

Loyal Wingman Assessment: Social Navigation for Human-Autonomous Collaboration in Simulated Air Combat

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Introduction

Autonomous aircraft in shared airspace must navigate **safely** and **efficiently**

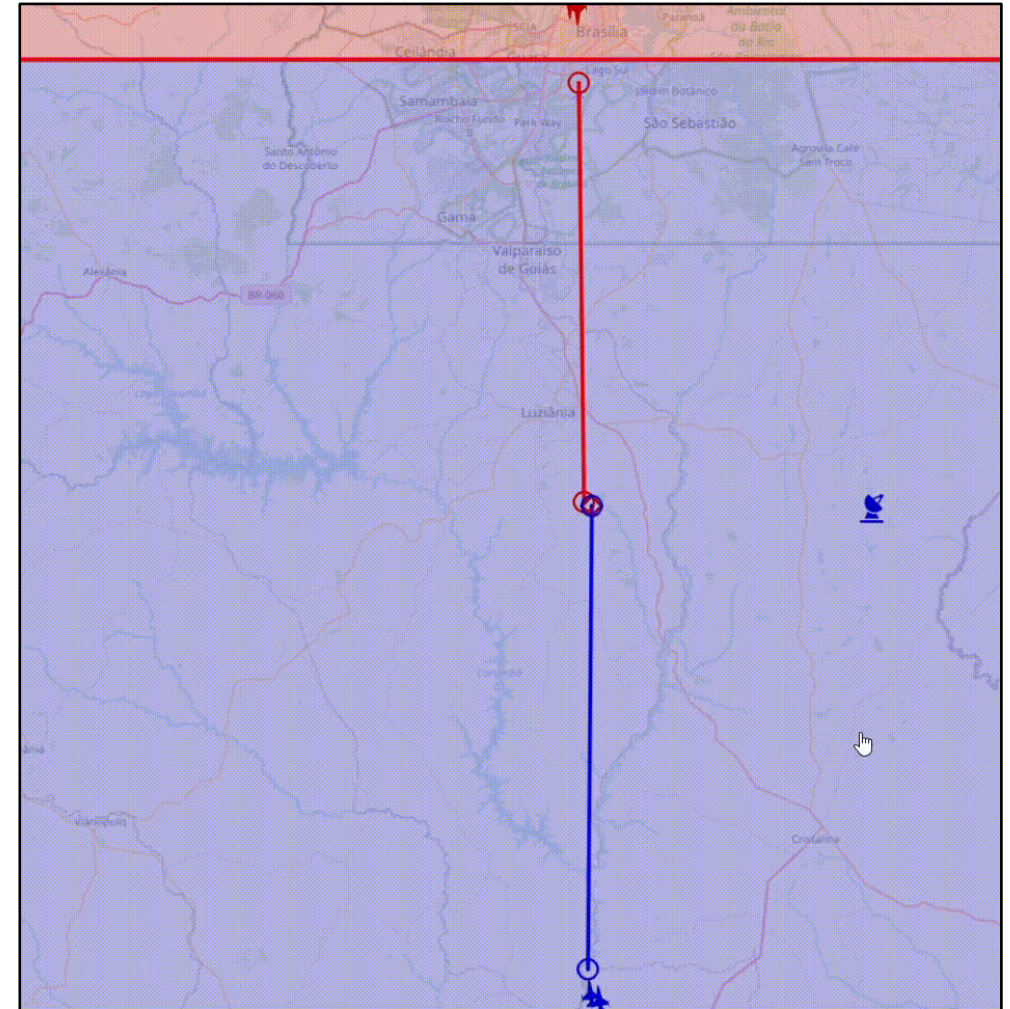
They should **adhere to social norms** expected in human-centric environments

These norms include:

- Respecting a **personal space**

- Maintaining **comfortable velocities and accelerations**

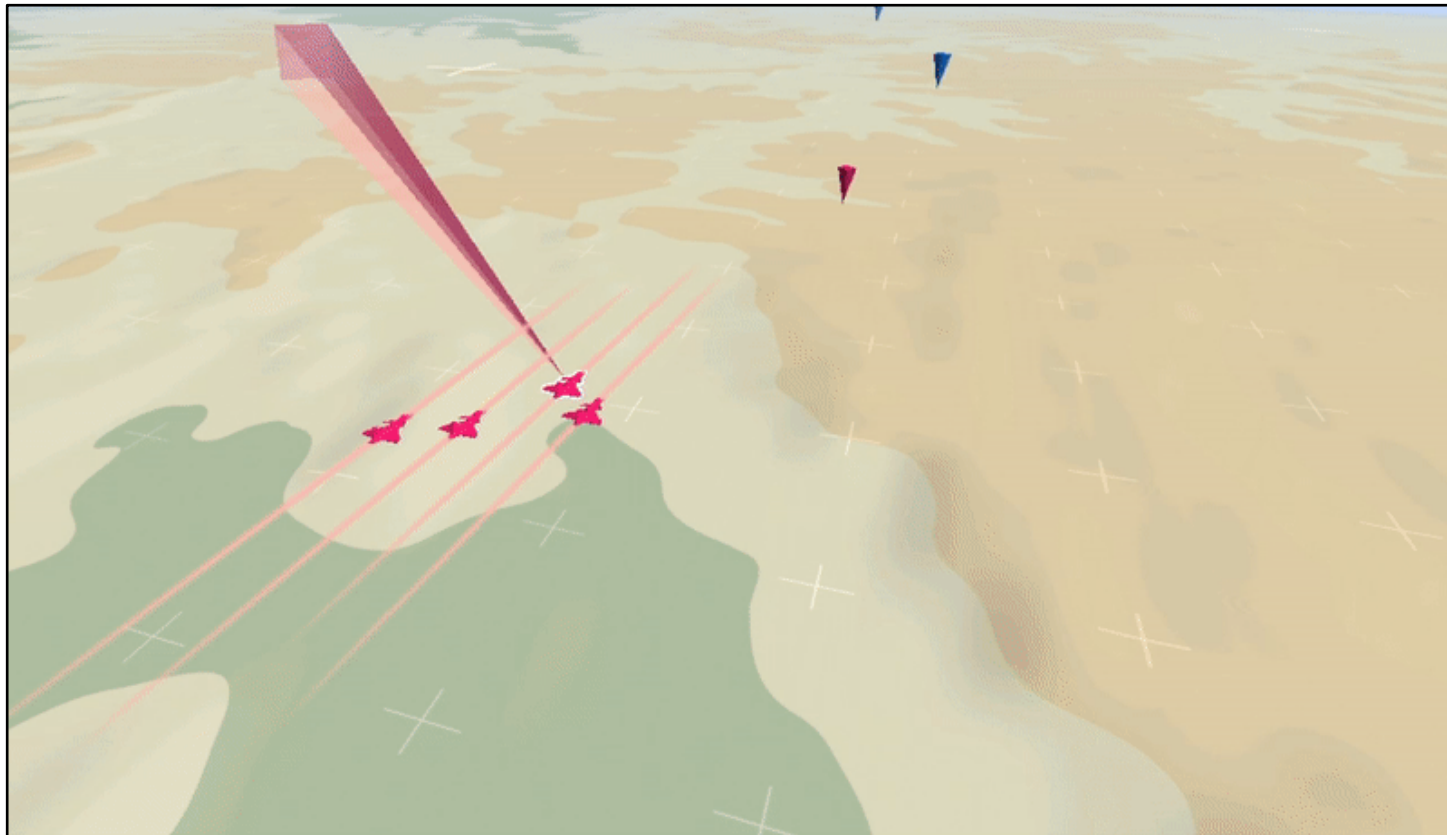
- Keeping a **safe distance** from other aircraft



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Introduction



Air combat domain: additional layers of complexity to social navigation

We need **new metrics** to evaluate the **human-AI interaction**

Loyal wingman with human pilot requires not only **safety** and **efficiency** but also a deep understanding of **tactics** and **formation dynamics**

A mix of **social** and **combat** skills



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Contribution

Social Navigation Metrics: Present metrics to enhance the human-AI interaction in the context of air combat

User Study Experiment: Propose a validation process with interactions between real pilots and trained AI agents within a high-fidelity virtual simulation environment



Aerospace Simulation Environment

Aerospace Simulation Environment – *Ambiente de Simulação Aeroespacial* in Portuguese (Dantas et al. 2022)

Custom-made in C++ for advanced programming flexibility

High-fidelity representation for accurate scenario reproduction

Supported by the Brazilian Air Force

Dedicated to modeling and simulation of military operational scenarios



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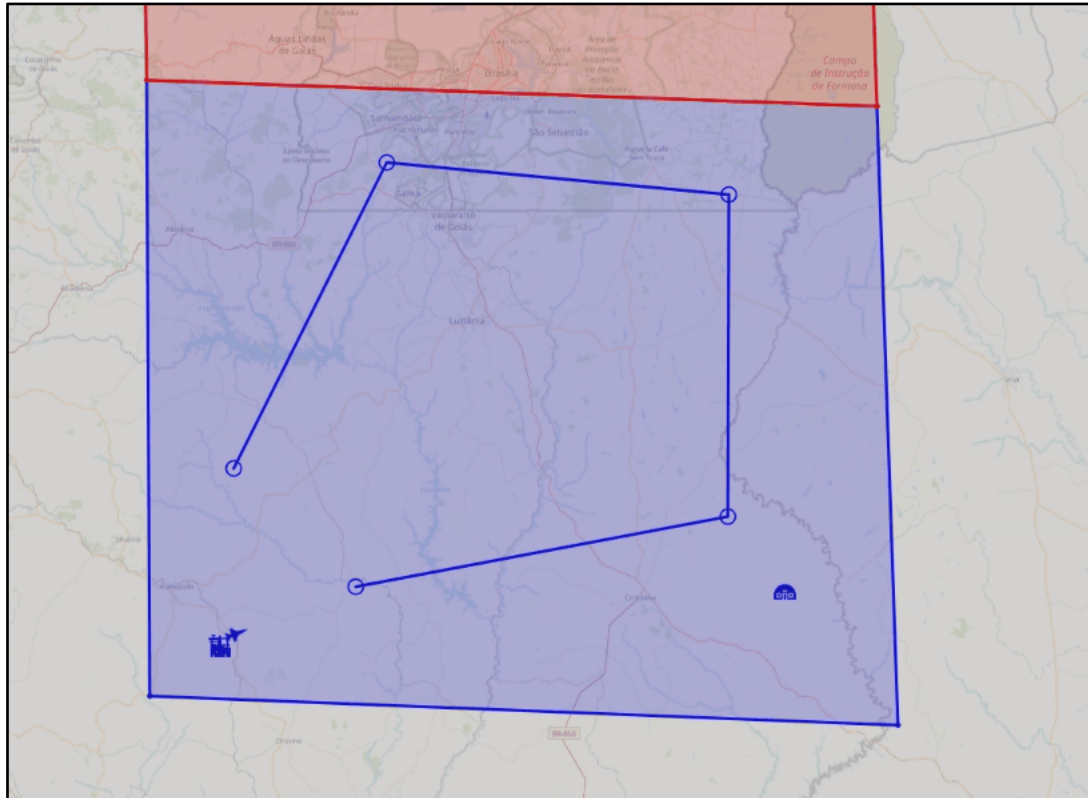
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Social Navigation Metrics

| No. | Aspect | Metric | Description |
|-------|-------------|------------------|--|
| M_1 | Naturalness | Velocity | Computes the mean of the squared velocities over the time period, highlighting significant speed variations from typical human norms |
| M_2 | Naturalness | Acceleration | Calculates the average of squared accelerations to assess how naturally the acceleration changes compare to human-like movements |
| M_3 | Naturalness | Jerk | Evaluates the mean squared jerk to identify abrupt changes in acceleration, aiming for smoother, more human-like trajectories |
| M_4 | Comfort | Minimum Distance | Calculates the smallest distance between two agents by iteratively comparing their positions over a given time period and updating the minimum found |
| M_5 | Comfort | Collision Risk | Assesses the collision risk by determining how often two agents come within a critical distance or have a closing velocity that predicts a potential collision |



Naturalness



This aspect evaluates the similarity of the wingman's motion to human movements and the smoothness of its path

Humans typically exhibit trajectories with:

Compatible velocities

Compatible accelerations

Minimal jerk

Naturalness Metrics

To measure the wingman's trajectory smoothness:

Calculate its **average** velocity, acceleration, and jerk

Determine if these averages **meet predefined thresholds** approximating human pilot levels

Squared derivatives:

Ensure non-negativity

Highlight significant variations

Smooth noise for easier mathematical handling

$$M_n = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^T \left(\frac{d^n p(t)}{dt^n} \right)^2, \quad \text{where } n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for velocity,} \\ 2 & \text{for acceleration,} \\ 3 & \text{for jerk.} \end{cases}$$



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Comfort

This aspect assesses human comfort by **minimizing disturbance** in interactions with autonomous agents

Emphasizes maintaining **safe distances** to reduce impact on human activities

We propose **two** metrics to evaluate comfort in shared airspace within air combat scenarios:

Minimum Distance Comfort Metric

Collision Risk Comfort Metric



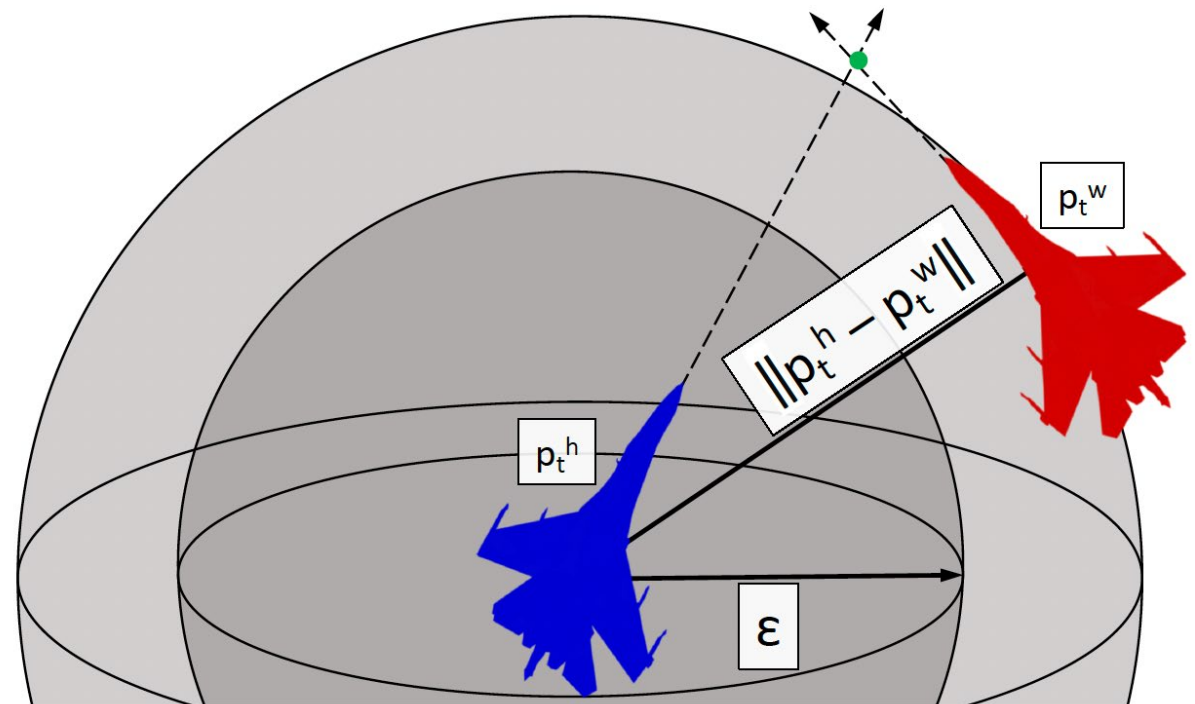
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Minimum Distance Comfort Metric

The first comfort metric measures the **smallest distance maintained between the human and the wingman** throughout the air combat simulation

Algorithm 1 Calculate M_4 : Minimum Distance Comfort Metric

```
1: Initialize minimum distance comfort metric:  $M_4 \leftarrow +\infty$ 
2: for  $t = 0$  to  $T$  do
3:   Calculate distance for frame  $t$ :  $d_t \leftarrow \|\mathbf{p}_t^w - \mathbf{p}_t^h\|$ 
4:   if  $d_t < M_4$  then
5:     Update minimum distance:  $M_4 \leftarrow d_t$       $\triangleright$  Record new minimum across all frames
6:   end if
7: end for
```

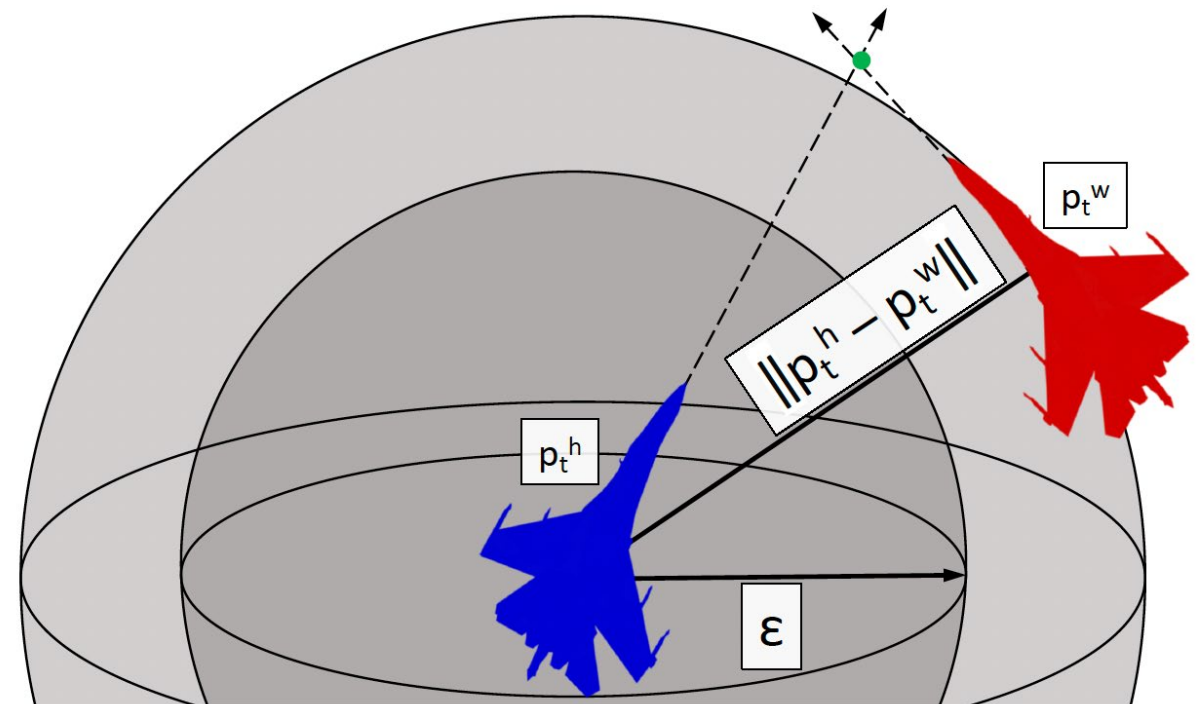


Collision Risk Comfort Metric

The second comfort metric assesses the safety of autonomous aircraft operations by calculating the risk of collisions based on the principles of the **Time to Closest Point of Approach – TCPA** (Glozman et al. 2021)

Algorithm 2 Calculate M_5 : Collision Risk Comfort Metric

```
1: Initialize collision risk comfort metric:  $M_5 \leftarrow 0$ 
2: for  $t = 1$  to  $T$  do
3:   Calculate relative position vector:  $\mathbf{r}_t \leftarrow \mathbf{p}_t^h - \mathbf{p}_t^w$ 
4:   Compute distance:  $d_t \leftarrow \|\mathbf{r}_t\|$ 
5:   Compute relative velocity vector:  $\mathbf{v}_t \leftarrow \frac{d\mathbf{p}_t^h}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{p}_t^w}{dt}$ 
6:   Calculate closing velocity:  $v_{\text{close},t} \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{r}_t \cdot \mathbf{v}_t}{d_t}$ 
7:   if  $d_t < \varepsilon$  then                                ▶ If within critical distance
8:     Increment collision risk comfort metric:  $M_5 \leftarrow M_5 + 1$            ▶ Log alert
9:   else
10:    if  $v_{\text{close},t} > 0$  then                            ▶ If distance decreasing
11:      Calculate Time to Reach (TTR):  $TTR \leftarrow \frac{d_t}{v_{\text{close},t}}$ 
12:      if  $TTR < t_{\text{critical}}$  then                            ▶ If below critical time
13:        Increment collision risk comfort metric:  $M_5 \leftarrow M_5 + 1$            ▶ Log alert
14:      end if
15:    end if
16:  end if
17: end for
```



User Study Experiment

This user study aims to **validate social navigation metrics** by comparing them against **human pilot perceptions** in simulated air combat scenarios

Involves **military pilots** with varied experience

Selected based on:

- Flight hours

- System proficiency

- Simulation experience

Pilots will operate alongside a loyal wingman, controlled by AI, to accomplish a specific defense mission



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Scenario Analysis

The simulation scenario evaluates the **feasibility** and **effectiveness** of continuous **Combat Air Patrol** operations:

Aiming to defend a strategic point of interest

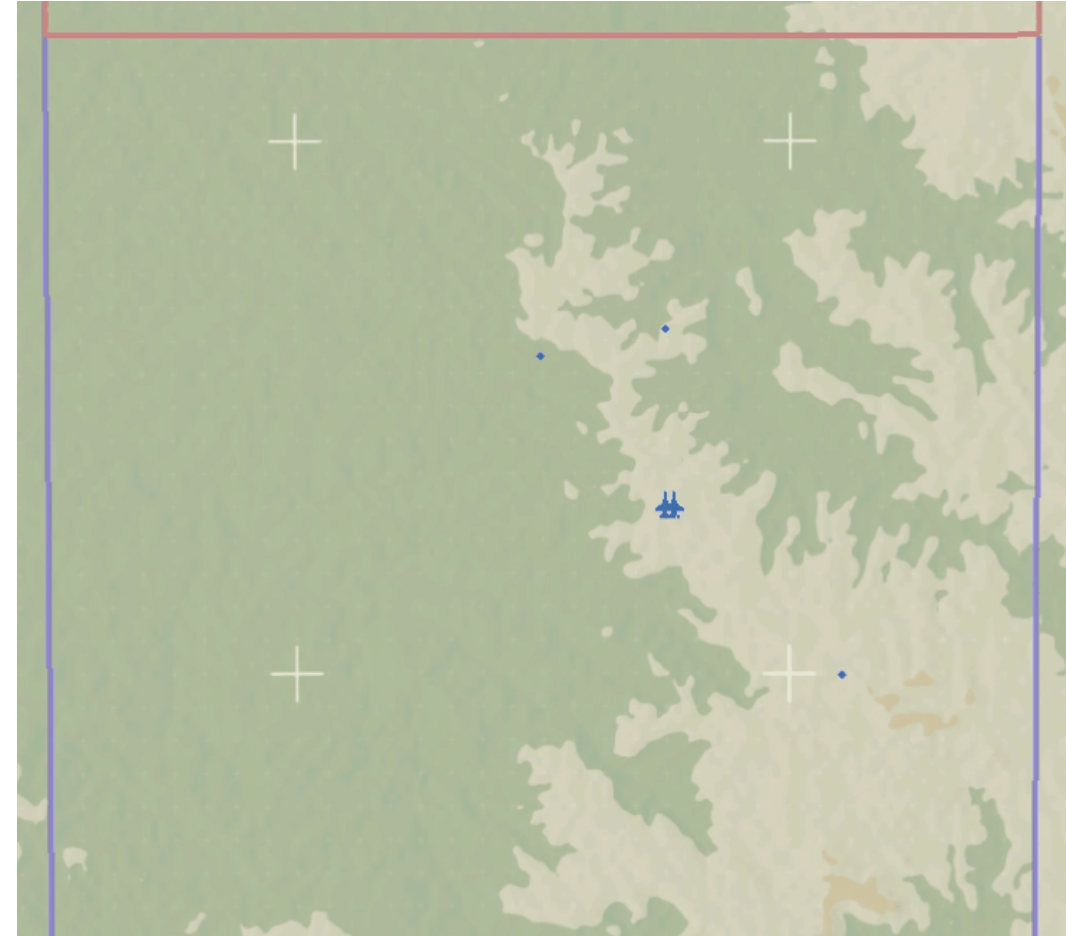
The **Defensive Counter Air** index (Dantas et al. 2021) will be used to evaluate the performance of the human-autonomous team

Data will be gathered via post-trial questionnaires:

Assessing naturalness and comfort

Compare the pilot's evaluation with the social navigation metrics

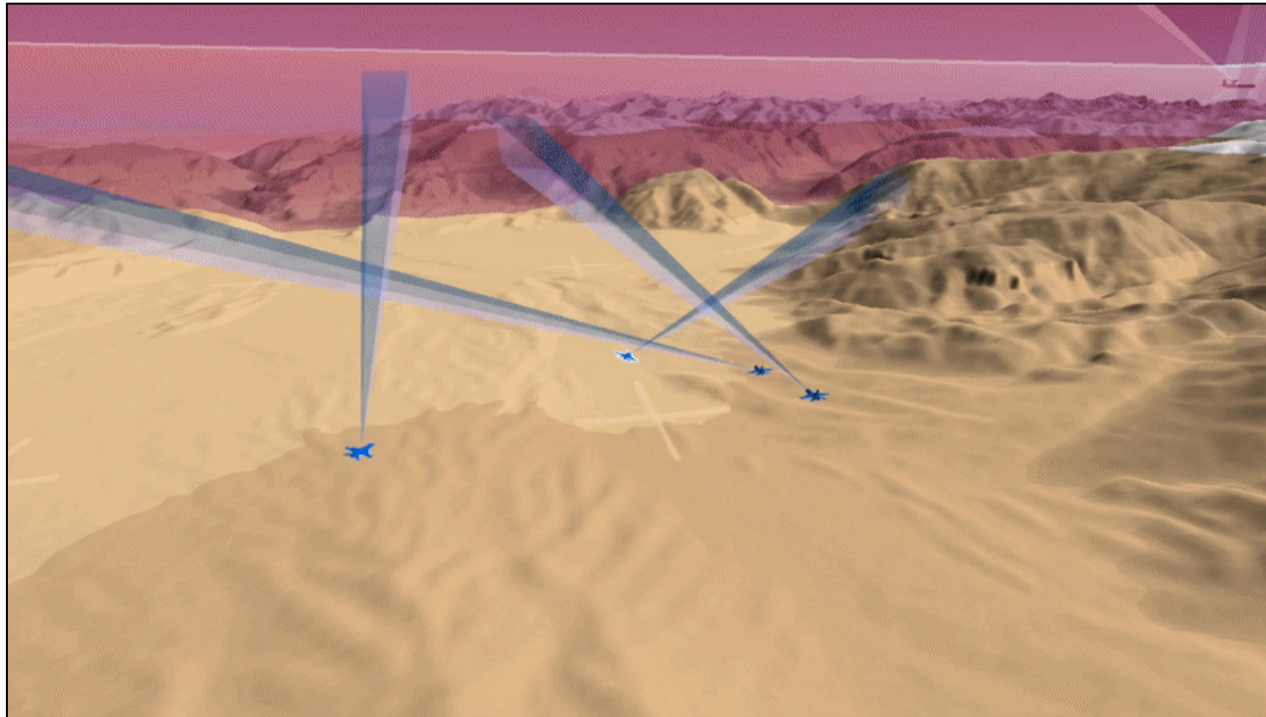
The analysis will be conducted using the AsaPy Library (Dantas et al. 2024)



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Ongoing Research



Finish the **training** and **evaluation** for the **Deep Reinforcement Learning** agent (Dantas et al. 2023)

Achieve the **full integration** of **human pilots and AI fighters** within a unified training environment



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Conclusion

This study introduces **social navigation metrics** to enhance **human-autonomous collaboration** in air combat

The metrics presented can **optimize autonomous agents' algorithms**, including those based on:

- Behavior trees

- Reinforcement learning techniques

Enhance the **quality of air combat training** through the development of **socially-aware Unmanned Combat Air Vehicles**

Advancing **AI fighters to support pilots** or potentially even **replace them**

Future Work

- Execution of **Turing Tests** in collaboration with Brazilian fighter pilots

 - Assessing the competencies of the AI fighter**

 - Validate the social navigation metrics proposed**



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