## InfoSymbiotics/DDDAS for Systems-Analytics and Autonomic Capabilities

DDDAS2022 Conference October 6-10, 2022



Frederica Darema, Ph.D., LF/IEEE President&CEO, InfoSymbiotic Systems Society (retired) Director/AFOSR – Senior Executive (SES) fredericadarema@hotmail.com

# **DDDAS - enabling New Capabilities and addressing Challenges**

• For systems of today and more so in future, there is a confluence of needs and technological advances:

Increasingly we deal with systems-of-systems & systems/environments that are

complex | heterogeneous | multimodal | multiscale | dynamic

•Need to understand characteristics/behaviors: design - operation – evolution – interoperability – maintenance - lifecycle

- Support end-to-end/Systems-of-Systems adaptive coordination of multiple, heterogeneous, dynamic resources
  - Need cognizant decision-making situational awareness and real-time decision-support
- Ad-hoc methods are not enough need (*comprehensive*) modeling not only for design but the entire life-cycle

Data alone is not enough

Data is not the 4<sup>th</sup> paradigm... - Data is the <u>primordial</u> paradigm

Data Analytics is not enough - We need Systems Analytics

ML alone is not enough - we need "context-driven" approaches, not only "data fitting"

-> .... Models **Data** ....

#### **Enabling/Exploiting new S&T directions**

DDDAS/InfoSymbiotics – Dynamic Data Driven Applications Systems (www.1dddas.org)

- an effective methodology for advanced capabilities

in a wide range of applications areas & infrastructures

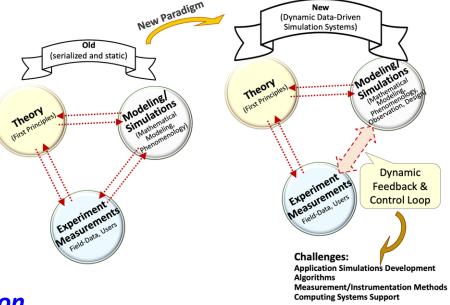
- Timely confluence:
  - High-end computing with the real-time, Edge computing and IoT
  - 5G & B5G supporting DDDAS-based applications;
  - 5G & B5G infrastructures optimized design and operation enabled by DDDAS
- Autonomy AI/ML and DDDAS

•Ubiquitous Instrumentation - Test&Evaluation (T&E becomes part of the system's lifecycle)

#### Landscape: applications/systems-of-systems

and powerful/ubiquitous computing/interconnects/instrumentation

DDDAS – Dynamic Data Driven Applications Systems (InfoSymbiotic Systems)



# AI - ML – Automation – Autonomy - DDDAS

- AI (What is and what are its methods)
  - machines with human-like intelligence that can learn, reason, plan, perceive, and/or process natural language
  - Narrow-AI; general-AI; super-AI; AI completely without human-in-the-loop not in the foreseeable future
  - AI far from what human-brain can accomplish <-> human brain lacks ability of number-processing by computers
  - Achieve AI by synergistic exploitation of "complementary capabilities" of the "human brain" & the "computer brain"
- ML (Machine-Learning) models/algorithms
  - parameter fitting method "learns" by updating its parameters with "additional" data -> generates "new algorithm/model"
  - Issues/Shortcomings (the ML-model/algorithm may not be fully understood as it evolves "can go rogue" ):
  - issue of "transparency" not well understood how does the MLmodel changes itself based on new training data
  - issue of "interpretability" not understood how accurately/adequately the changed MLmodel represents the system
  - quality/appropriateness of the (training) data skewed data (adverse) data bias
  - safety and security implications due to such pitfalls
- Learning Model in DDDAS
  - DDDAS also includes the notion of a "Learning Model"
  - incorporating dynamically selected data into an executing model & executing model controls instrumentation
  - but the DDDAS-learning model embodies the conceptual aspects (e.g., the physics) of the system it represents
  - thus the DDDAS-based learning is safeguarded from going rogue
  - Concomitant benefits of DDDAS-based approaches:
  - DDDAS-based methods enable real-time decision-support with the accuracy of full-scale modeling
  - such methods being comprehensive/cognizant of systems they represent they are key for autonomy
- Overcome Challenges encountered with ML avoid ML-based algorithm/model going "rogue"
  - devise "safety bounds"; one way would be to make Test&Evaluation part of the lifecycle of the ML model
  - In DDDAS, ML has been used as tool together with DDDAS-based models (e.g., aerospace applications)

- Materials Fundaments & Design
- Structural Health Monitoring
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Medical & NeurobioInfomatics
- Smart Civil Infrastructures
  - Transportation
  - Power-grids
  - Water Distribution
- Smart Cities
- Ecological Systems
- Smart Agriculture
- Atmospheric Weather
- Adverse events / Environmental Disasters
  - Hurricanes
  - Tornadoes
  - Floods
  - Earthquakes
  - Wildfires
  - Oil Spills
- Space Weather
- Land, Air, Space
- Emergency Response
- CyberSecurity
- Resource Planning
- Supply-Chain Logistics
- Social Systems Analytics
- Financial Systems
- Model-based Real-time Decision Support/
- 5G and Beyond5G, and more ...

->Autonomic Systems

### **Examples of Areas of DDDAS Impact**

from the nano-scale, to the tera-scale, to the extraterra-scale DDDAS/InfoSymbiotics drives:



**Figure from AFOSR-NSF 2010 Report Research Work(Projects) supported 2000 - present** 

### This Conference covers:

Aerospace Systems; Space Systems; Network Systems; **Distributed Computational Systems and Energy Grids;** Systems Support Methods; Deep Learning Methods; **Tracking and Security Methods** Healthcare **Environmental areas:** 

Wildfires Panel Earth, Planets, Climate and Life Workshop

- **Foundational methods**
- Filtering, Estimation,
- Machine Learning
- Uncertainty Quantification(gPC, PCQ)
- **Applications approaches**
- systems-of-systems
- representation models
- network control
- sensor management
- **DDDAS** has influenced extensions:
- Data Assimilation
- Digital Twin (-> Dynamic Digital Twin)

**Recent/emerging ML algorithms** apply &/or adopt the essence of DDDAS

- Informative Sensing, Estimation, Planning
- Targeted Observation, Active Learning
- Reinforcement Learning RelevanceFeedback
- Stochastic Modeling, Feature Selection
- Recommender Systems, etc

Other initiatives, such as: Cyber-physical Systems (NSF 2006) can benefit from the more comprehensive approaches of the DDDAS paradigm

www.1dddas.org & Springer DDDAS Book Series