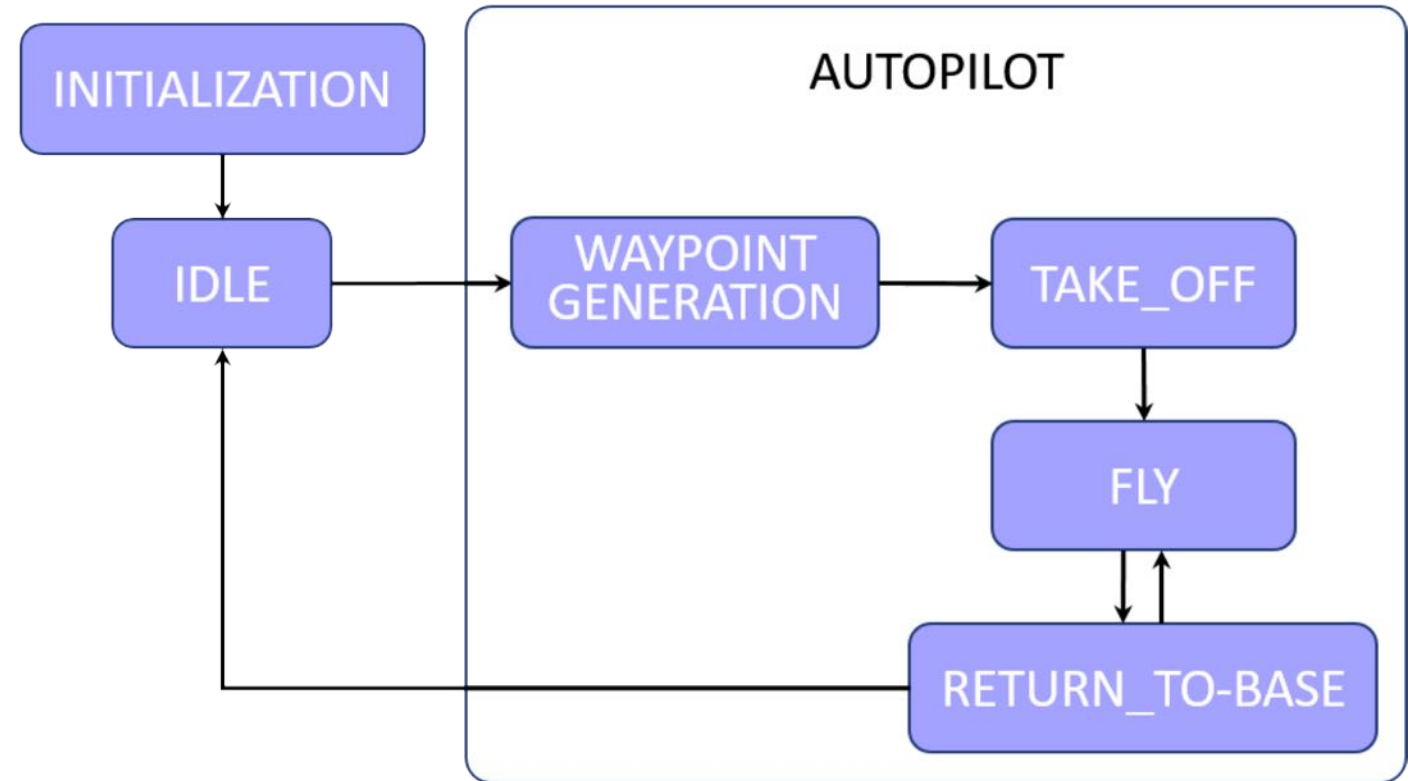
- Cyber, physical and network FMUs
- Connected through Maestro engine





Controller Model

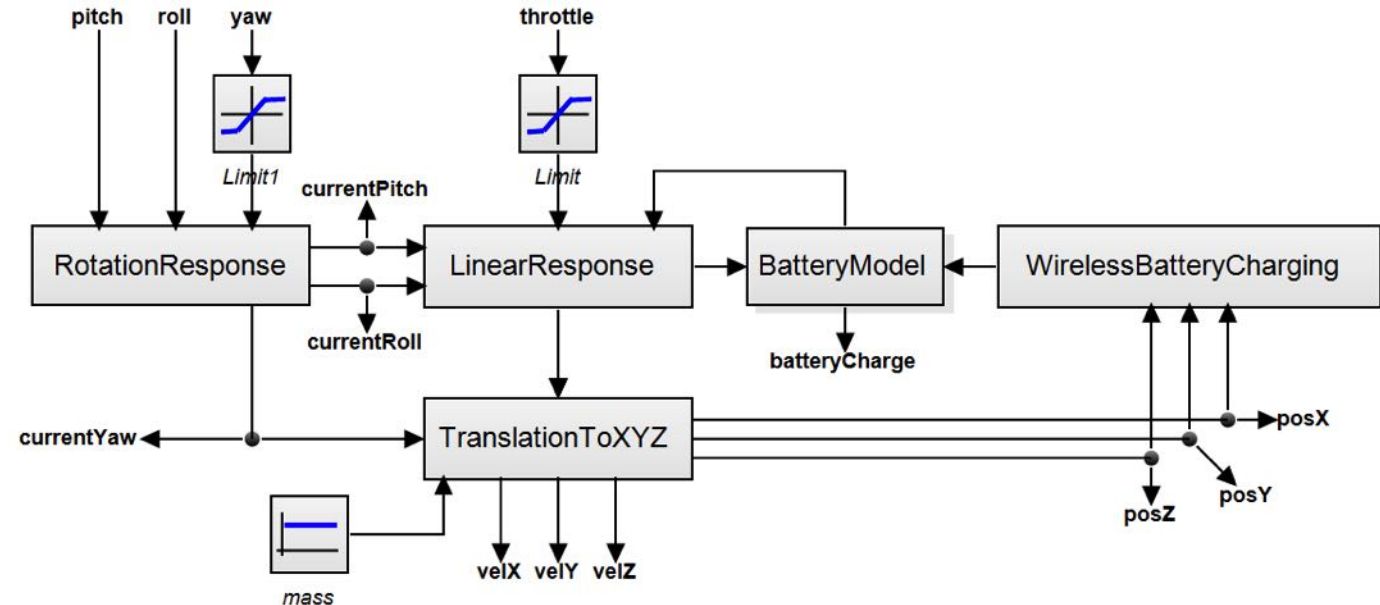
- Modal control
- Flight control
 - Pitch
 - Roll
 - Yaw
 - Throttle
- Messaging
 - Send / receive position
 - Leader election





Physical Model

- High-fidelity physics model using differential equations
- Position and flight dynamics
- Energy use and battery level



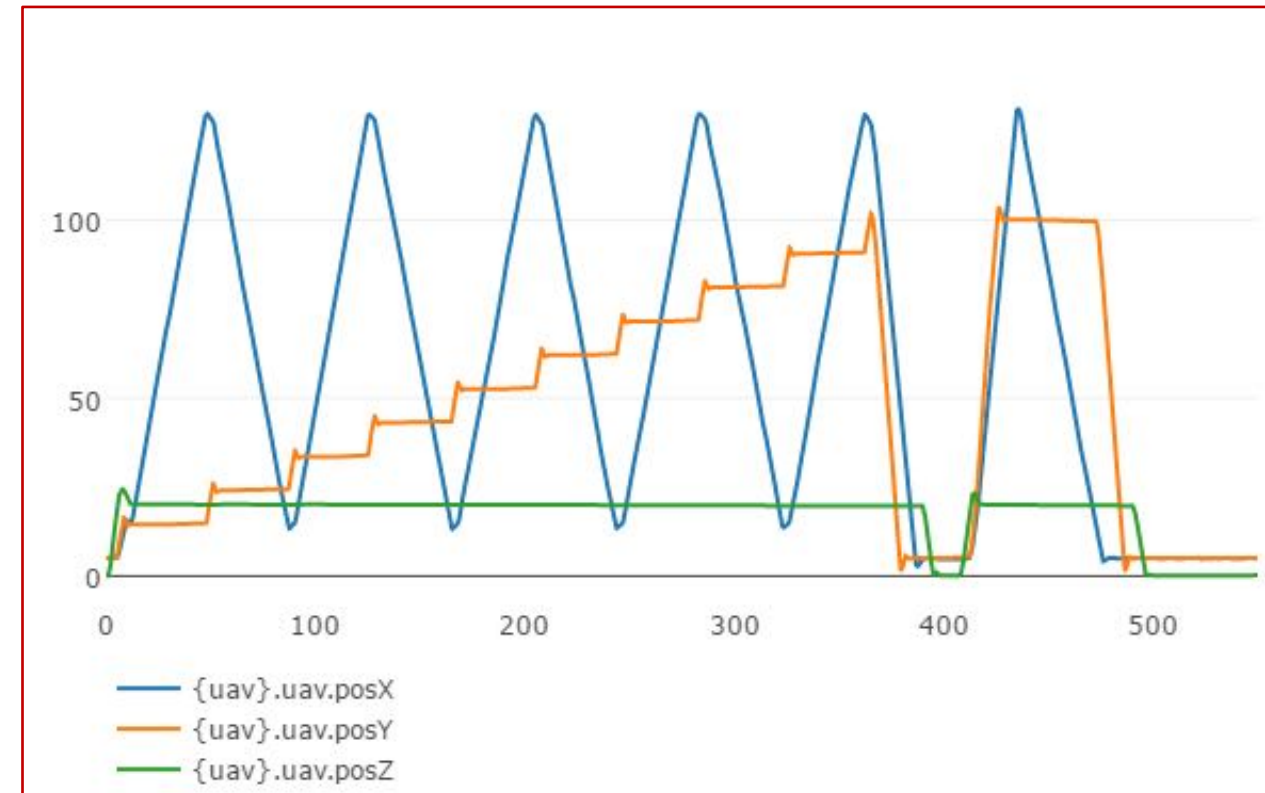


Results and Future Work



Co-simulation Outputs

- Numerical data from Maestro engine
 - Live plotting
 - Post-processing from CSV



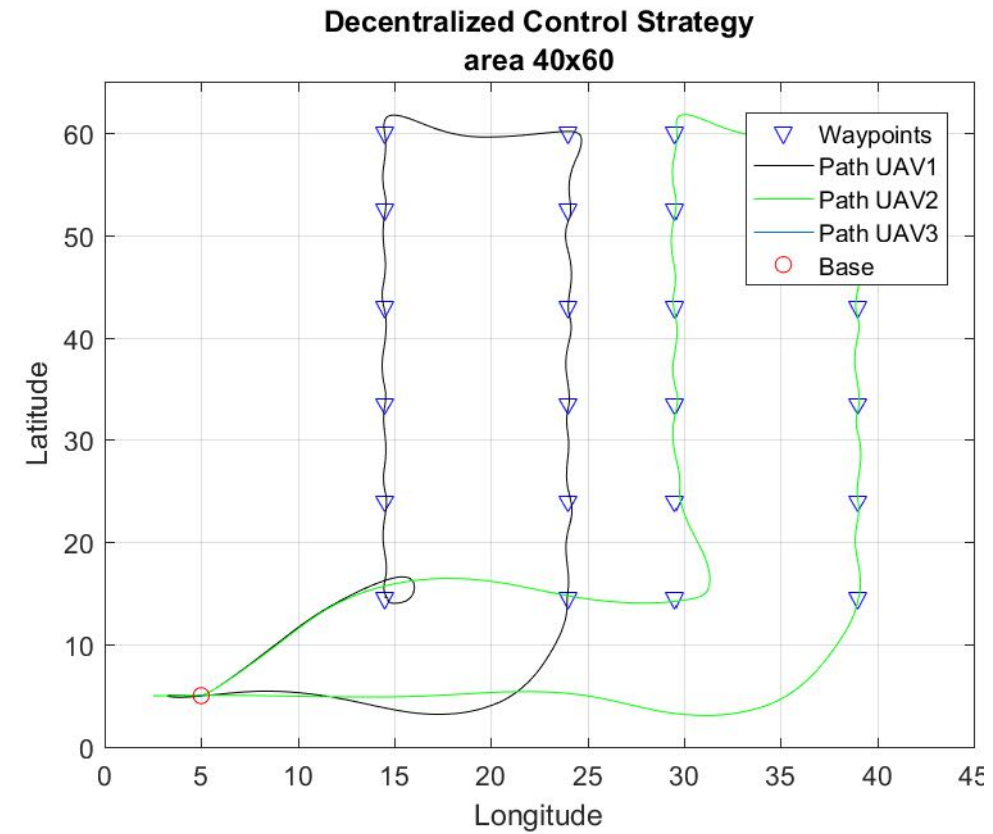
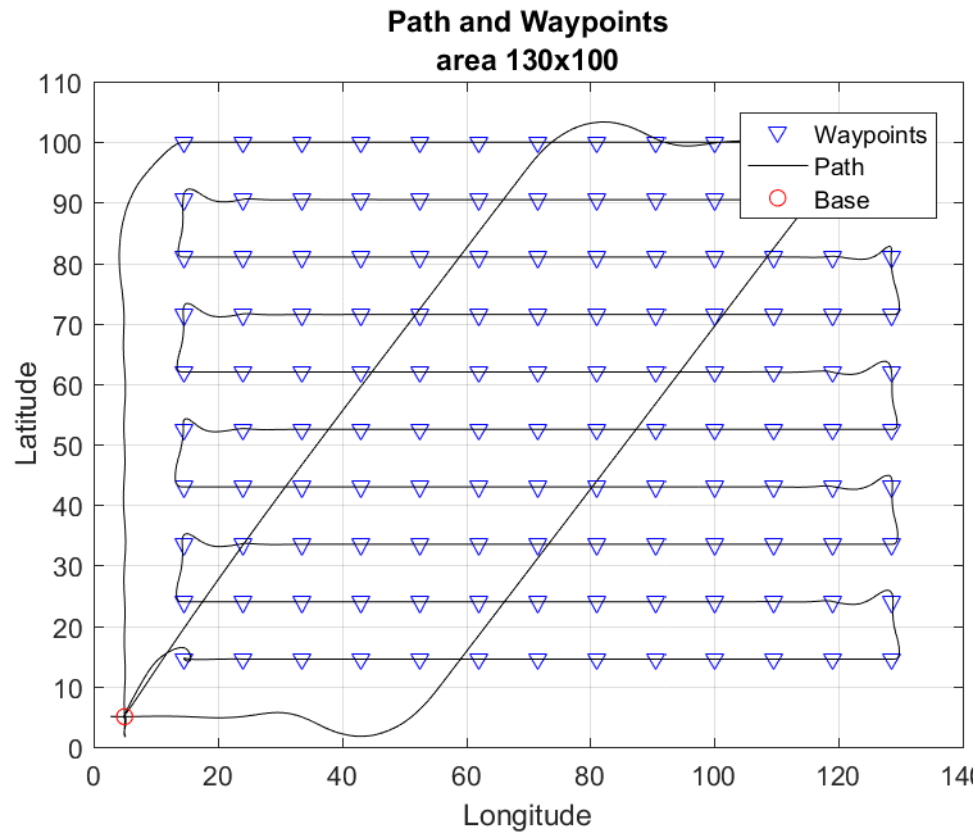


Co-simulation Outputs

- Live visualisation through 3D engine

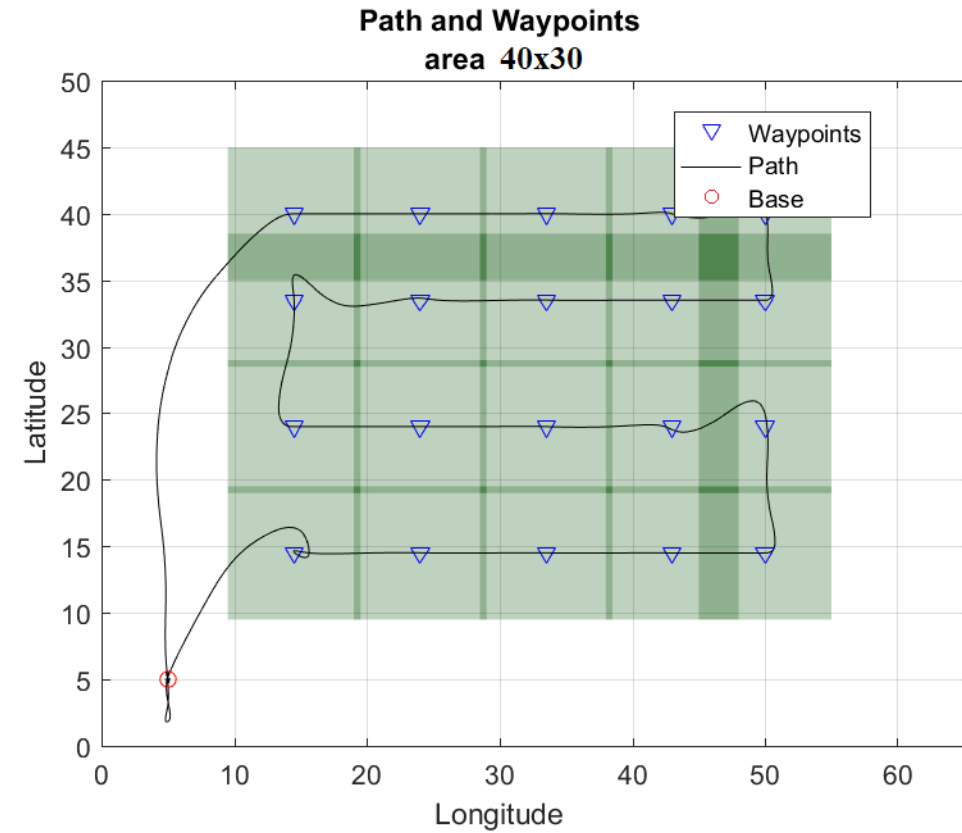
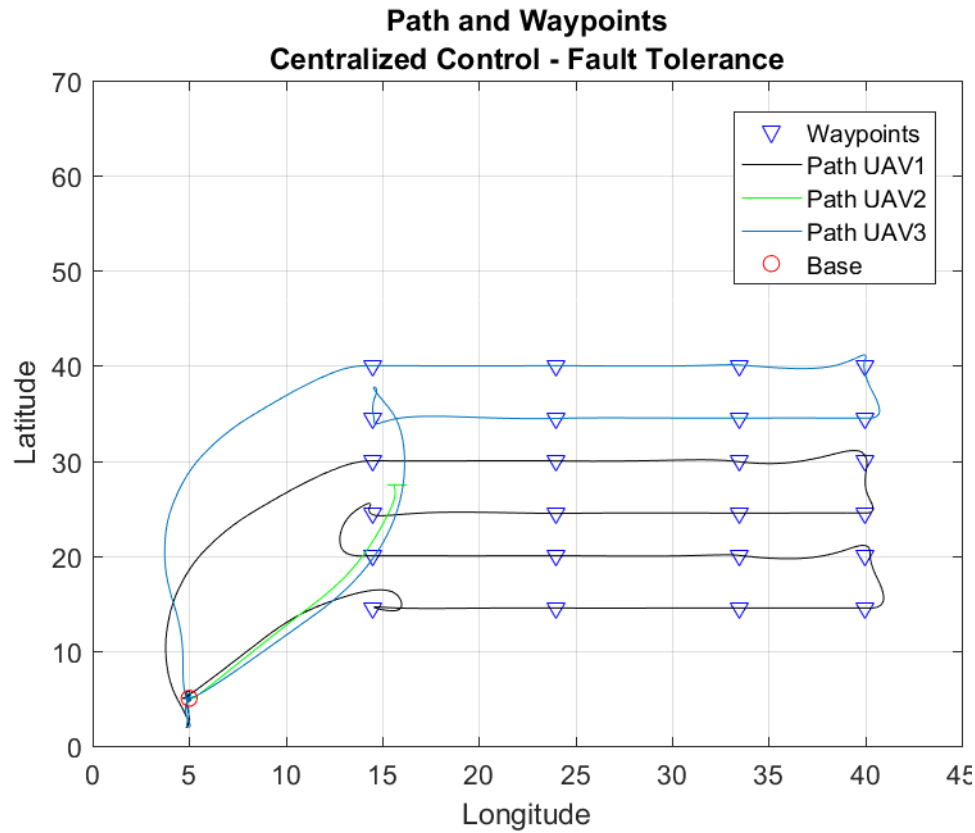


Visualisation of Search (1)





Visualisation of Search (2)





Summary

- Applied collaborative MBSE to design initial virtual field trial of multi-drone swarm search
- Developed concurrently by four different engineers
- Positive feedback from Centre for Search Research





Conclusions

- Application of collaborative MBSE produced a viable platform for **virtual field trial** in a limited study.
- Simulations aid **communication** with non-experts.
- Multi-modelling permits **concurrent engineering** by domain experts and flexibility, extensibility.



Future Work

- Improved models
 - Add environment / terrain models
 - Add human / dog team models
 - Improve network model
- Trade-space analysis / design space exploration
 - Search patterns, make-up of search teams, etc.
- Further scenarios, guidelines
- Multi-agency search, SoS aspects



References

- Carl Hamilton, Dave Perkins, Pete Roberts, and Steve Hughes, *Exercise Northumberland Research Report*, Centre for Search Research, 2017.



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www.incose.org/symp2018