- 1. Operator Interface Layer (React + TypeScript)
- Modular, event-driven front-end interface for tactical mission planning and live fleet telemetry.
- Integrates control override mechanisms and command preauthorization protocols for restricted operations.
- Supports secure authentication and role-based access profiles.
- 2. Autonomous Control Layer (C++ with Python Bindings)
- Real-time, deterministic control loop executing mission logic and behavioral autonomy frameworks.
- Interfaced with custom reinforcement learning agents for adaptive threat response.
- Provides direct integration points for RTOS environments and embedded hardware abstraction layers.
- 3. Sensor Fusion & Perception Layer (OpenCV, ROS2)
- Synchronously aggregates and normalizes multi-modal sensor data (IMU, GPS, LIDAR, EO/IR video).
- Implements Bayesian update models and Kalman filters for dynamic situational reconstruction.
- Enables redundancy-aware perception pipelines for mission assurance in degraded signal environments.
- 4. Encrypted Communications Stack (QUIC + gRPC + AES-256)
- Custom encrypted communication stack leveraging stateless multiplexing with low overhead encoding.
- Integrates failover mesh topologies and edge-to-cloud handshake protocols.
- Supports forward secrecy and telemetry hashing with transport-layer encryption by default.
- 5. Mission Data & Logging Layer (Flat File Logs + SQLite + Optional Kafka Integration)
- Structured logging for full mission replay and auditability with time-synchronized checkpointing.
- Optional Kafka bus interface for stream processing in lab/sim environments.
- Supports both offline, air-gapped use cases and deferred sync modes.

This modular architecture enables scalability across unmanned aerial, terrestrial, and maritime platforms with minimal reconfiguration, while preserving operational security and national data sovereignty.