



Using Artificial Bias to Assist Evasive Maneuvering of Aircrafts in Combat Situations

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Background
- Methodology Development
- Numerical Simulations
- Discussion
- Future Direction
- Conclusion





Introduction

- Air combat requires the pilot to evade heat seeking missiles specifically designed to collide with the fighter aircrafts
 - missiles are running on solid fuel and therefore are much faster
 - missiles have smaller winglets and therefore have less maneuverability





- Collision avoidance has been done with free-moving robots
 - intelligent robots can navigate along its preplanned path while avoiding both stationary and moving obstacles
 - it is easy to model obstacles as sources of artificial field repelling the robot (against an obstacle)



























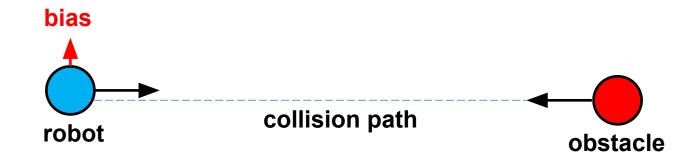






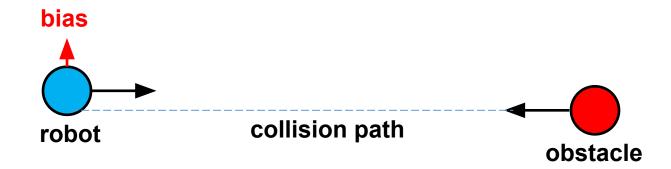












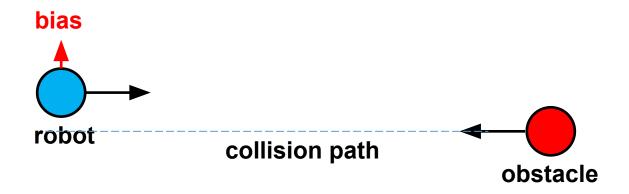






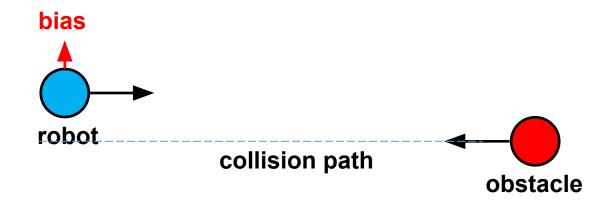






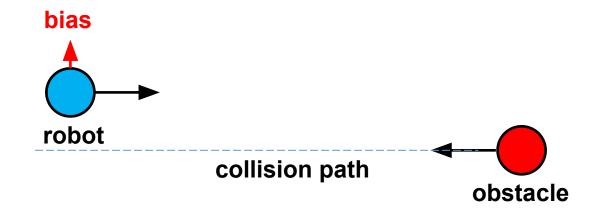






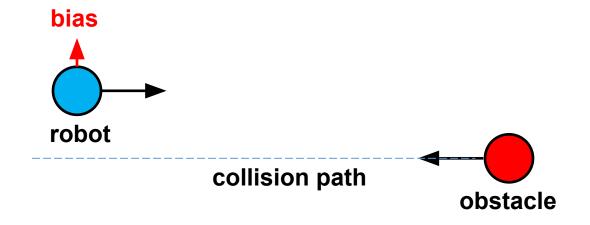






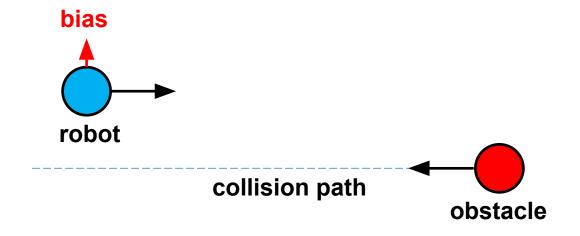






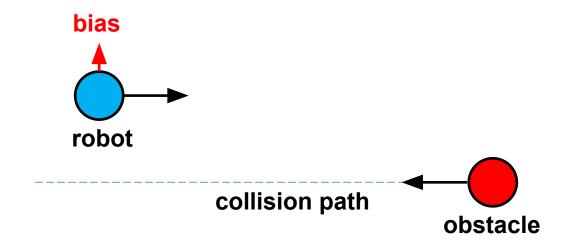






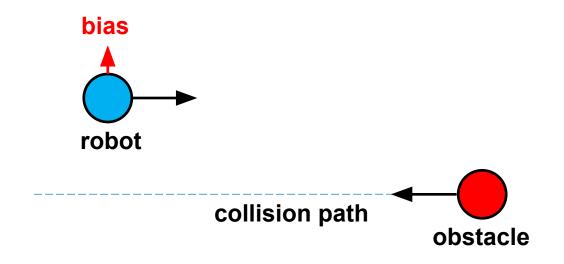






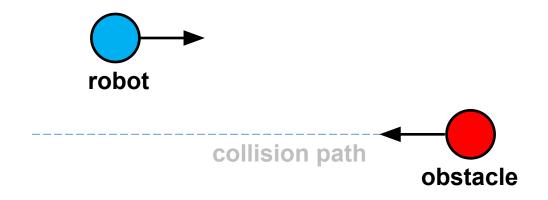






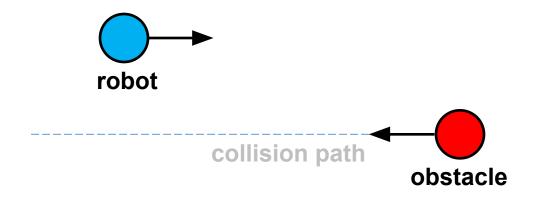






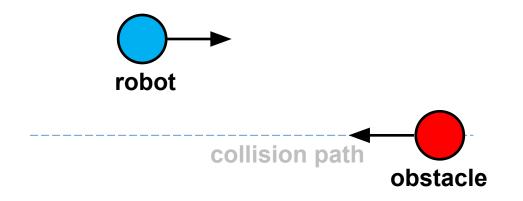






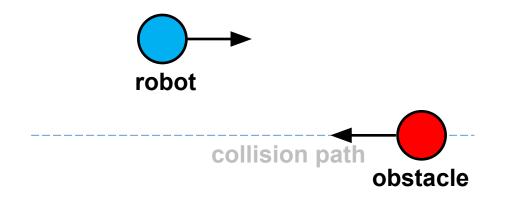






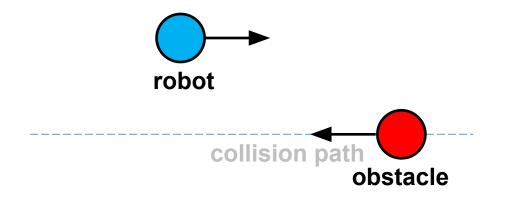






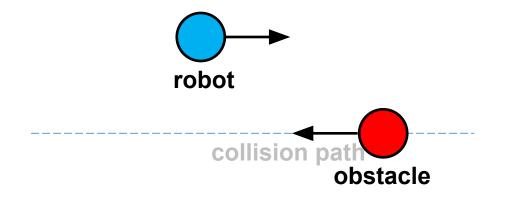






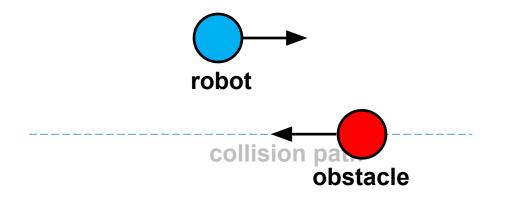






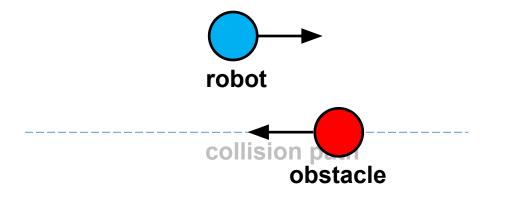






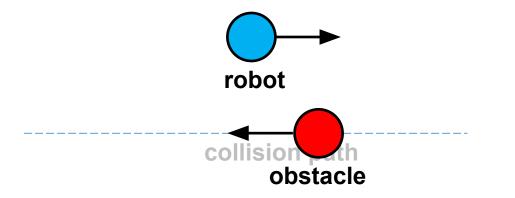






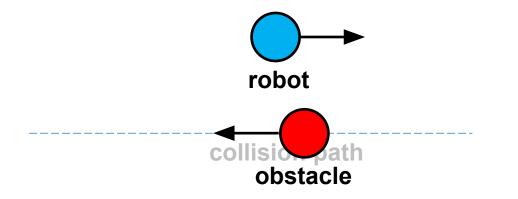






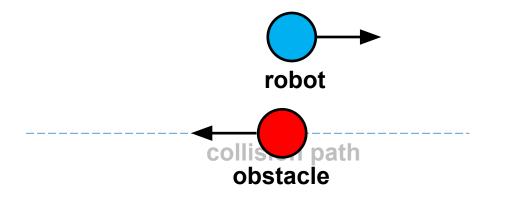
















- •When an obstacle is designed to react and follow the robot to intentionally create a collision, the previous approach does not work!
 - RQ1: Can artificial bias be modified to avoid collision with heat seeking missile?
 - RQ2: Can an aircraft avoid more than one heat seeking missile?
 - RQ3: What are the limitations of an AI algorithm that avoids heat seeking missile?





- Collision avoidance in jet fighter requires
 - collision indicator
 - calculation of artificial bias force to push aircraft away from collision path
 - coexistence of AI control and human control





• Collision Indicator: a numerical value that indicates the likelihood of a collision

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\Delta r(t) \bullet \dot{\Delta} r(t)}{\|\Delta r(t)\| \cdot \|\dot{\Delta} r(t)\|}$$

θ is the angle between the relative position vector and relative velocity vector:

- $\theta = \pm 180^{\circ} \rightarrow \text{imminent collision}$
- $\theta = 0^{\circ} \rightarrow \text{no collision}$





 Artificial Bias: a modeling process that treats each missile as a source of artificial magnetic field that pushes a moving aircraft in the direction perpendicular to its velocity

$$\max_{\phi} \frac{\Delta r(t) \bullet [r_{\text{missile}}(t) - \Re(\phi) r_{\text{aircraft}}(t)]}{\|\Delta r(t)\| \cdot \|\Delta r(t)\|}$$

s.t.

 $0 \le \phi \le$

 ϕ_{max}





 Artificial Bias: a modeling process that treats each missile as a source of artificial magnetic field that pushes a moving aircraft in the direction perpendicular to its velocity

$$\phi^* = \min\{180^\circ - \frac{\Delta r(t) \bullet \dot{\Delta} r(t)}{\|\Delta r(t)\| \cdot \|\dot{\Delta} r(t)\|}, \phi_{\max}\}$$





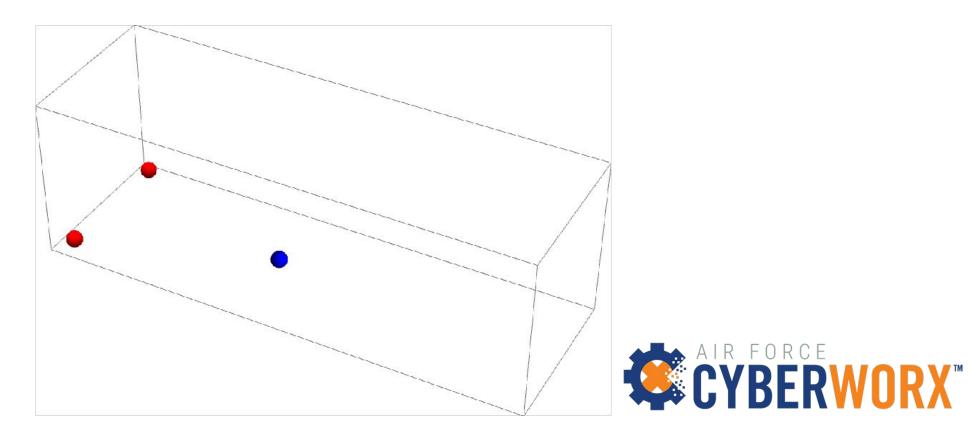
- Coexistence: an Al algorithm should be only in an assisting mode as the last resort
 - pilots in combat situation prefer to control their aircraft instead of yielding to an Al algorithm when their lives are at stake
 - user's trust in an AI algorithm is difficult to establish



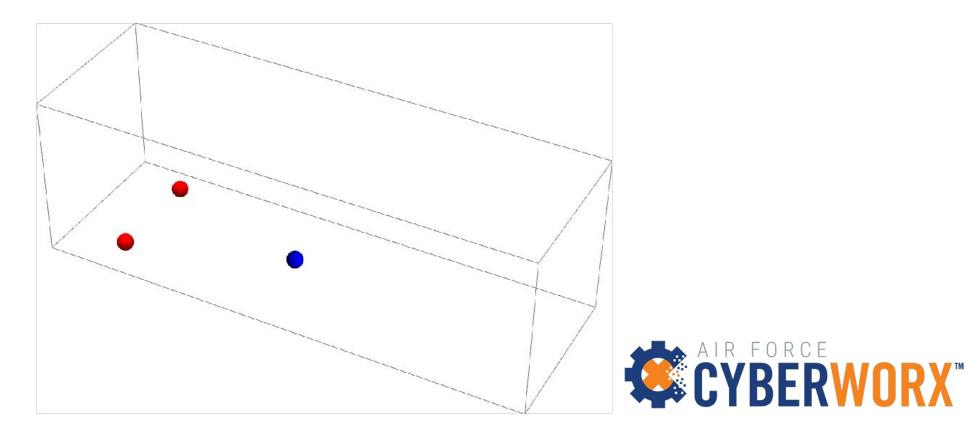




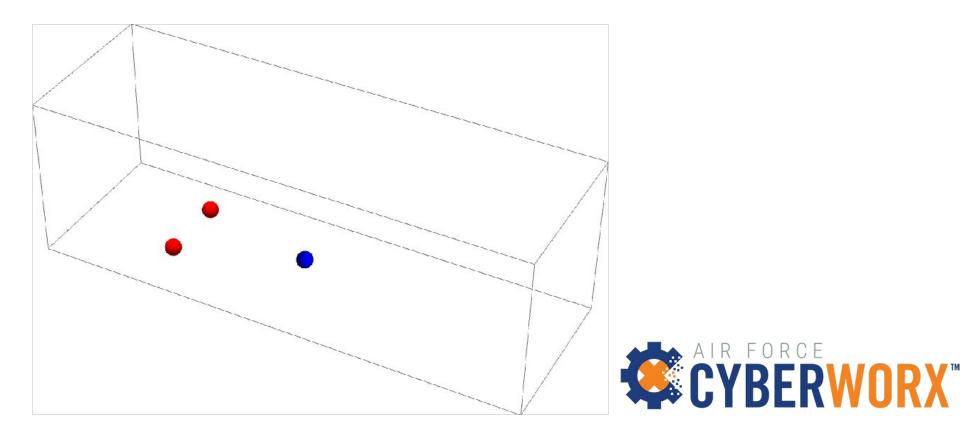




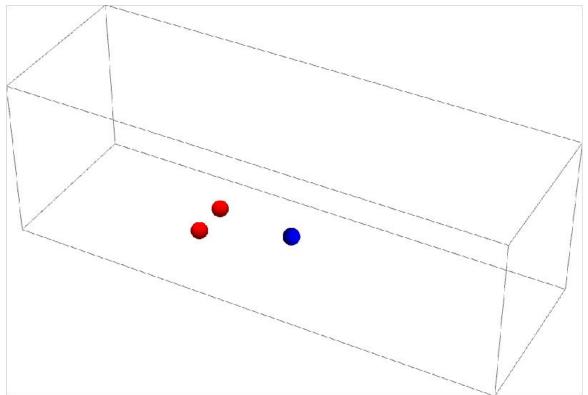






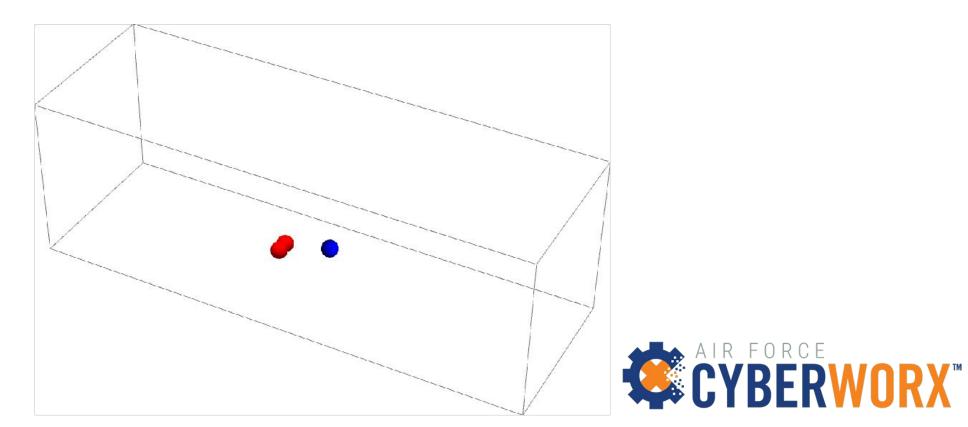




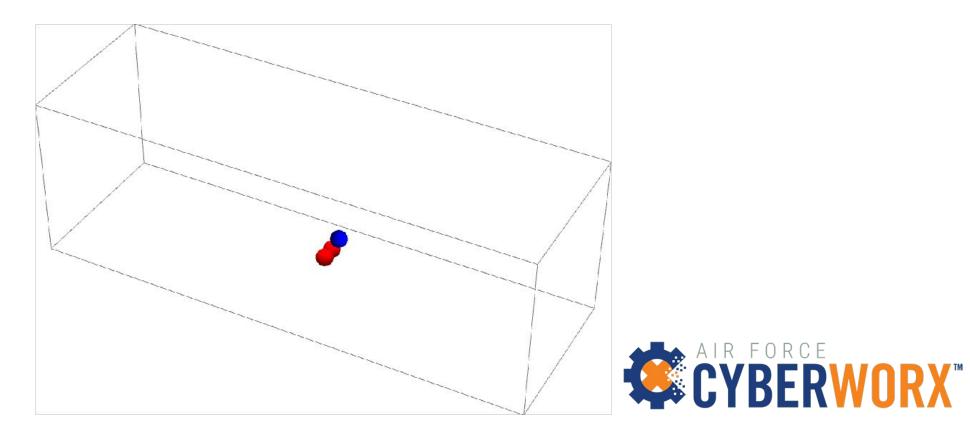




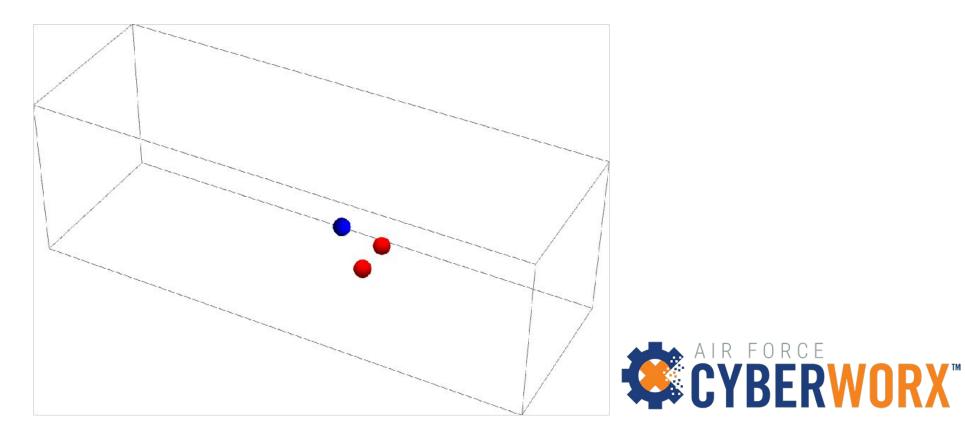




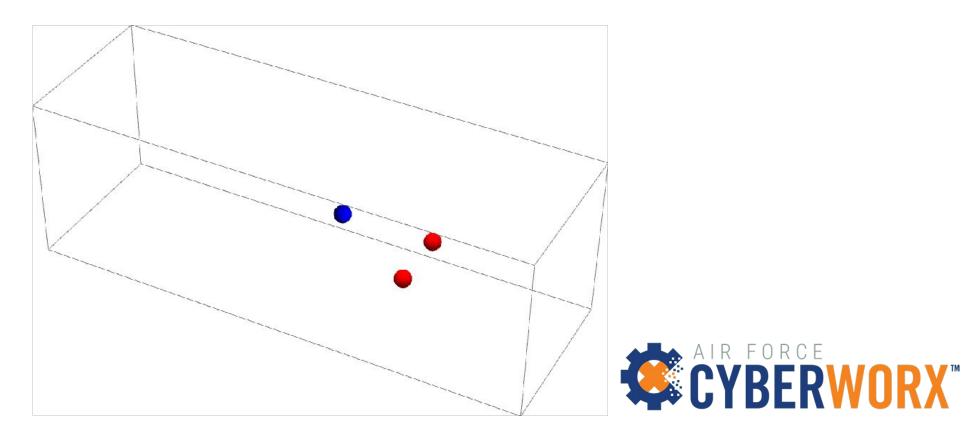




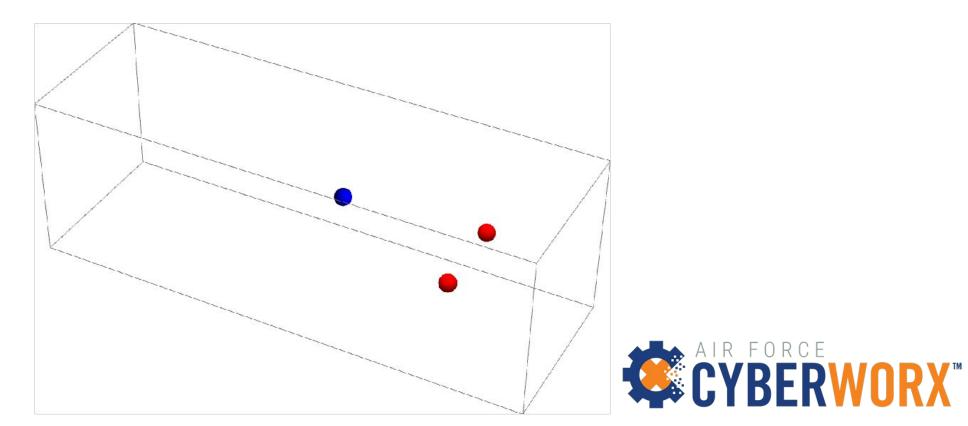




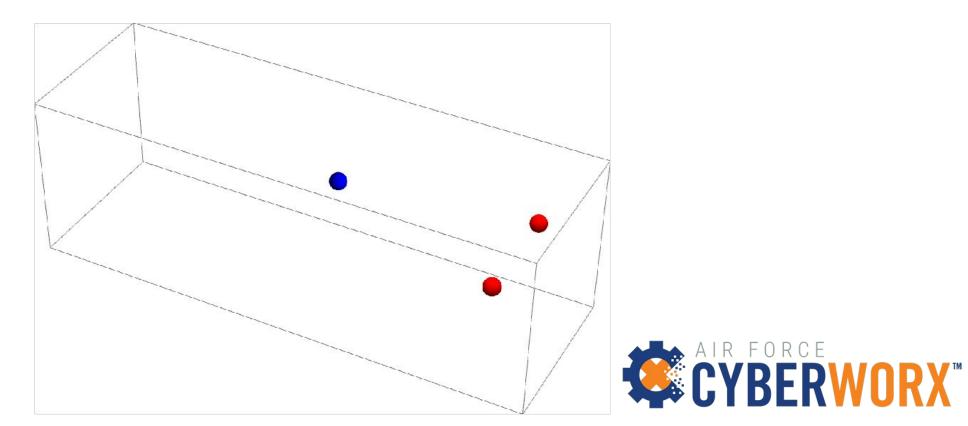








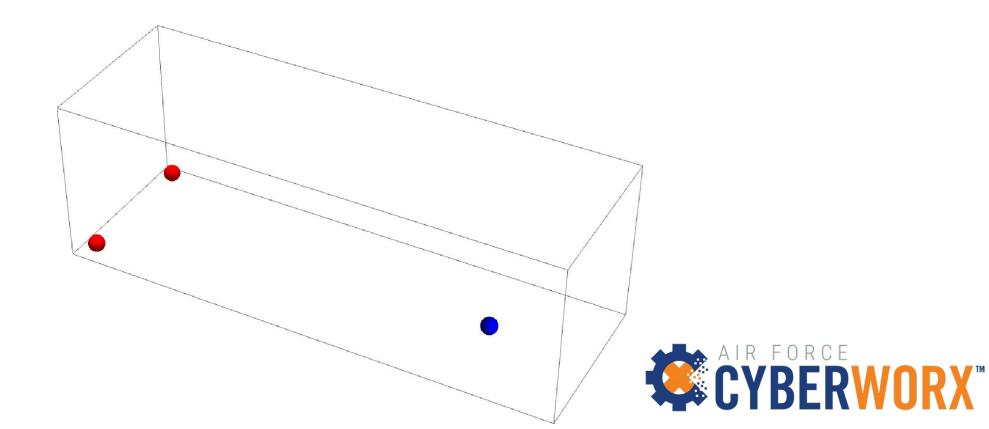




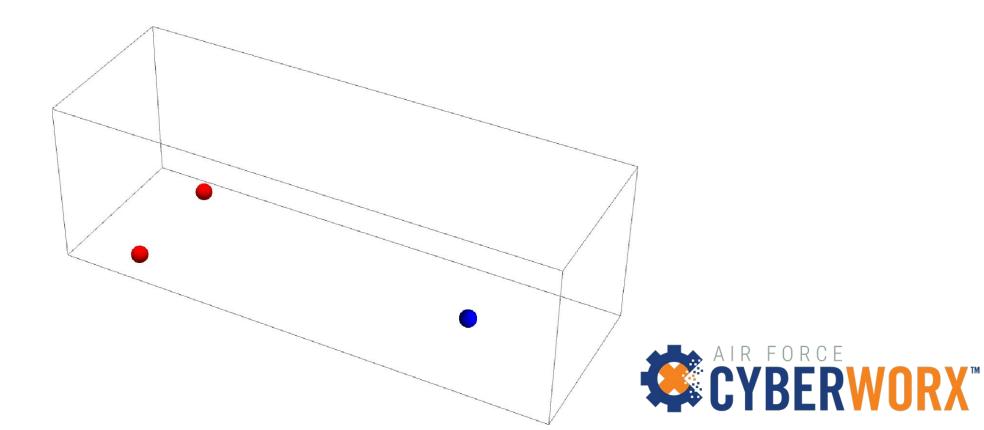




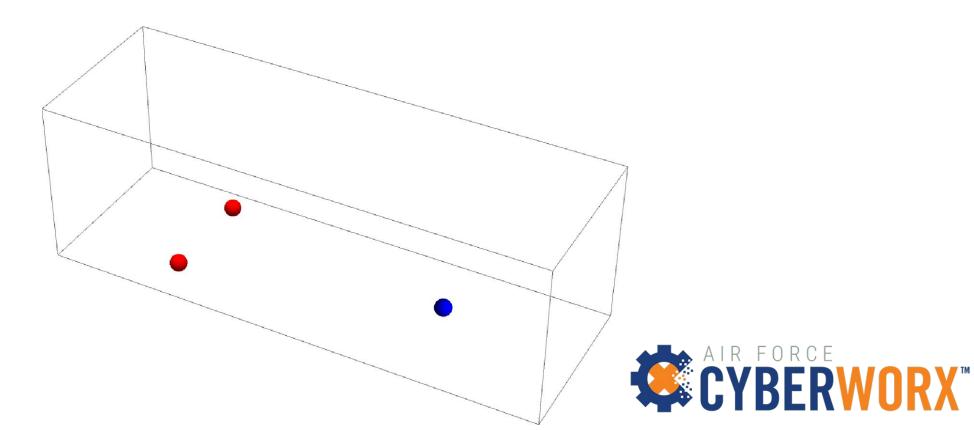




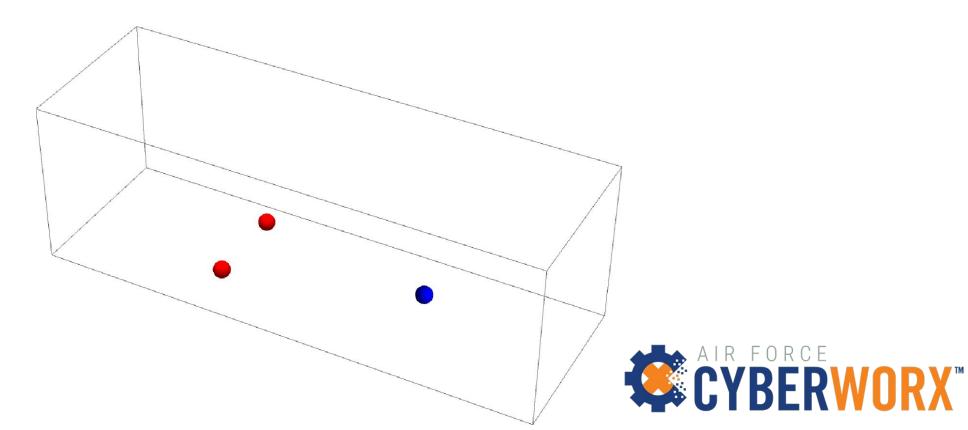




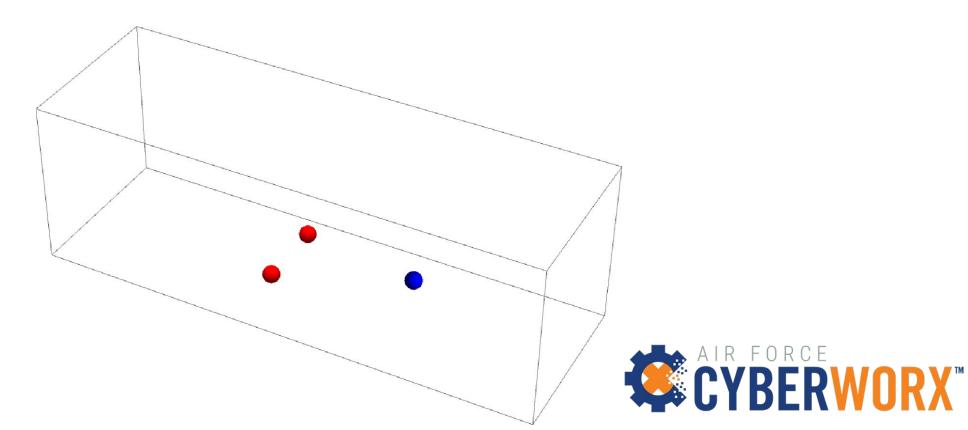




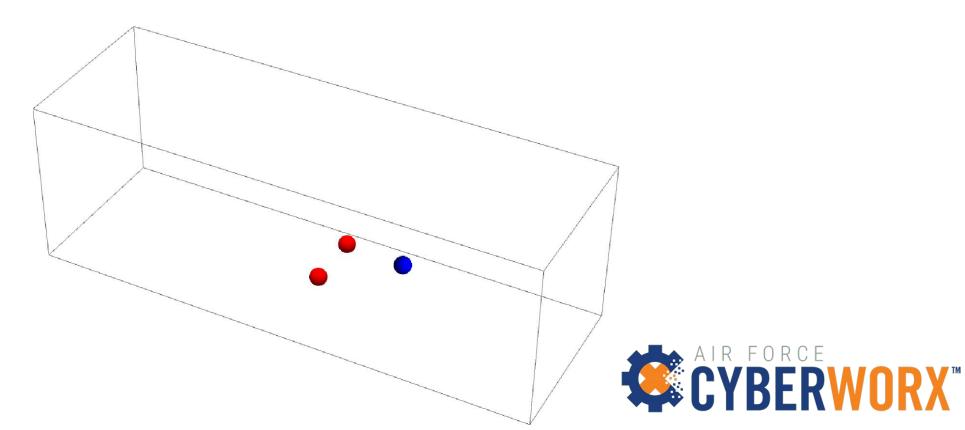




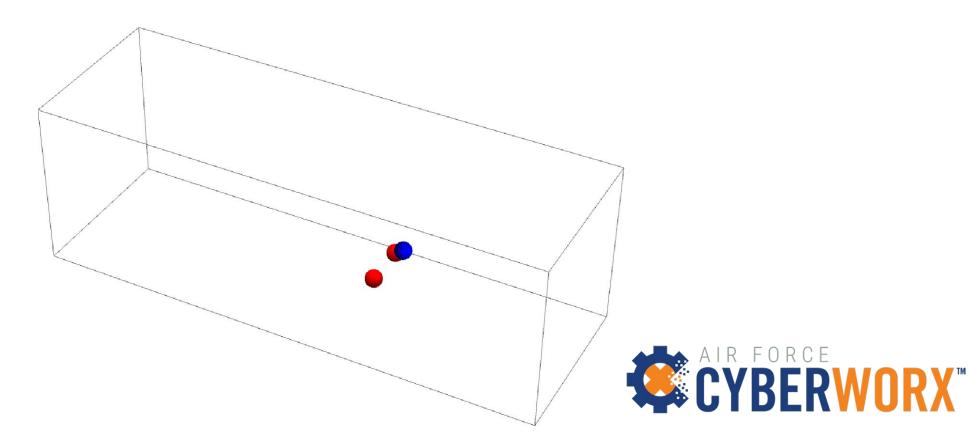




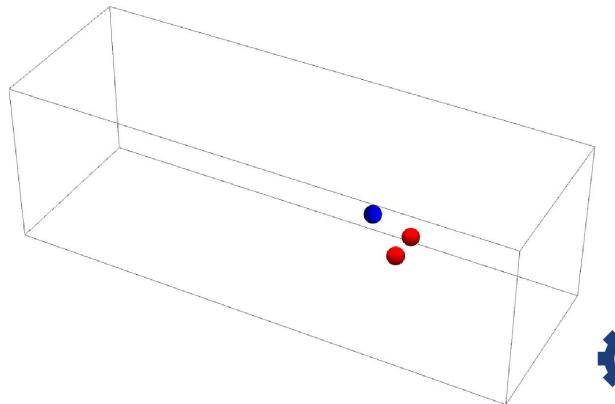






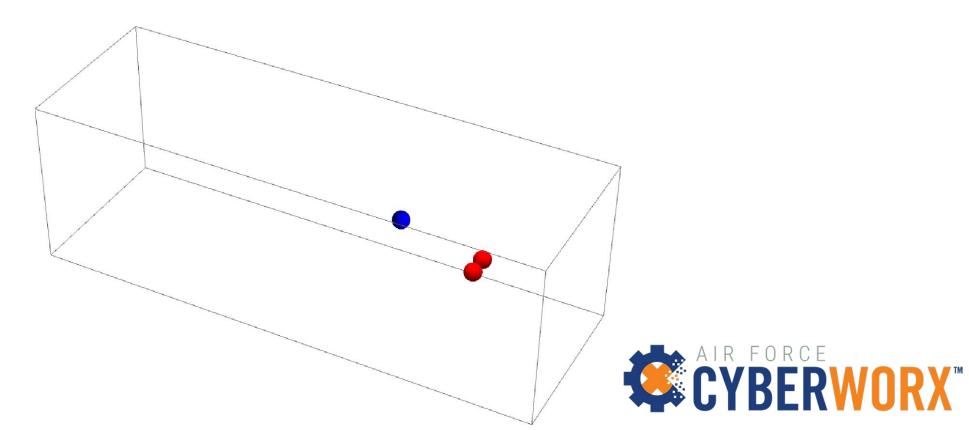




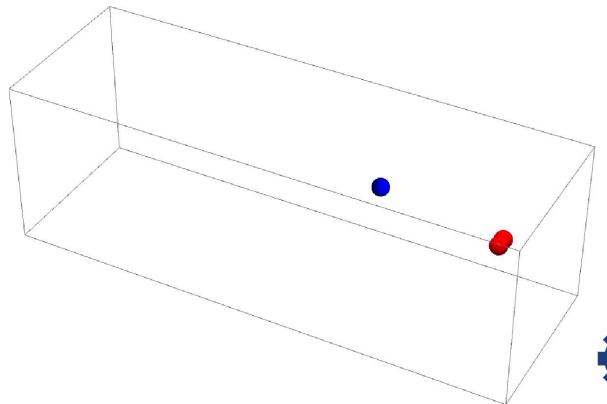
















Discussion

- No matter how effective the avoidance algorithm is, pilots always prefer putting their lives in their control, not yielding the aircraft to an algorithm
 - implementation: the algorithm is used as the last resort when human reaction cannot escape the heat seeking missile
 - future direction: formulate the threshold of imminent collision for human reaction time to determine when to activate the algorithm





- In asymmetric warfare, when one side is gaining a tactical advantage the other side will work to neutralize it
 - missile attack: to coordinate many missiles to attack a target in fashion similar to that of a pack of animals hunting its prey
 - missile avoidance (again): to figure out how to out smart a coordinated attack by many missiles
 - missile attack: to increase maneuverability and range of missiles
 - missile avoidance (again):
 - life cycle of missile attack missile avoidance continues forever

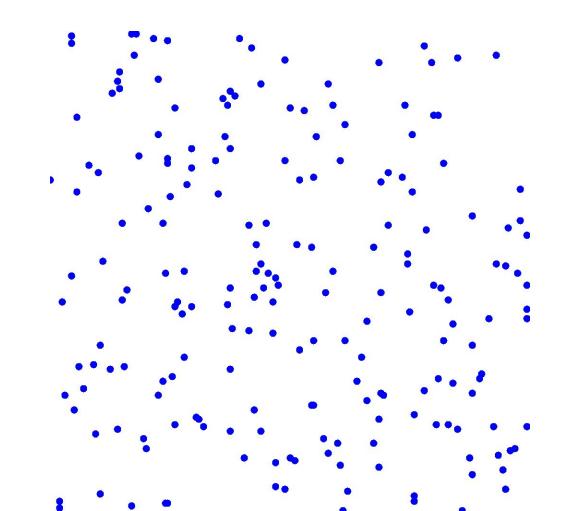




- Using swarm intelligence to coordinate many missiles to attack
 - forming an attacking envelope to trap an aircraft inside instead of aiming at the aircraft directly
 - coordinating missiles to cover the area where the aircraft might out-maneuver one missile

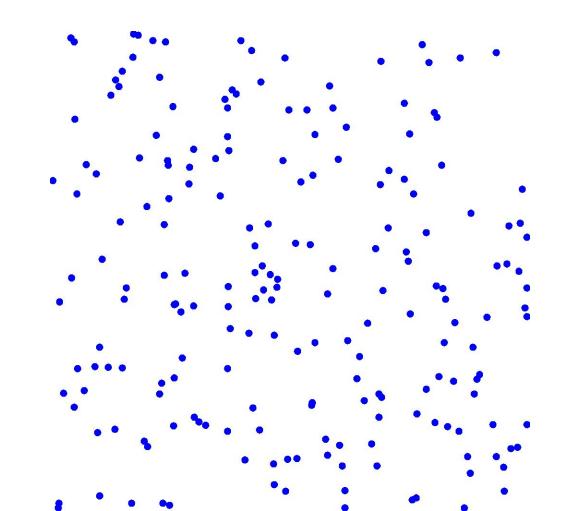






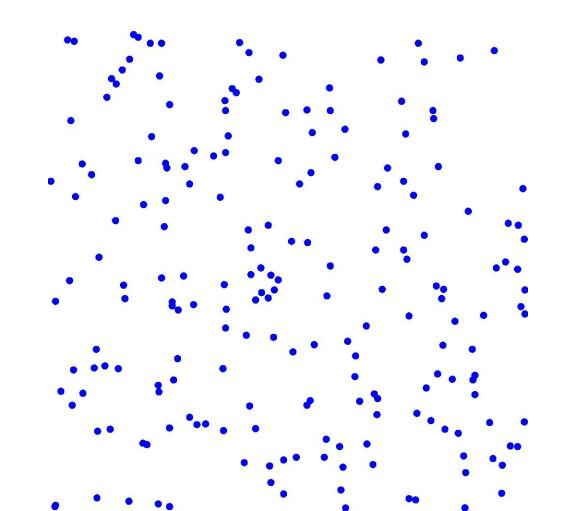






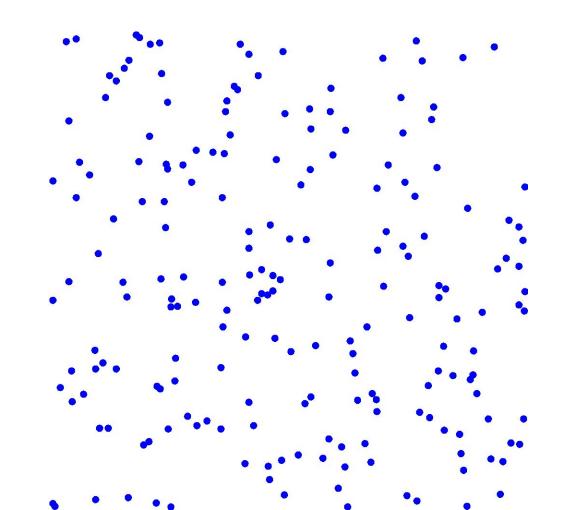








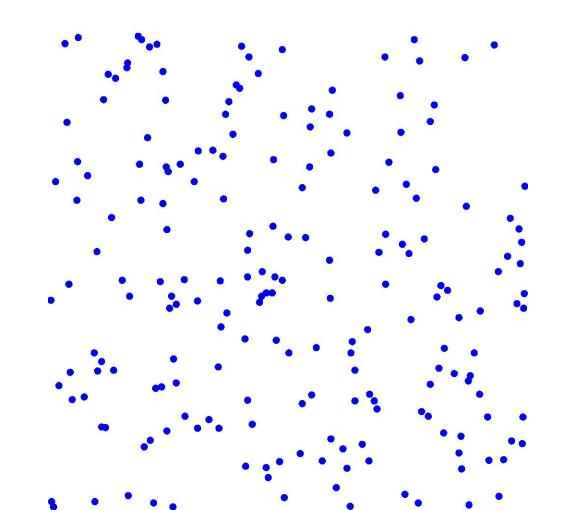








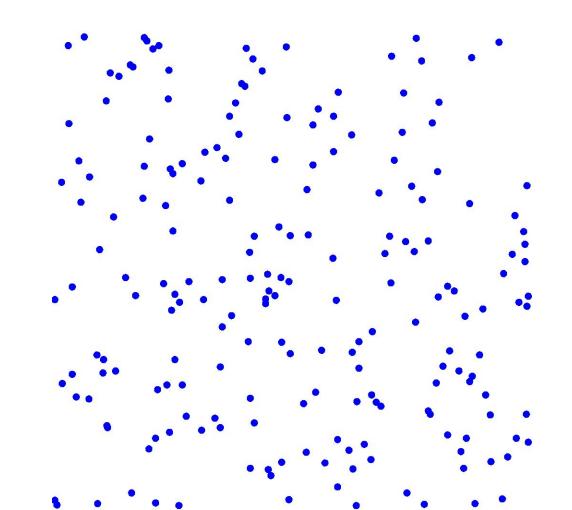
Brief introduction to swarm intelligence



AIR FORCE CYBERWORX



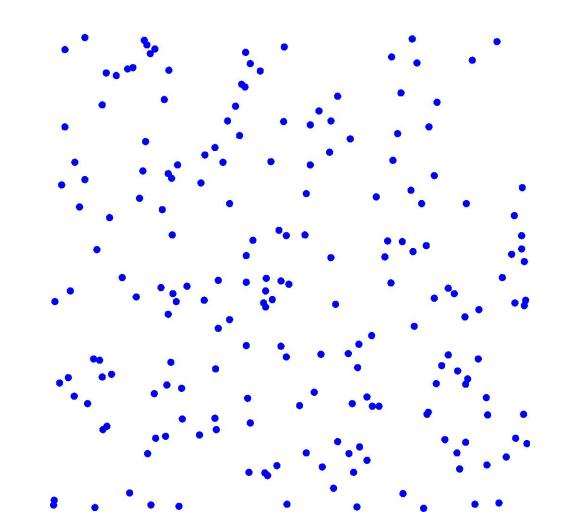
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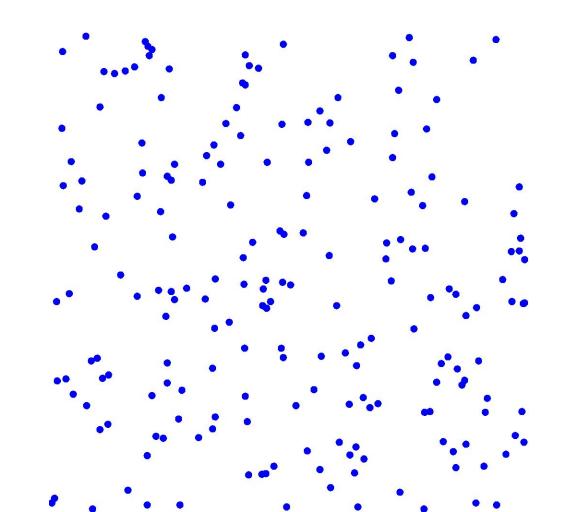


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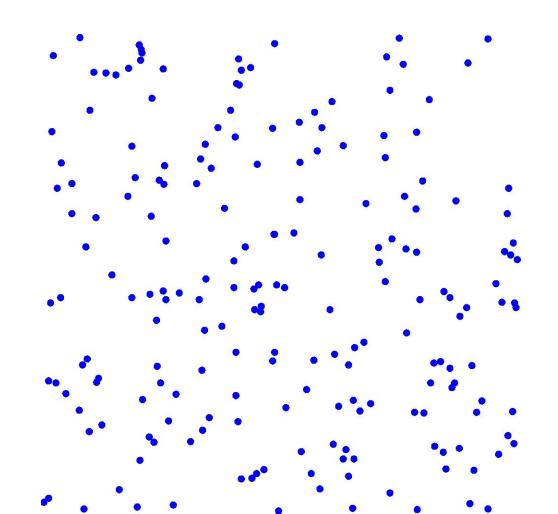
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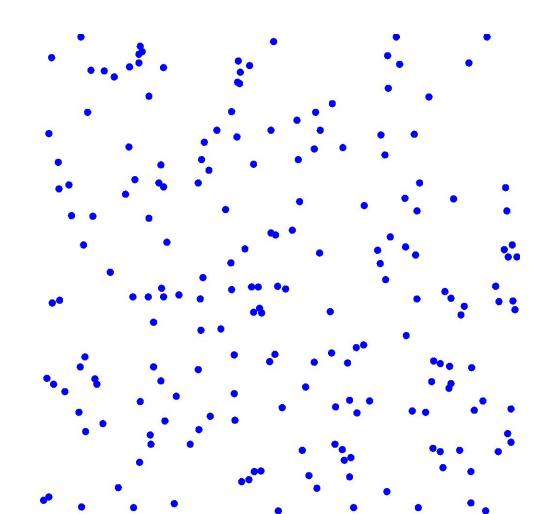












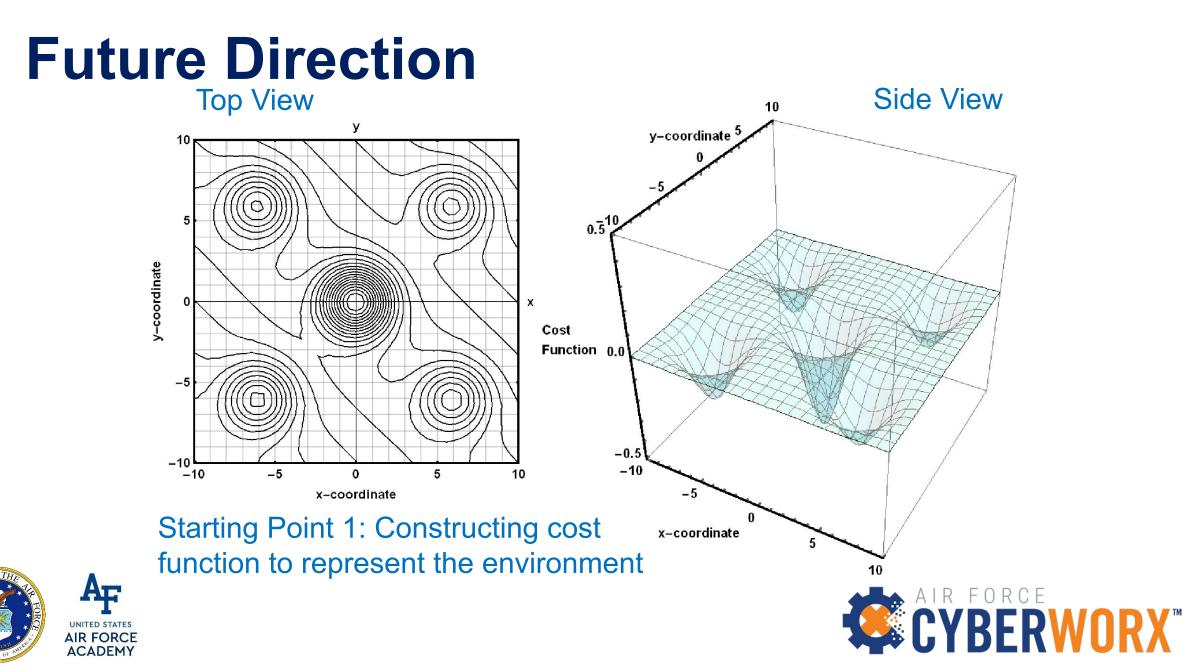


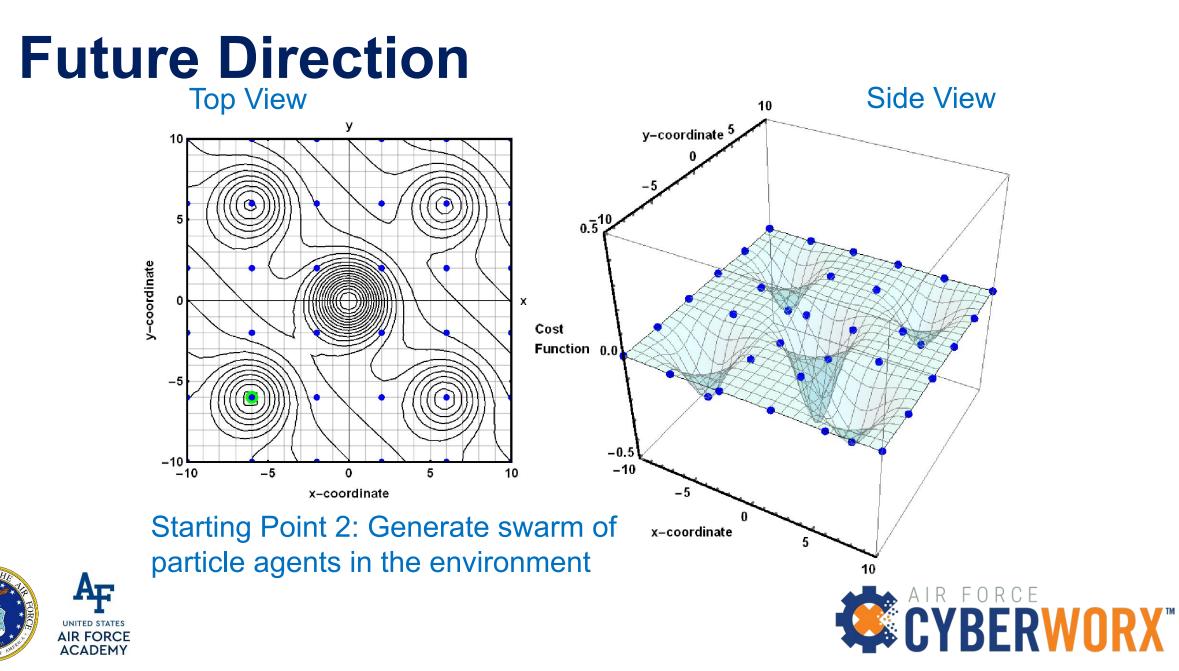


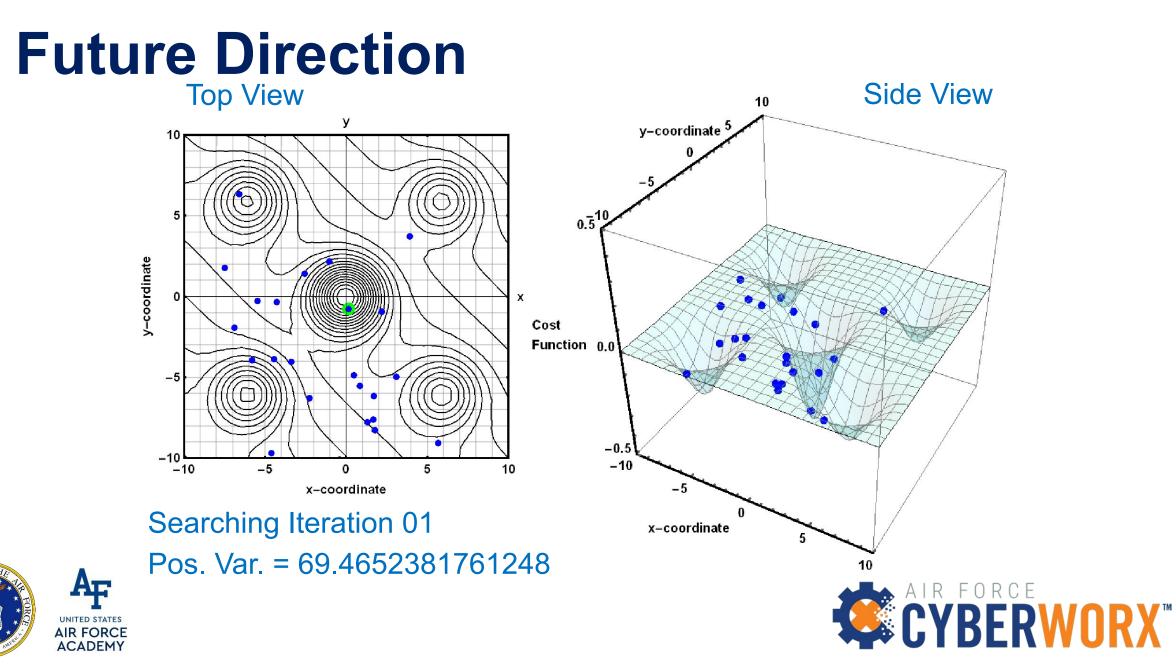
Particle Swarm Optimization: coordinate many search agent to find a solution to an optimization problem

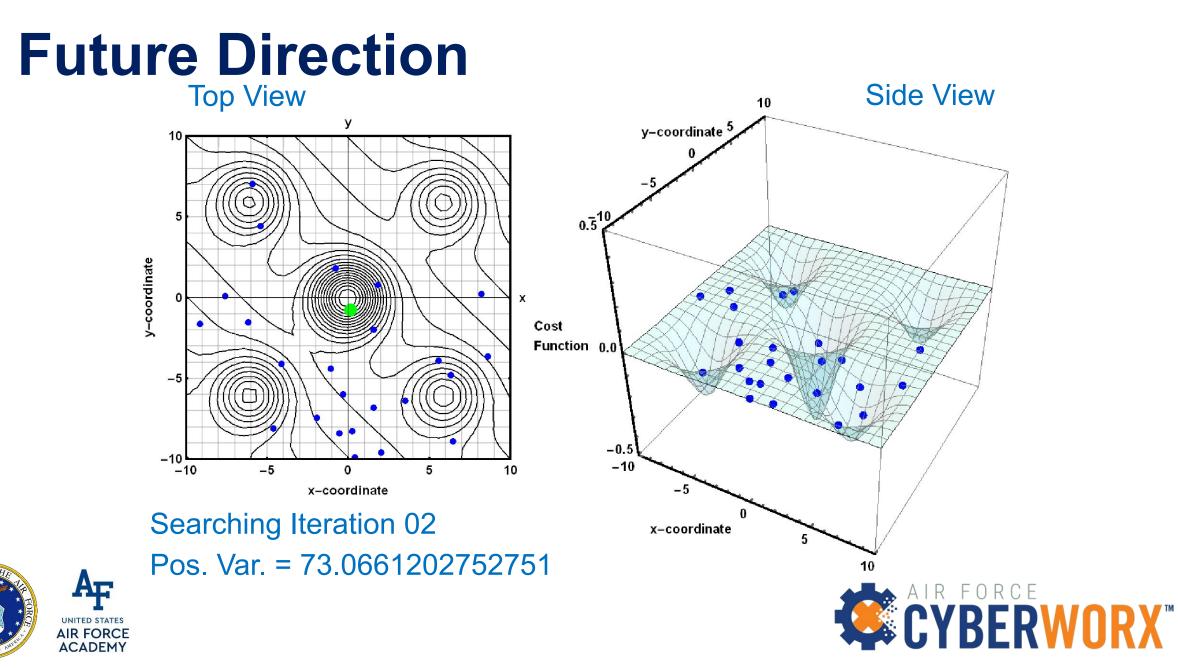


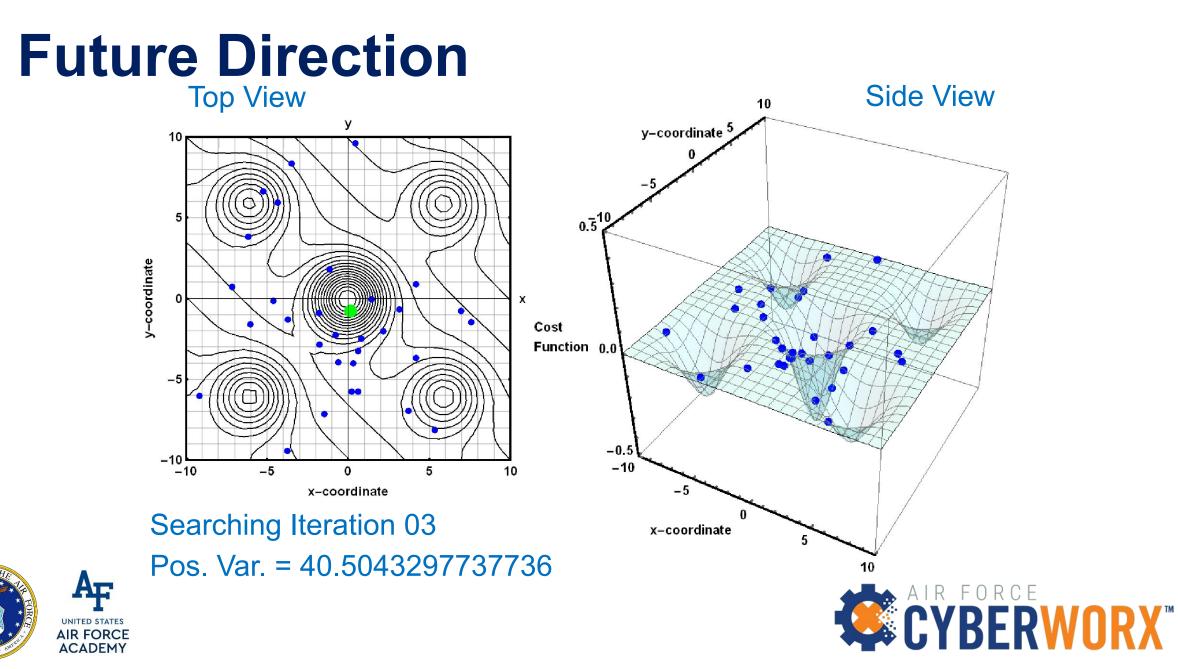


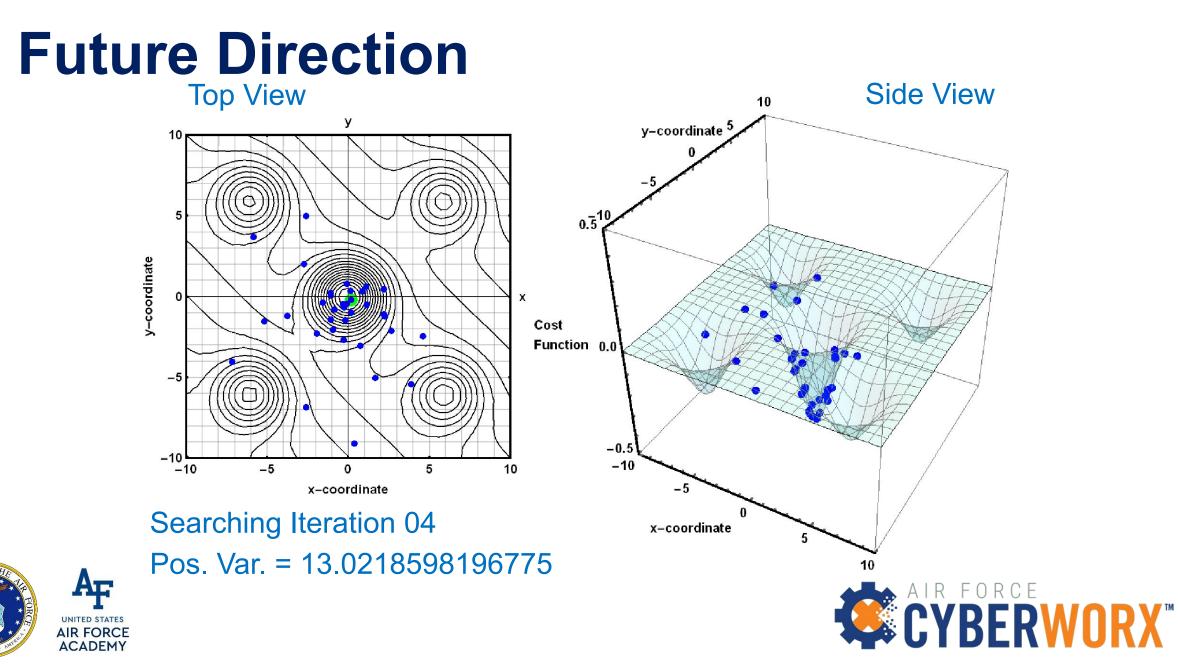


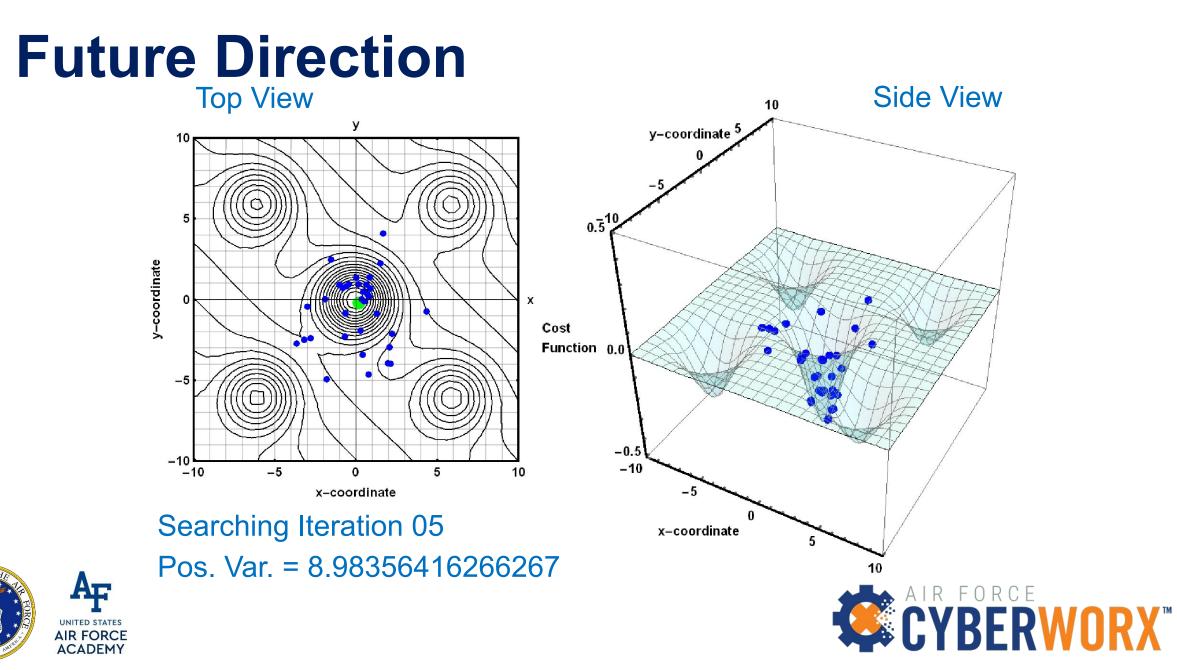


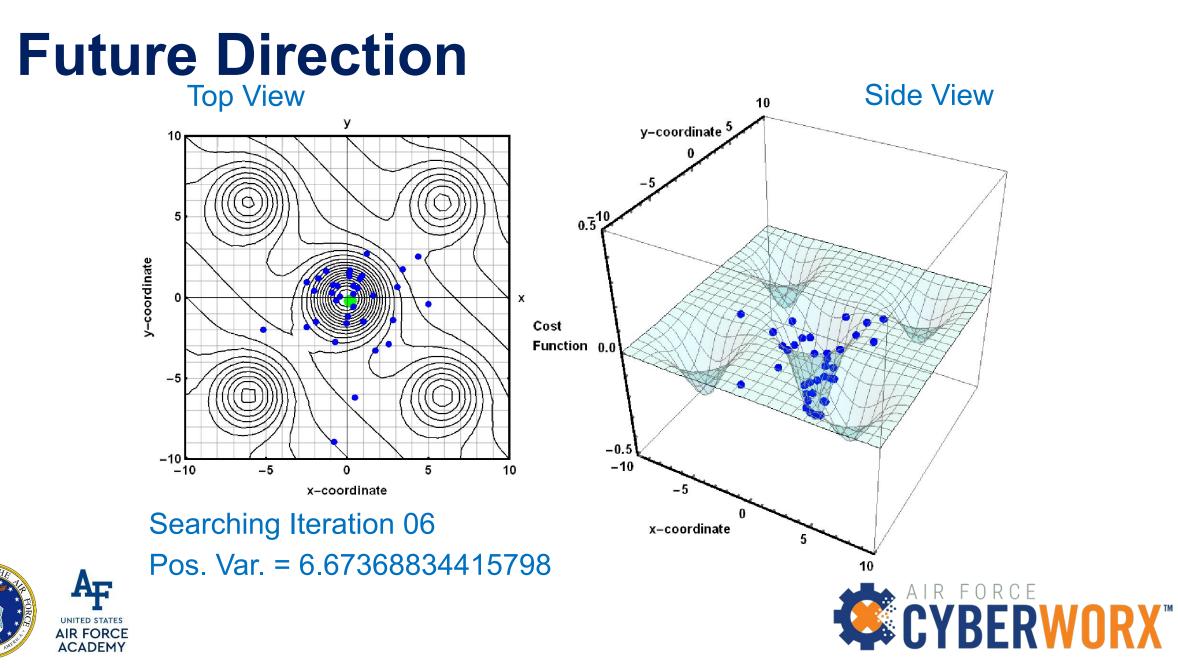


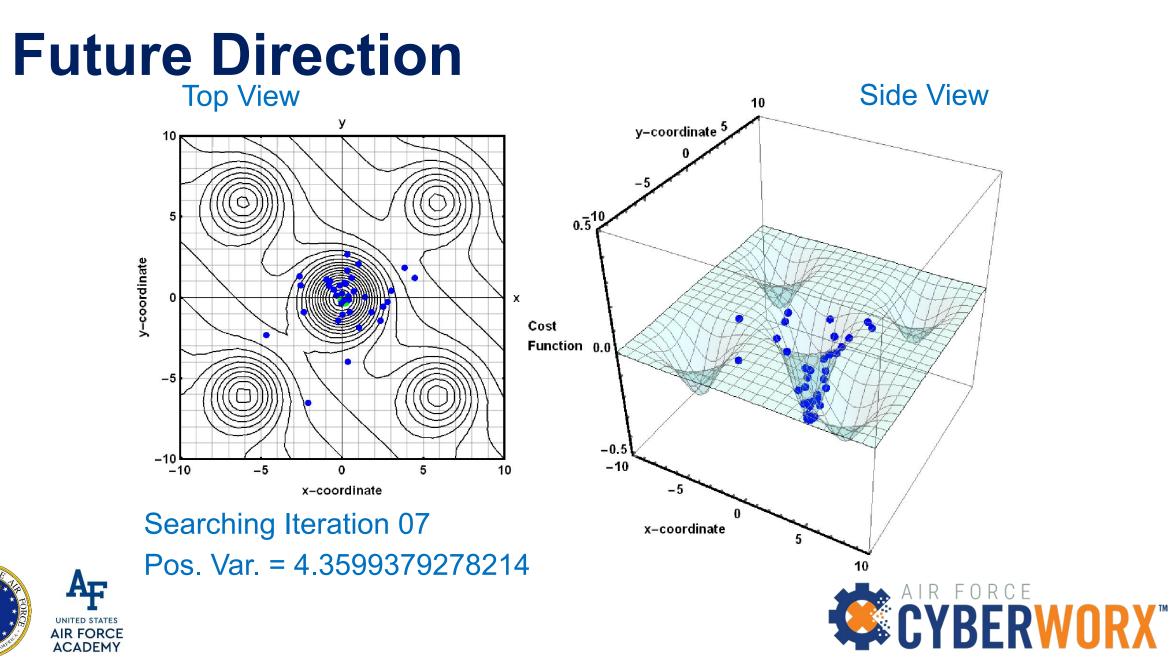


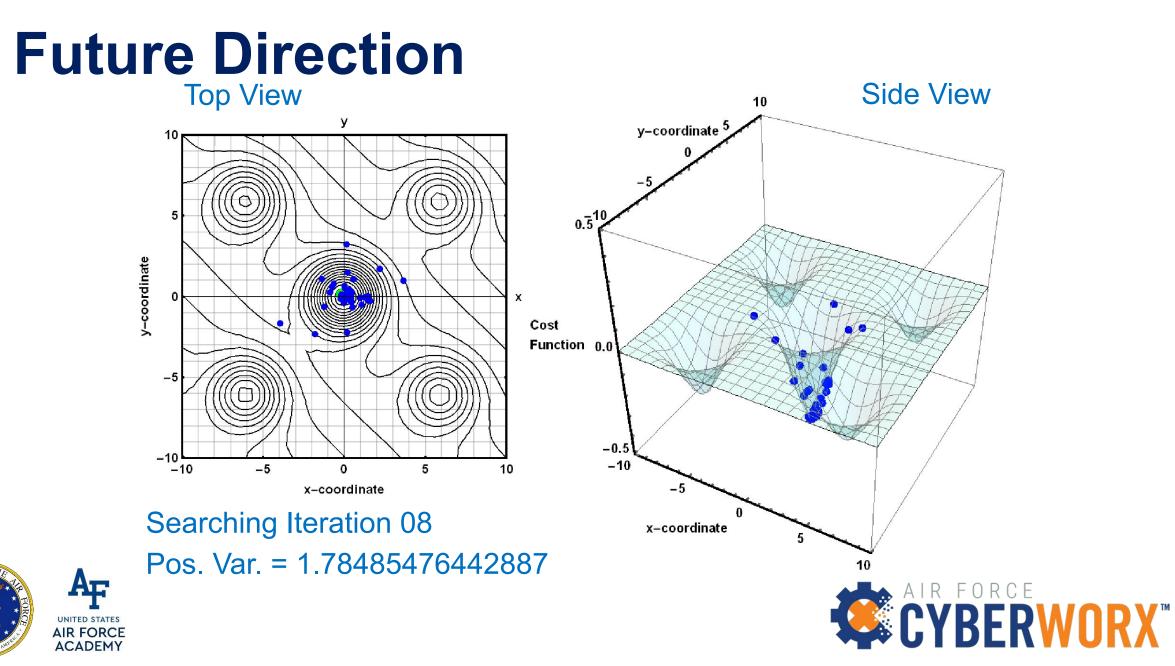


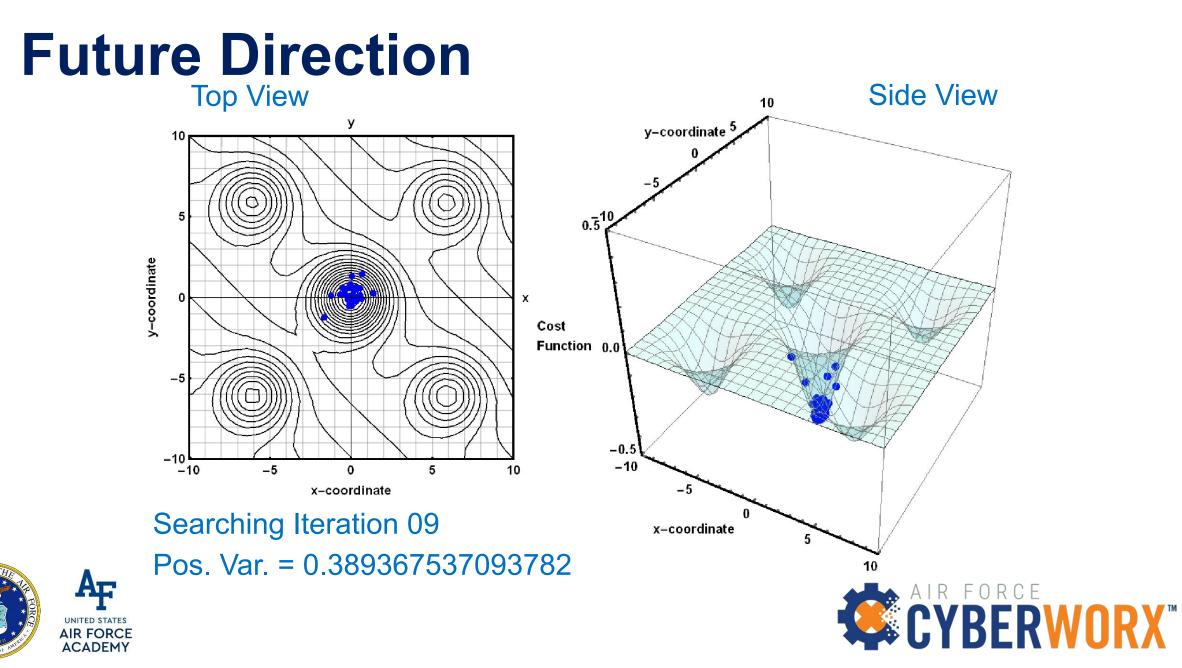


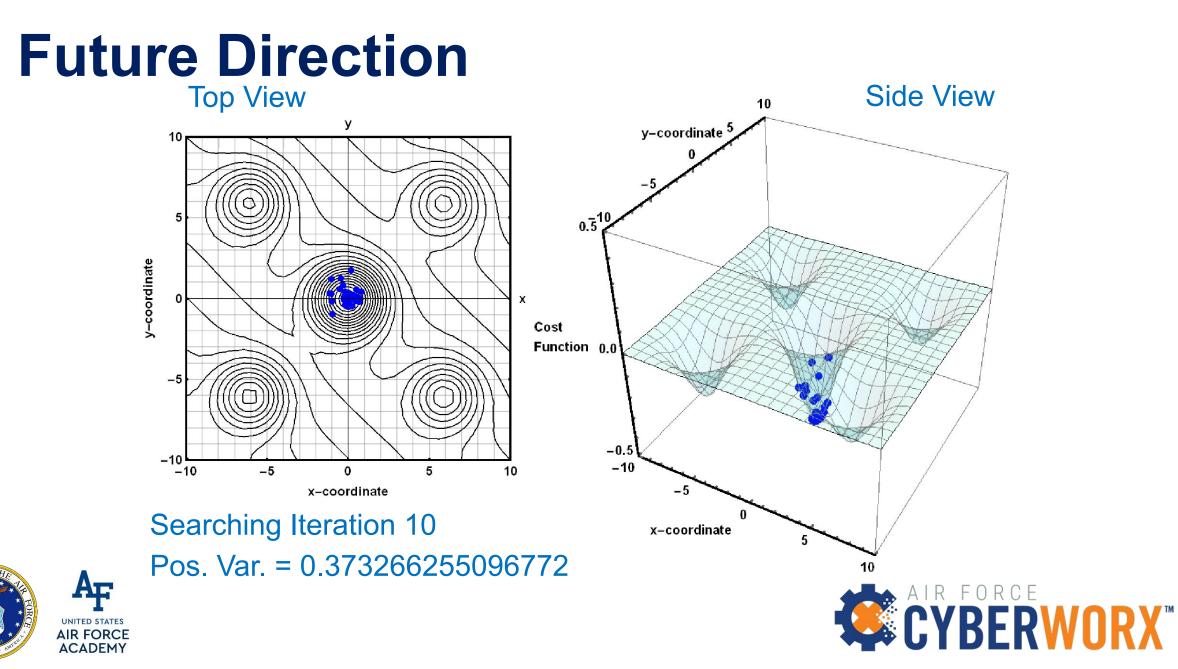


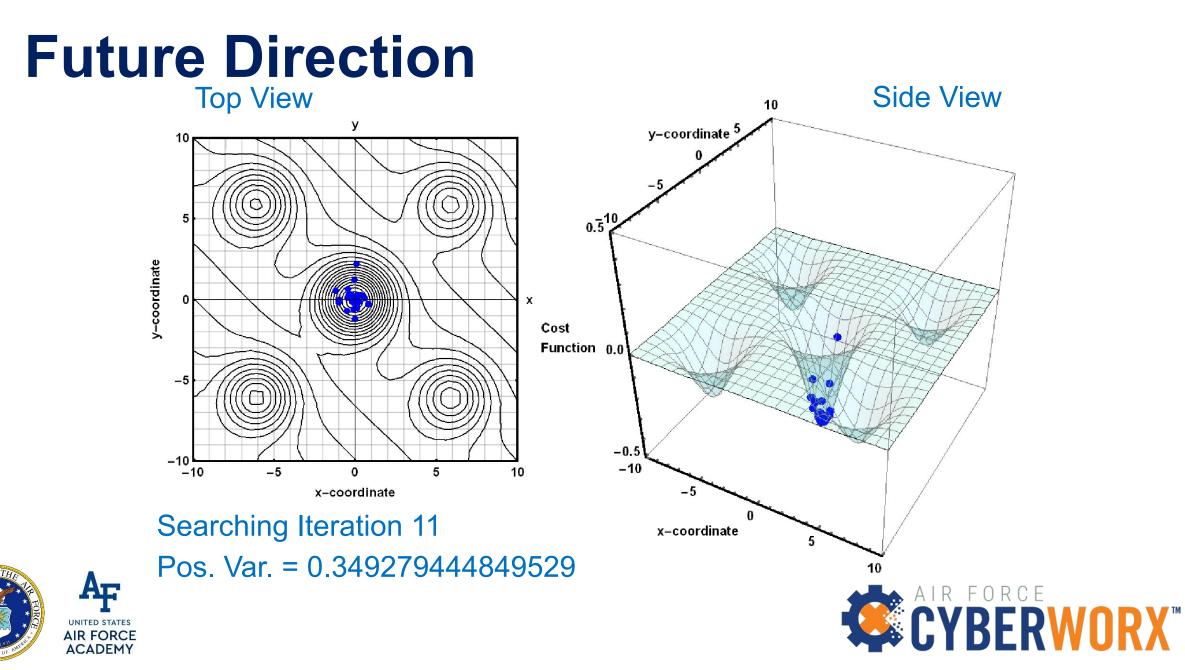


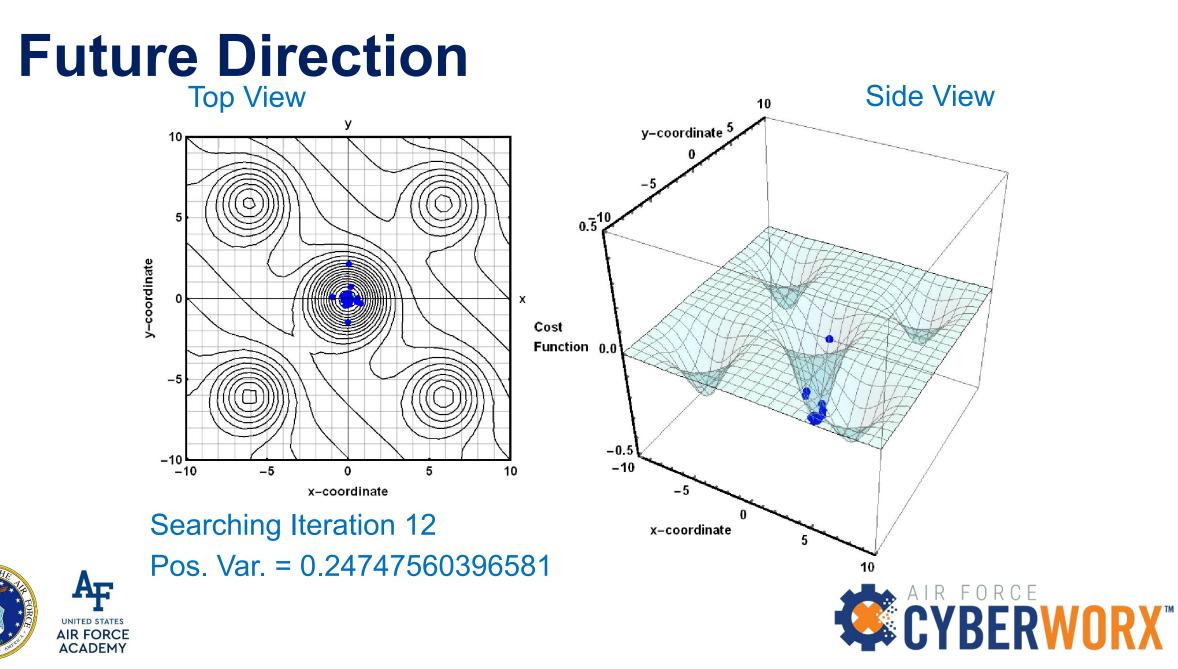


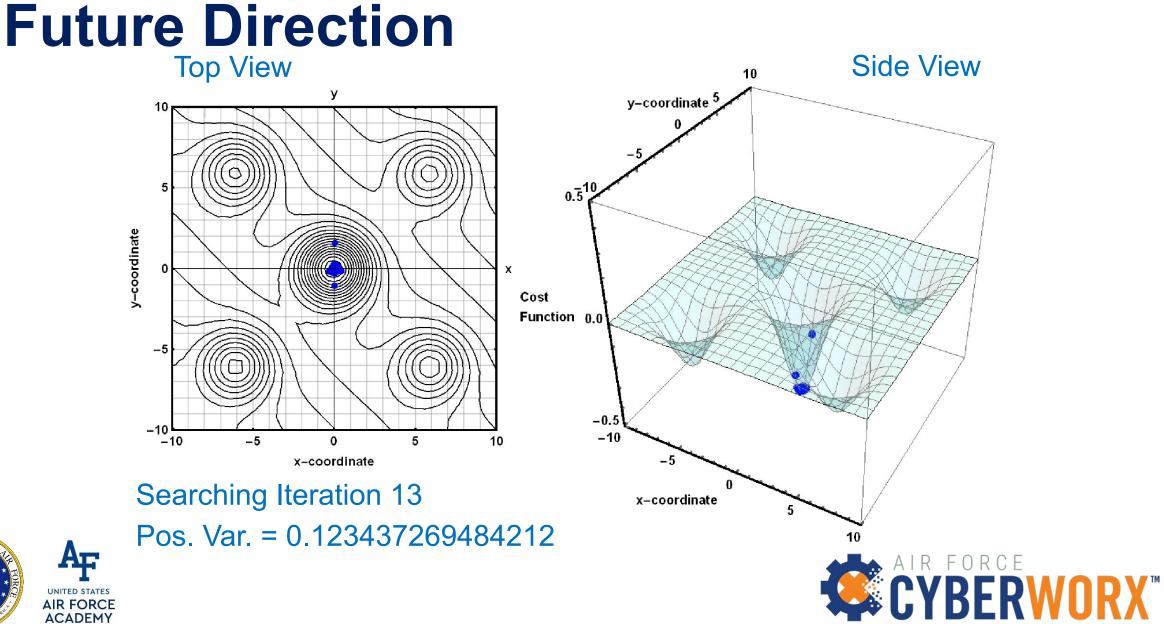




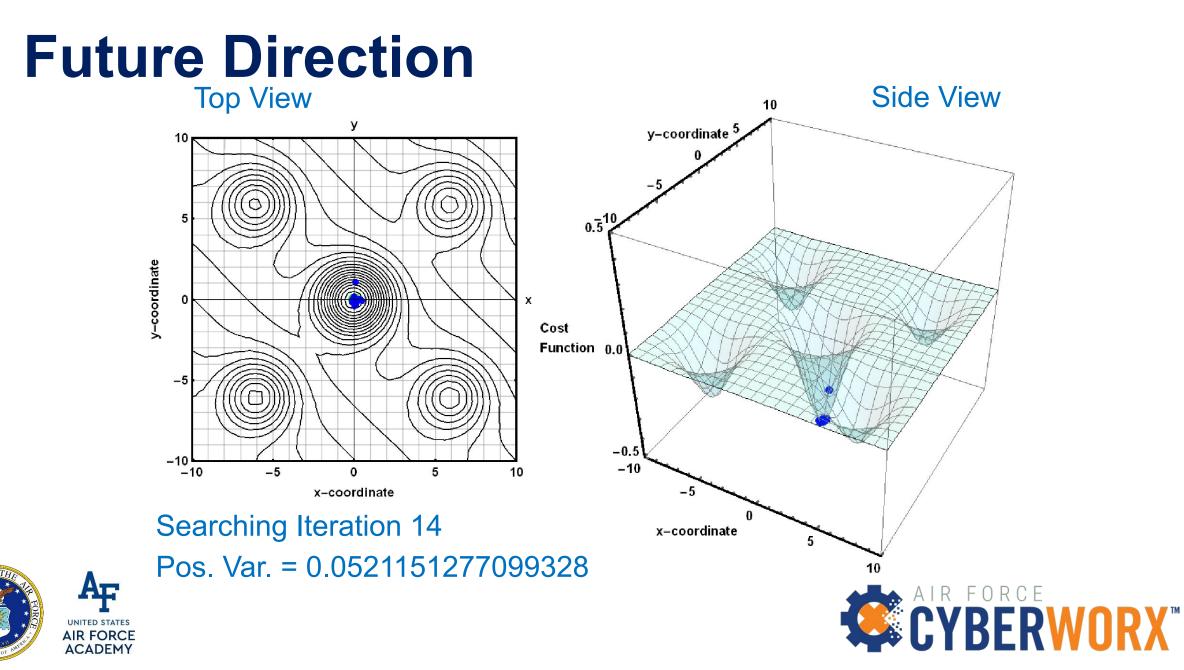


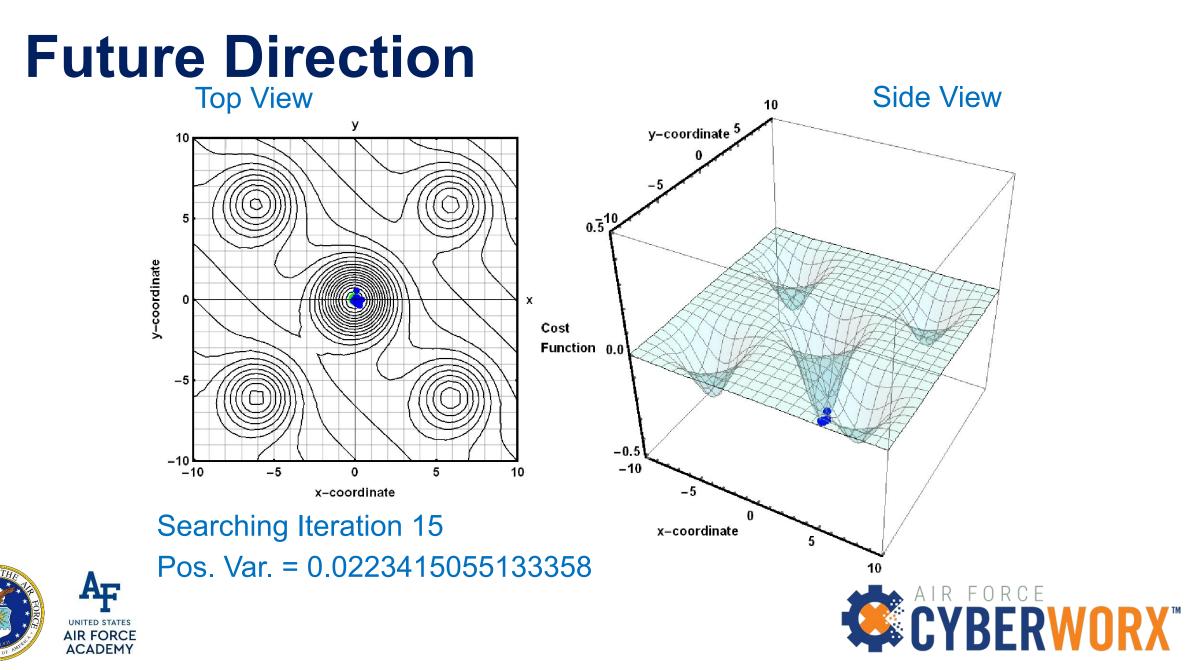


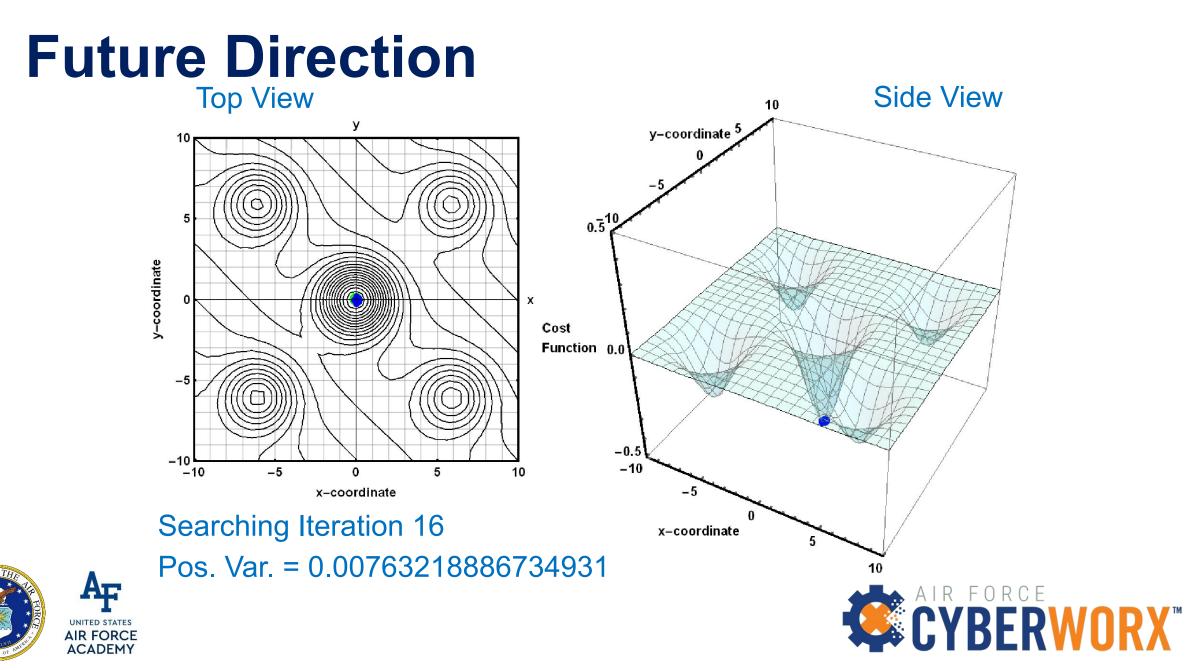


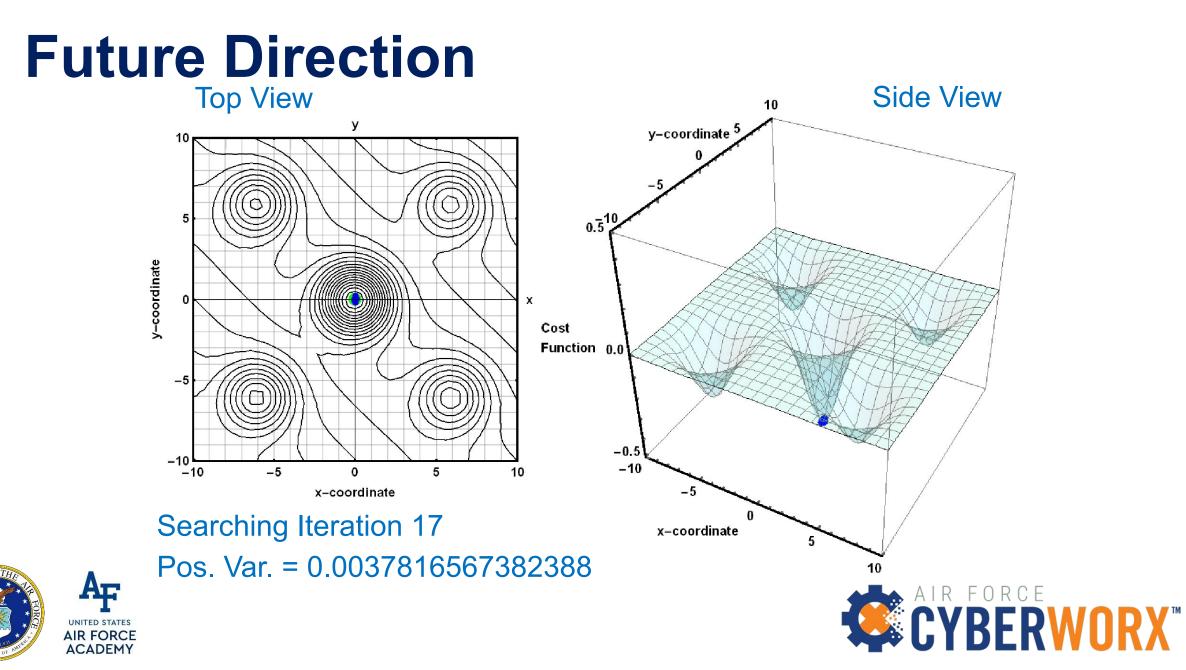


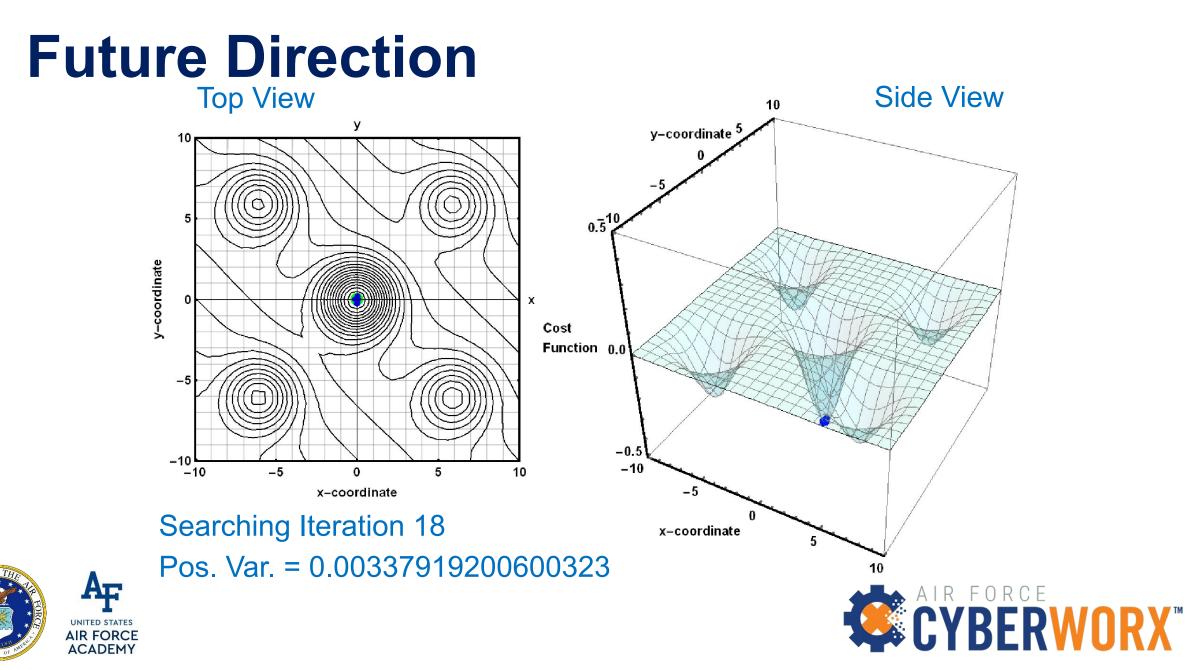
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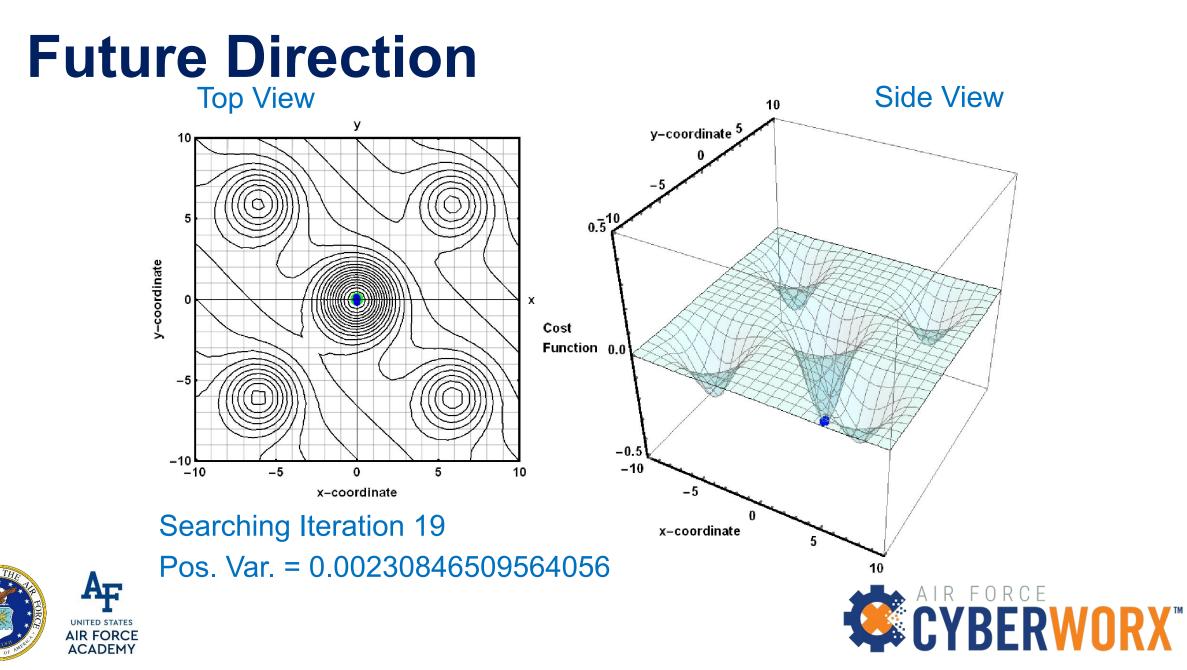


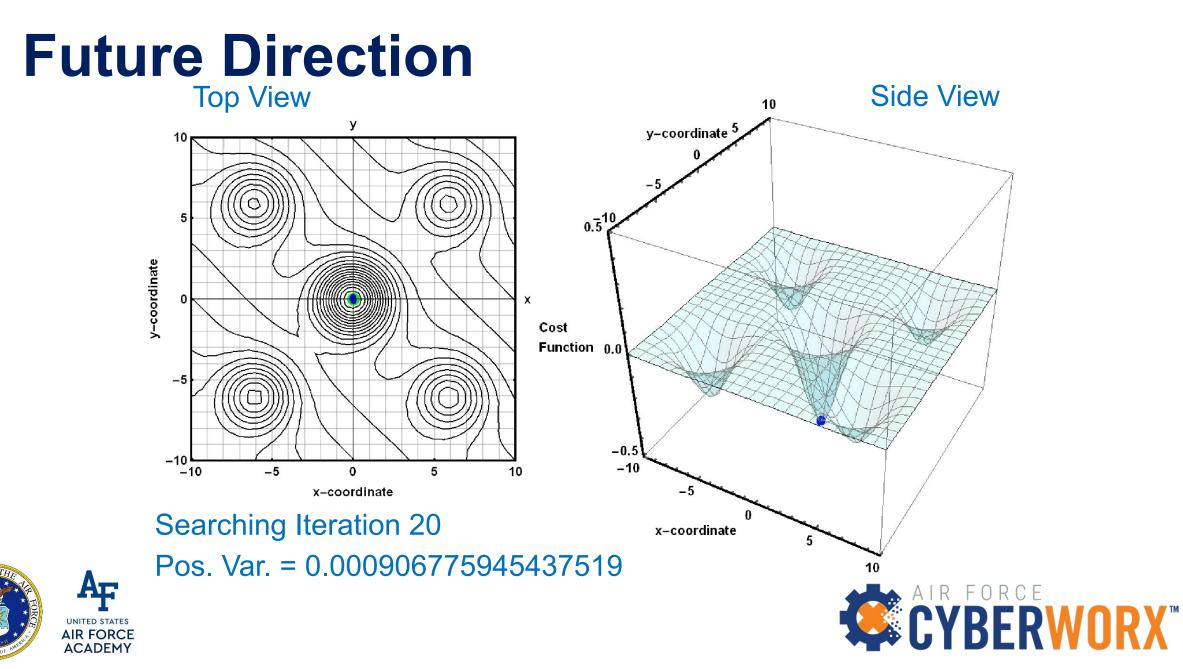


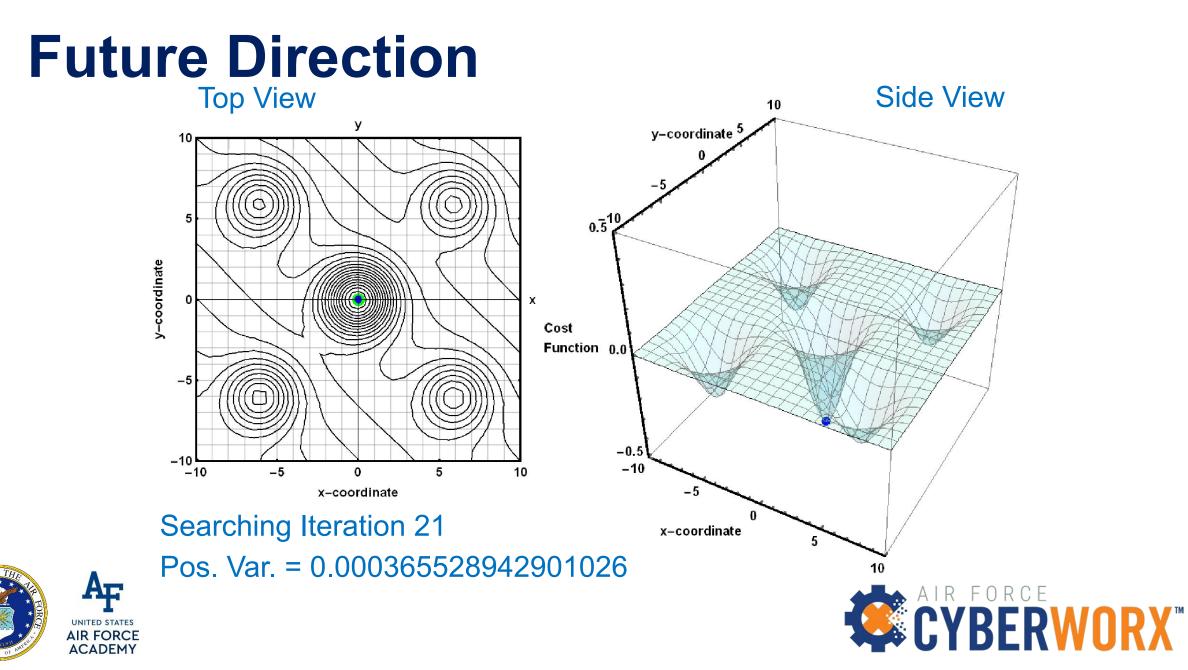












Future Direction

Applications for PSO

- search & rescue mission: group of soldiers moving constantly while drones are coordinated to search for them
- missile attack: an aircraft is moving evasively while missiles are coordinated to create a collision





Future Direction

- PSO depends on the optimal point being static (stationary) so that the collective memory can be share among search agents
 - in real-life application, target is moving and sometimes splitting for survivability
 - PSO must be modified to address this changing factor that depends on time





Future Direction

• IEEE IoT, Seattle, WA, June 2022

• Pham, T. "Using Swarm Intelligence for Search & Recue Mission"

• IEEE/ISMCR, Rio, Brazil, September 2022

• Pham, T., Marine, L., & K. Krishen. "Using Swarm Intelligence to Coordinate Missiles to Attack an Aircraft"





Conclusion

- It has been shown that an AI algorithm can push an aircraft in a pitch rotation to avoid collision with a heat seeking missiles
 - the algorithm was extended to avoid multiple missiles attacking at the same time
 - the advantage of the algorithm is the human-like behavior at the much faster reaction time of a computing machine





Thank you very much Merci beaucoup **Muchas gracias** Cám ơn rất nhiều 非常感謝 **Grazie mille Muito obrigado Moltes gràcies** आपका बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद



