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JAUS Architecture

System Design with JAUS

Overview



- Designing a JAUS system
- System Design Example:
 - OPC Experiment 3.0
- Subsystem Design Example:
 - The NaviGator
- CIMAR JAUS Libraries Introduction
- Homework review and handout

J AUS System Design



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- Systems are intended to accomplish one or more missions
- A mission must be clearly defined
- Systems must have at least one Subsystem
- Top-down Design
 - Define all subsystems
 - Function, Identification, Id, and Nodes
 - Define all nodes
 - Function, Identification, Id, and Components
 - Define all Components
 - Function, Services, Inputs and Outputs

System Design Example

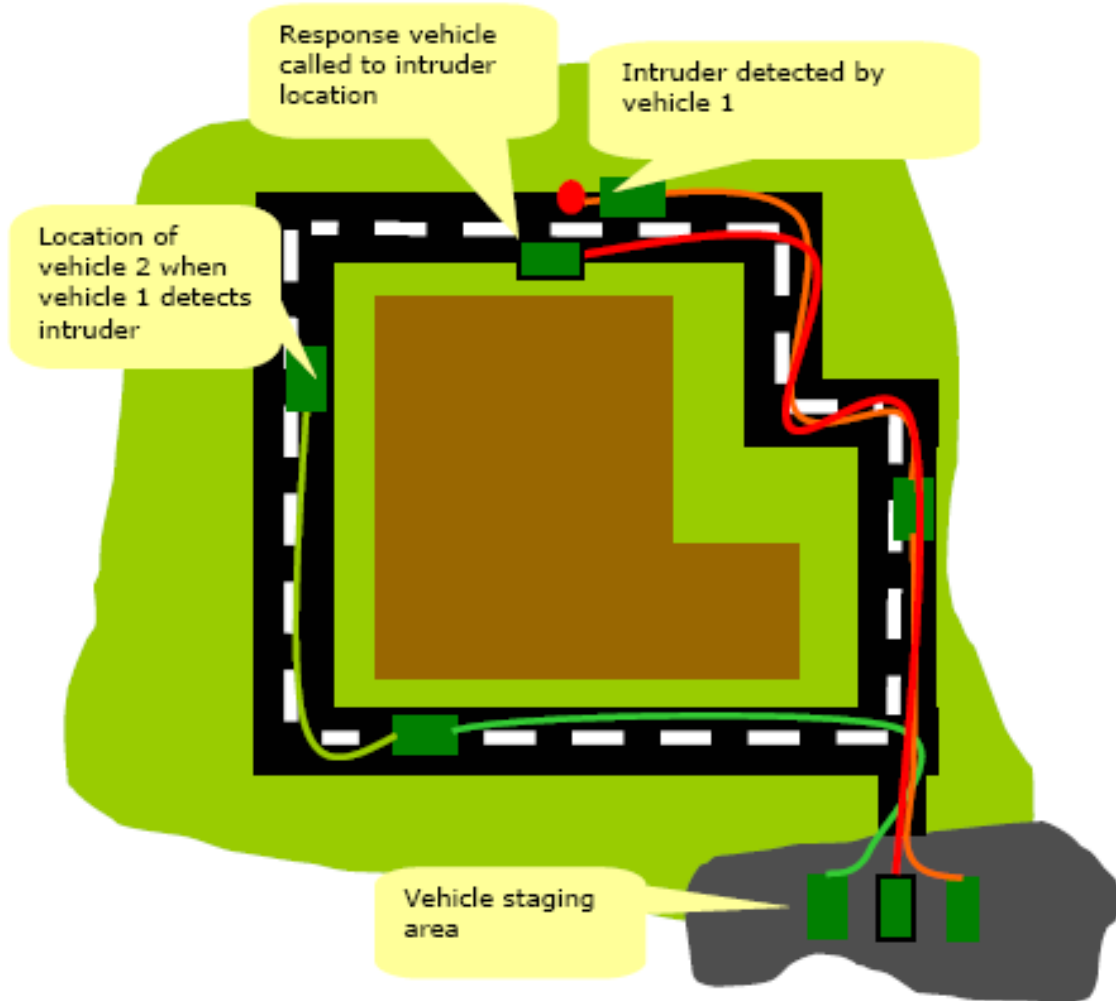


- OCU and Payloads Committee
 - Experiment 3.0
- Mission: Perimeter Surveillance and Response
 - A known and well defined perimeter is patrolled by unmanned vehicles with intruder detection capabilities
 - Upon intruder detection, an unmanned response vehicle will be sent to the intruder to take some kind of action

Mission Scenario Drawing



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System Table: Experiment 3.0



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- Two Intruder Detection Vehicles
 - "Scout"
 - "Sentinel"
- One Intruder Response Vehicle
 - "NaviGator"
- Operator Control Unit (OCU)
 - "Commander"

System:
Perimeter Surveillance
Subsystem Network: 802.11b

Subsystem: "Scout"
ID Number: 3
Function: Intruder Detection

Subsystem: "Sentinel"
ID Number: 201
Function: Intruder Detection

Subsystem: "NaviGator"
ID Number: 85
Function: Intruder Response

Subsystem: "Commander"
ID Number: 67
Function: OCU

J AUS Subsystem Design



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- A Subsystem is a group of “rigidly” interconnected Nodes
- Has an identification (a name)
- Has a unique ID number
- Has one or more computing nodes
- A Subsystem’s function is defined by its role in the overall mission

Subsystem Design Example

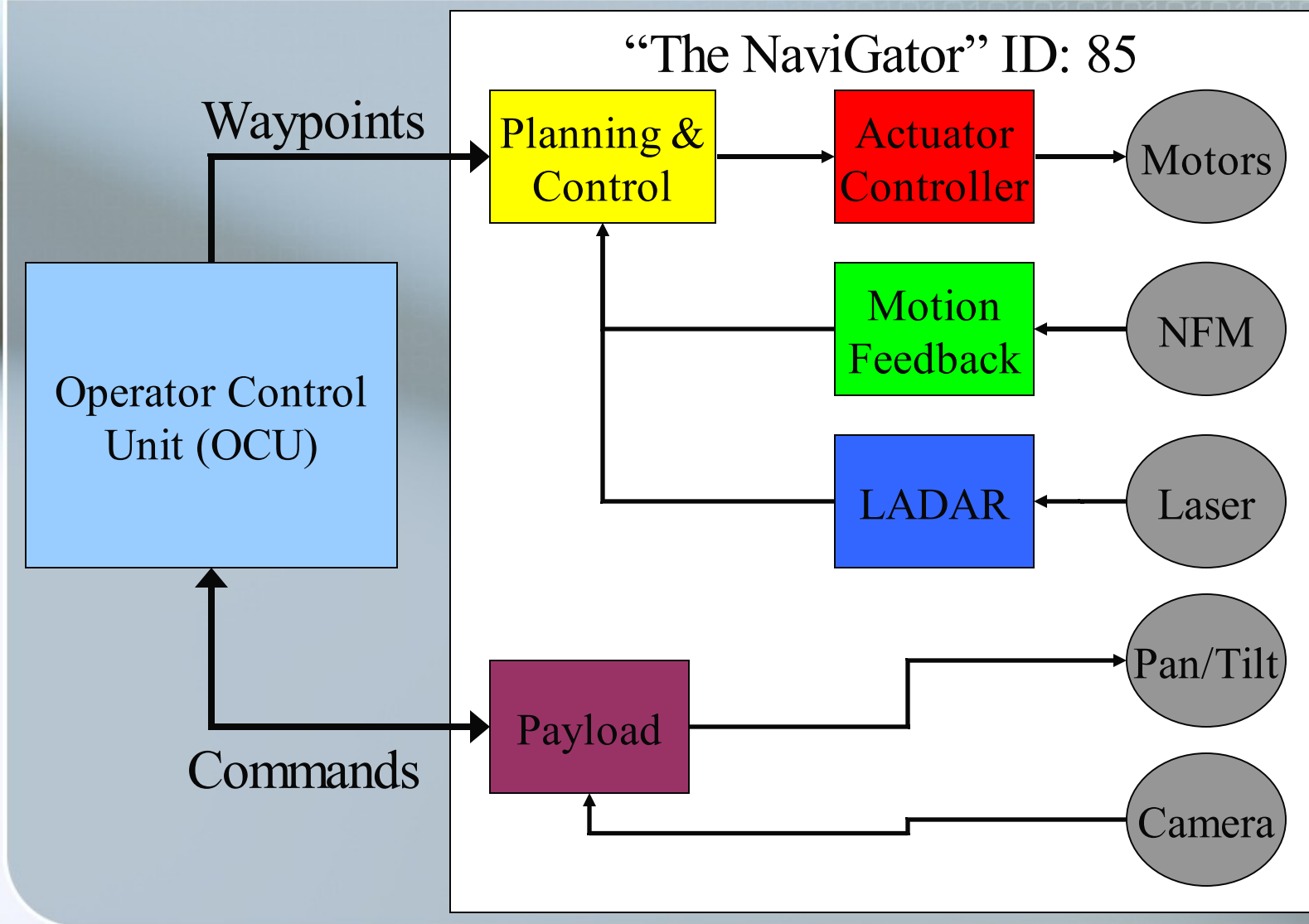


- OPC Experiment: Intruder Responder
- CIMAR: "The NaviGator"
- Function and Capabilities:
 - Follow a sequence of Waypoints
 - Obstacle avoidance
 - Real-time planning and control
 - Intruder Response Payload

NaviGator Schematic



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Subsystem Table: NaviGator



- The NaviGator: 85
 - Actuator Controller: 2
 - Node Manager: 1
 - Primitive Driver: 33
 - Planning/Control: 10
 - Node Manager: 1
 - Waypoint Driver: 45
 - Smart Arbiter: 11
 - Motion Feedback: 3
 - Node Manager: 1
 - Global Pose Sensor: 38
 - Velocity State Sensor: 42
 - Payload: 12
 - Node Manager: 1
 - Intruder Response Payload: 22
 - LADAR: 7
 - Node Manager: 1
 - Planer LADAR Smart Sensor: 12

Subsystem: "The NaviGator"
ID Number: 85
Function: Intruder Response Vehicle

Node: "Actuator Controller"
ID Number: 2
Components: Primitive Driver (PD)

Node: "Planning and Control"
ID Number: 10
Components: SARB, WD

Node: "Motion Feedback"
ID Number: 3
Components: GPOS, VSS

Node: "Payload"
ID Number: 12
Components: Int. Response. Payload

Node: "LADAR"
ID Number: 7
Components: PLSS

J AUS Node Design



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- A Node is a computing resource capable of JAUS message I/O
- Has an identification (a name)
- Has a unique ID number within its Subsystem
- Has two or more Components (always one Node-Manager)
- A Node's function is usually defined by its physical connections within the Subsystem (Sensors, Actuators, etc...)

J AUS Component Design



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- A Component is an executable process capable of JAUS message I/O
- Has an identification (a name)
- Has a unique ID number within its Node
- Components must provide at least one Service
- Component's function is usually selected from the standard defined JAUS services, or its experimental capability

Node Design Example

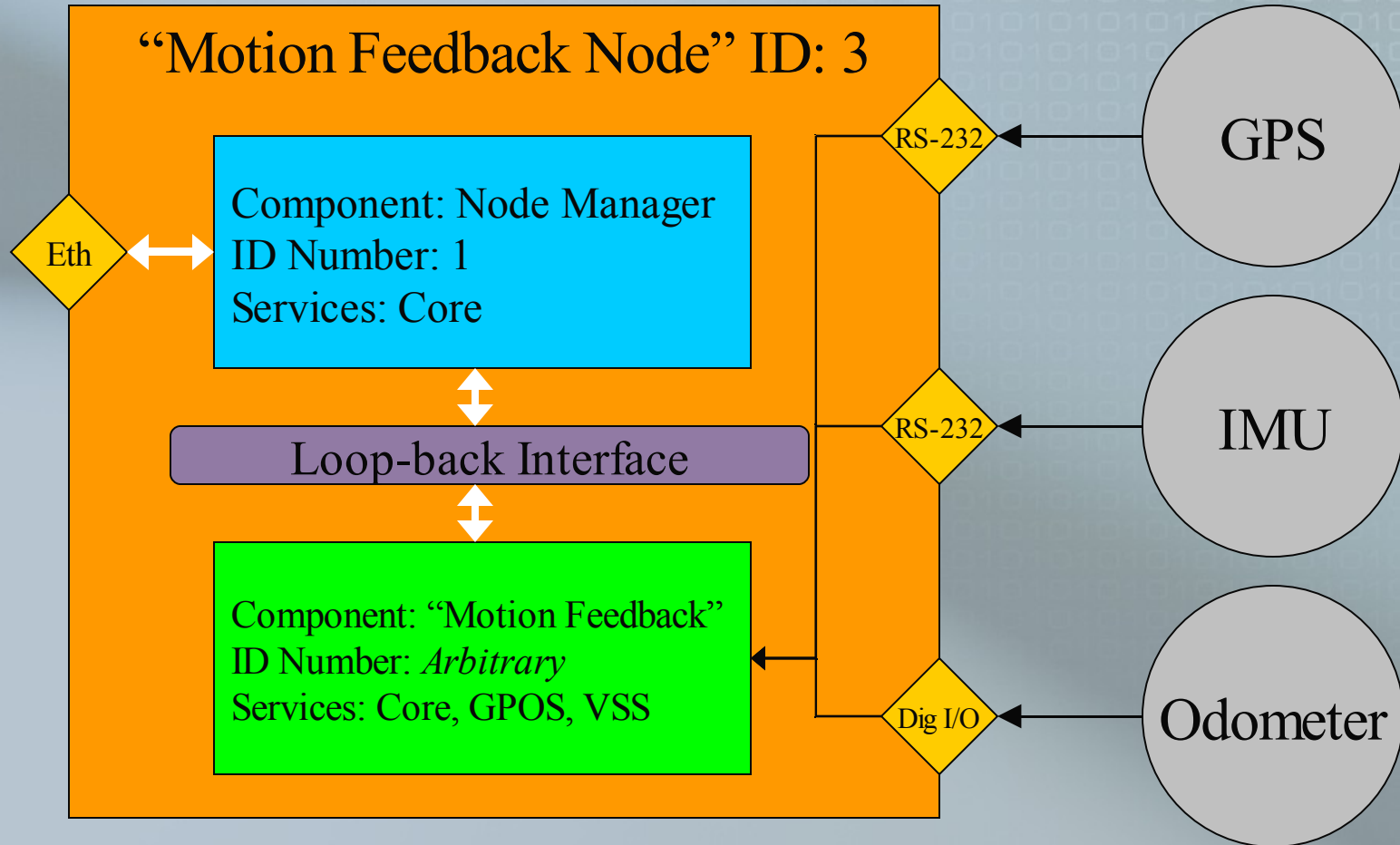


- Motion Feedback Node
- Node is connected to GPS, IMU, and Odometer navigation hardware
- Need to use this Node to provide the JAUS position, orientation, and velocity state messages
- The Components on this node must provide the correct corresponding services

Motion Feedback Node Diagram



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Motion Feedback Table



- Node Manager: 1
 - Core Message Support Service: 1
- Motion Feedback: 21
 - Core Message Support Service: 1
 - GPOS Service: 38
 - Input Messages:
 - Query Global Pose: 2402h
 - Output Messages:
 - Report Global Pose: 4402h

What JAUS Doesn't Say



- Common designer misconceptions
 - Each computer on a Subsystem has to be a JAUS Node (FALSE)
 - JAUS Components only communicate with JAUS Messages (FALSE)
 - All JAUS Messages on a Node must pass through the Node Manager (FALSE)
 - JAUS Systems must use 802.11b and Ethernet networks (FALSE)

CIMAR JAUS Libraries



- Provide API(s) for implementing JAUS
- Designed for Linux OS
- Written in C and JAVA
- Standardize Component Implementations

CIMAR JAUS Libraries



- Written in C
 - Linux Dependant, Low level interfaces (RS-232, eth, timing, etc..)
 - JAUS Message Library
 - Node Manager Interface Library
 - Component templates
- Written in JAVA
 - Node Manager
 - JAUS Message Library (Subset)

Dependency Diagram



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