

1 UxAS consists of a collection of modular services
2 that interact via a common message passing
3 architecture. Similar in design to Robot Operating
4 System (ROS), each service subscribes to messages
5 in the system and responds to queries. UxAS uses
6 the open-source library ZeroMQ to connect all
7 services to each other. The content of each
8 message conforms to the Light-weight Message
9 Control Protocol (LMCP) format. Software classes
10 providing LMCP message creation, access, and
11 serialization/deserialization are automatically
12 generated from simple XML description documents
13 (see the LmcpGen project). These same XML
14 descriptions detail the exact data fields, units,
15 and default values for each message. Since all
16 UxAS services communicate with LMCP formatted
17 messages, a developer can quickly determine the
18 input/output data for each service. In a very real
19 sense, the message traffic in the system exposes
20 the interaction of the services that are required
21 to achieve autonomous behavior.

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23 Consider a simple example: the automated
24 construction of the flight pattern to conduct
25 surveillance of geometric lines (e.g. perimeters,
26 roads, coasts). A "line search task" message
27 describes the line to be imaged and the desired
28 camera angle. Using this input description, a line
29 search service calculates the appropriate
30 waypoints to achieve the proper view angle. When
31 the UAV arrives at the first waypoint
32 corresponding to the line search task, the line
33 search service continuously updates the desired
34 camera pointing location to smoothly step the
35 camera along the intended route.

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37 In addition to surveillance pattern automation,
38 UxAS contains services that automate route
39 planning, coordinate behavior among multiple
40 vehicles, connect with external software, validate
41 mission requests, log and diagram message traffic,
42 and optimize task ordering. In all, UxAS has
43 approximately 30 services.

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45 A core functionality provided by UxAS is the
46 mechanism to calculate near-optimal task

47 allocation across teams of unmanned vehicles. With
48 a collection of tasks that require servicing and a
49 pool of vehicles available to service those tasks,
50 UxAS is able to determine which vehicle should do
51 which task in the proper order. This task
52 assignment pipeline is carried out by a series of
53 services working together in a complex sequence.