

Researchers find new ways to test swarming drones

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A UAS outfitted with both a marker strobe (inset) and a traditional survey prism used to evaluate the accuracy of the motion-capture system. Credit: U.S. Army

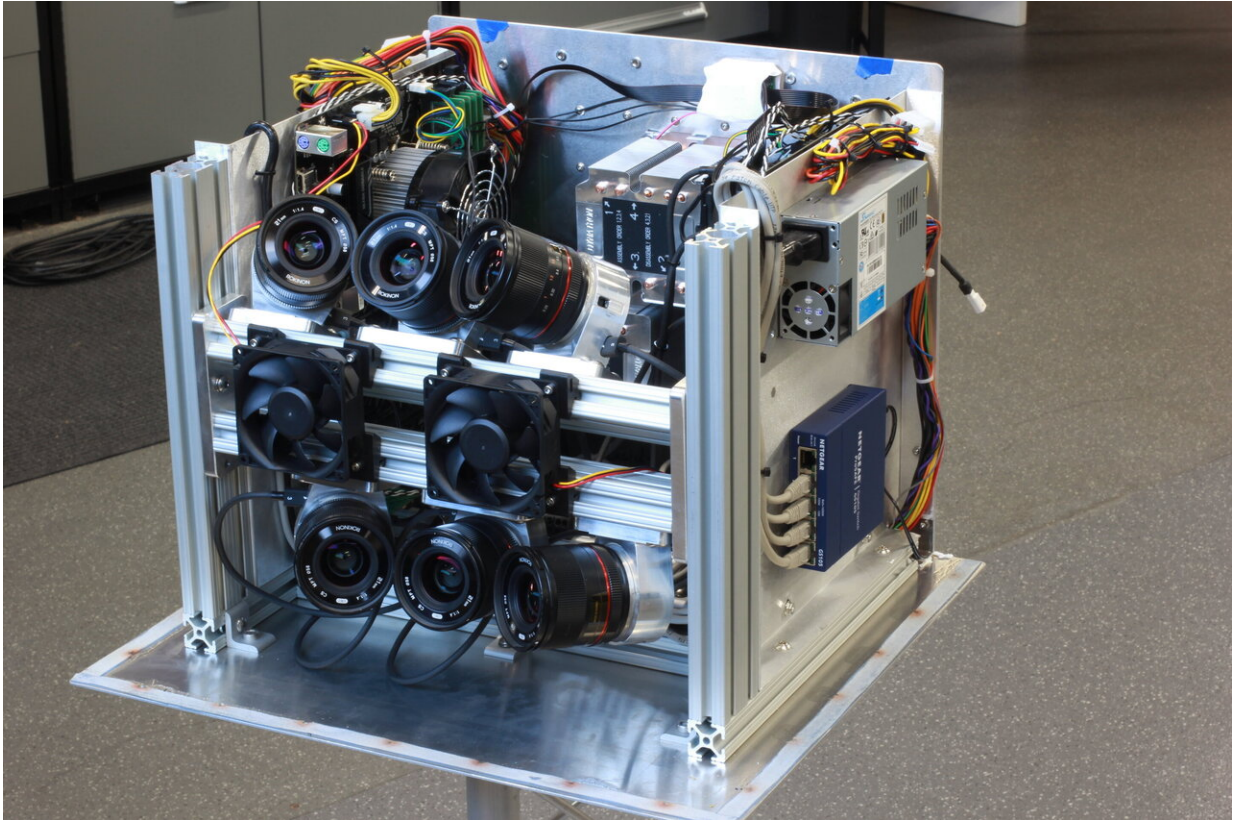
The U.S. Army has implemented a one-of-a-kind outdoor system to test swarming drones—with a capacity of more than 1,500 times the volume

of a typical testing facility.

Future Soldiers will operate with many of these [unmanned aircraft systems](#) across the battlespace, using an interconnected swarm to provide capabilities for situational awareness, defense and logistics.

To enable the testing capability, Army researchers worked with PhaseSpace, Inc., to develop a new motion-capture capability that works for outdoor use—where sunlight interferes with motion-capture devices typically used for purposes such as [video game development](#).

"This new capability enables us to expand the scale of our testing—from indoor testing in small rooms or spaces typically smaller than half of a basketball court, to now the size of five football fields," said Dan Everson, a researcher at the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command's Army Research Laboratory. "This will allow us to replicate more realistic UAS operation conditions and conduct experiments that were previously not possible, such as using cameras to navigate terrains, testing RF [radio frequency] communication within a swarm and flying larger drones."



Each of the 16 tracking pod includes six cameras with overlapping fields of view. Credit: U.S. Army

The system enables the lab to focus on advancements in multi-agent collaborative navigation technologies, heterogeneous swarming concepts, ground/aerial agent interactions, counter-UAS systems and human-agent teaming, Everson said. The researchers described their findings in their technical report, [Implementation and Evaluation of the World's Largest Outdoor Optical Motion-Capture System](#).

PhaseSpace developed the system to track motion, creating brightly illuminated LED marker strobes that attach to the UAS test devices and move throughout the entirety of the testing area.

To track the LED markers, 96 cameras housed within 16 tracking pods are positioned around the perimeter of the testing area. Evaluation of the Army-developed system demonstrated accurate marker tracking within a space of 460 x 110 x 70 meters—more than 1,500 times as large as a typical 15 x 15 x 10-meter system. The system has a measurement rate of 100Hz, meaning it measures the position of the markers 100 times every second.

Located at APG, the testing system is transportable, and can be scaled up or down and even change shape. Everson said he hopes collaborators in academia, industry or within the government can use this capability to [test](#) their own research and development in robotics.

"Our future Army will need to interact with a large number of autonomous agents to compete in future conflicts," Everson said. "The flexibility and scalability of this system will help the Army develop capabilities that will achieve overmatch against our adversaries."

More information: [DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.18046.95049](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.18046.95049)

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