

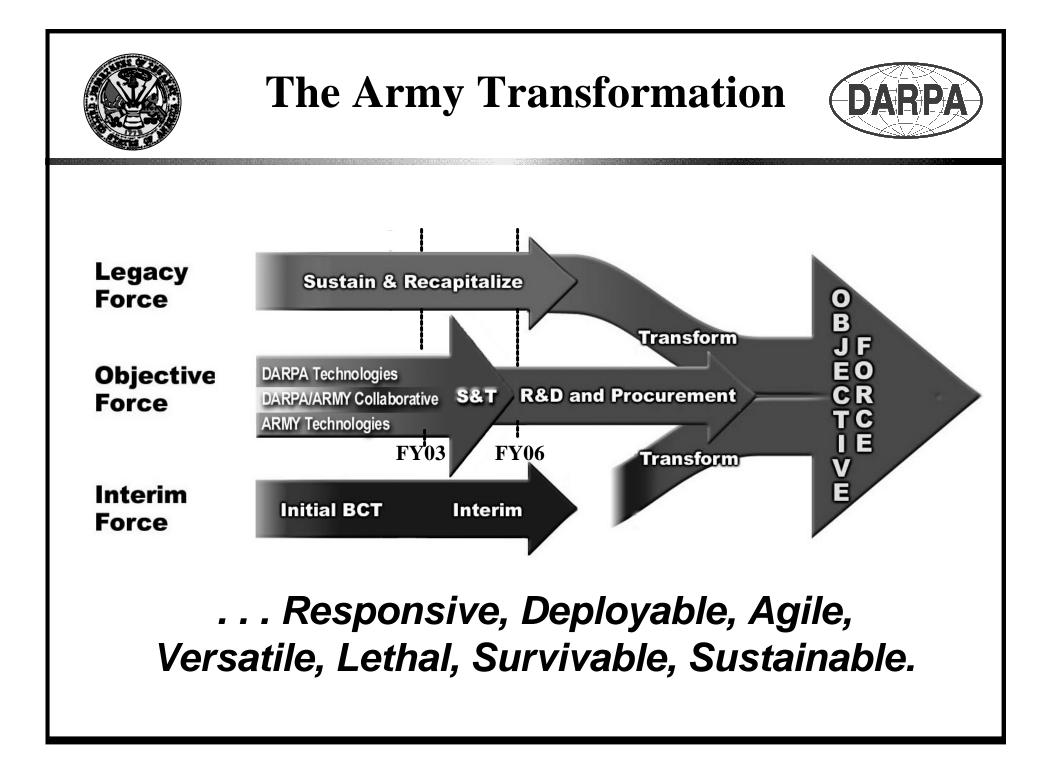
NDIA/Army Conference on Armaments for the Army Transformation

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June 19, 2001

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Report Documentation Page					
Report Date 19JUN2001	Report Type N/A	Dates Covered (from to)			
Title and Subtitle NDIA/Army Conference on Armaments for the Army Transformation		Contract Number			
		Grant Number			
		Program Element Number			
Author(s) Alexander, Jane A.		Project Number			
		Task Number			
		Work Unit Number			
Performing Organization DARPA	Name(s) and Address(es)	Performing Organization Report Number			
Sponsoring/Monitoring Agency Name(s) and Address(es)		Sponsor/Monitor's Acronym(s)			
NDIA (National Defense In Wilson Blvd., Ste. 400 Arli		Sponsor/Monitor's Report Number(s)			
Distribution/Availability Approved for public release					
Supplementary Notes Proceedings from Armame NDIA	nts for the Army Transformat	ion Conference, 18-20 June 2001 sponsored by			
Abstract					
Subject Terms					
Report Classification unclassified		Classification of this page unclassified			
Classification of Abstract unclassified		Limitation of Abstract UU			
Number of Pages 32					



What is the FCS Program?



- A collaborative program between DARPA and the US Army to evaluate and competitively demonstrate Future Combat Systems
- The FCS Program will:
 - Define and validate FCS design/operational concepts using modeling and simulation and surrogate exercises
 - Develop key enabling technologies for distributed lighter forces
 - Fabricate and test a multi-mission FCS Demonstrator to facilitate EMD and production

Simultaneously conduct a system/concept definition and design addressing the enabling technologies, allowing a critical decision in FY 03 and the creation of a systems demonstrator by FY 06

Why DARPA?



- DARPA's role in DoD is to be the technical enabler for innovation for national security
- DARPA serves as a temporary independent agent to catalyze radical innovation for the Army
- FCS must go back to the Army for full development

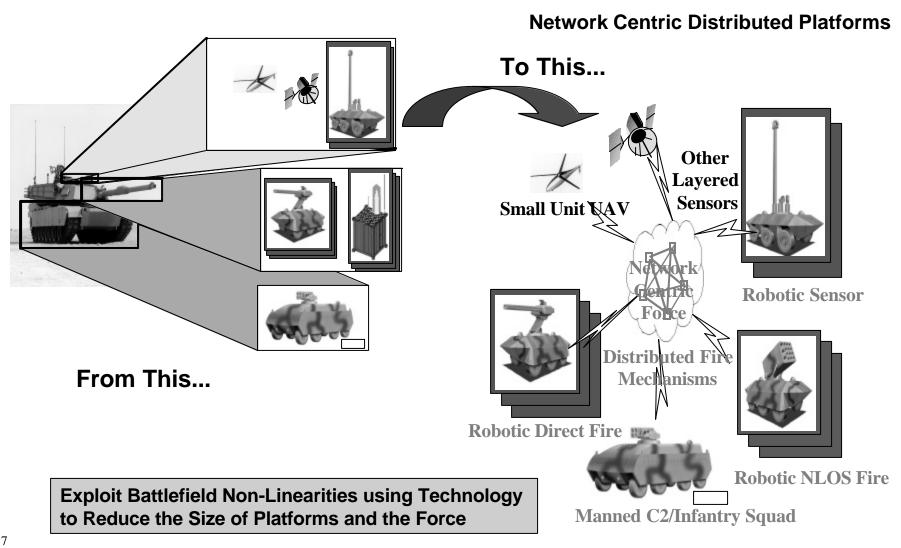
The Challenge



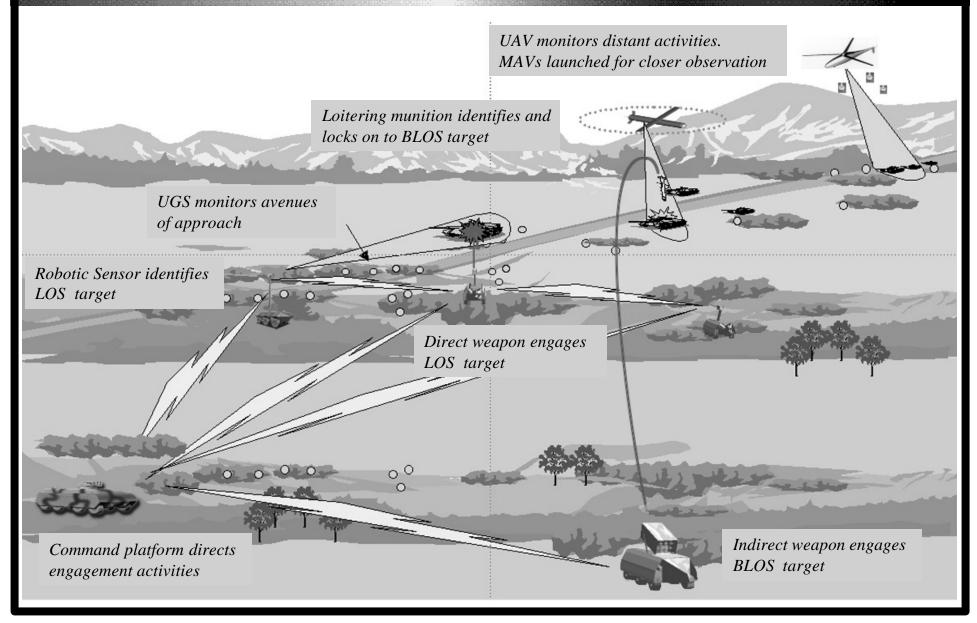
- What makes the DARPA/Army Collaborative Demonstration Program so challenging?
 - Short-term, parallel development of system-ofsystems concepts and key technology efforts
 - New operating concepts are being developed concurrently
 - System concept incorporates network warfare and relies heavily on robotics

Baseline System Concept





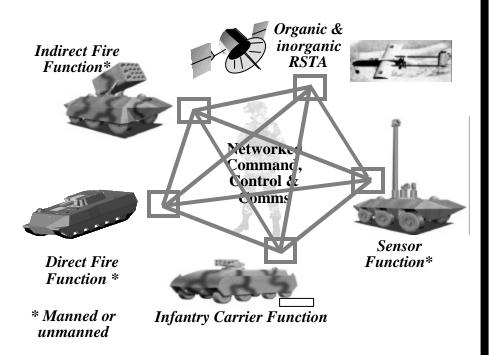
FCS.. Responsive, Deployable, Agile, Versatile, Lethal, Survivable, Sustainable





What Makes FCS Different?

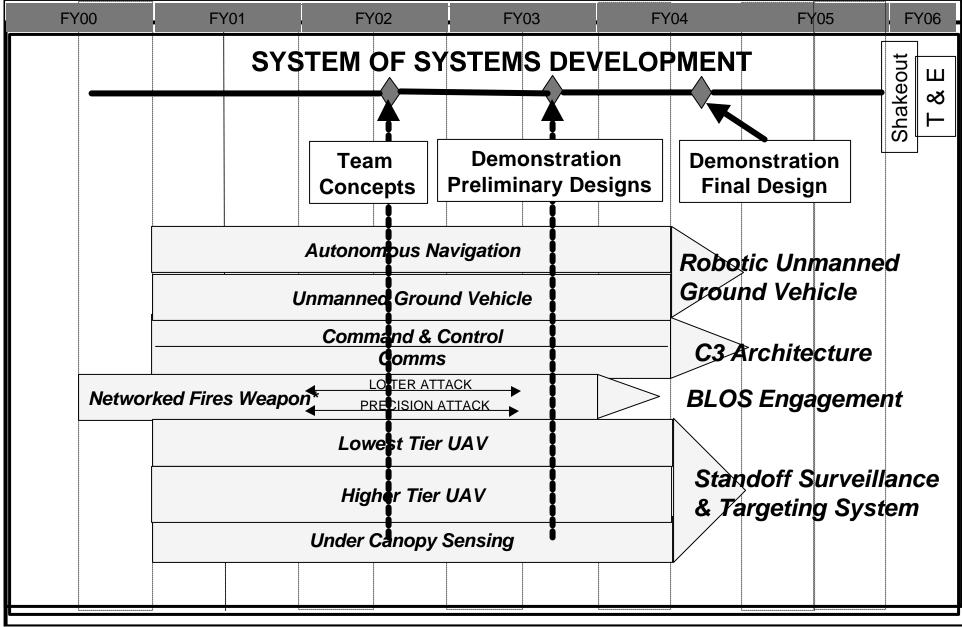
- Network centric
 - Know precisely, in real-time, location of all friendly and enemy forces
- Robotics integrated into force
 - Amplify capability of manned elements
 - Multi-functional (RSTA, armed, sustainment)
- Increased reliance on extended range engagement
 - Organic plus strategic and tactical support
 - Long range ISR and precision fires
- Capable of air-mobile operations
 - Commercial and minimum DoD strategic and tactical lift





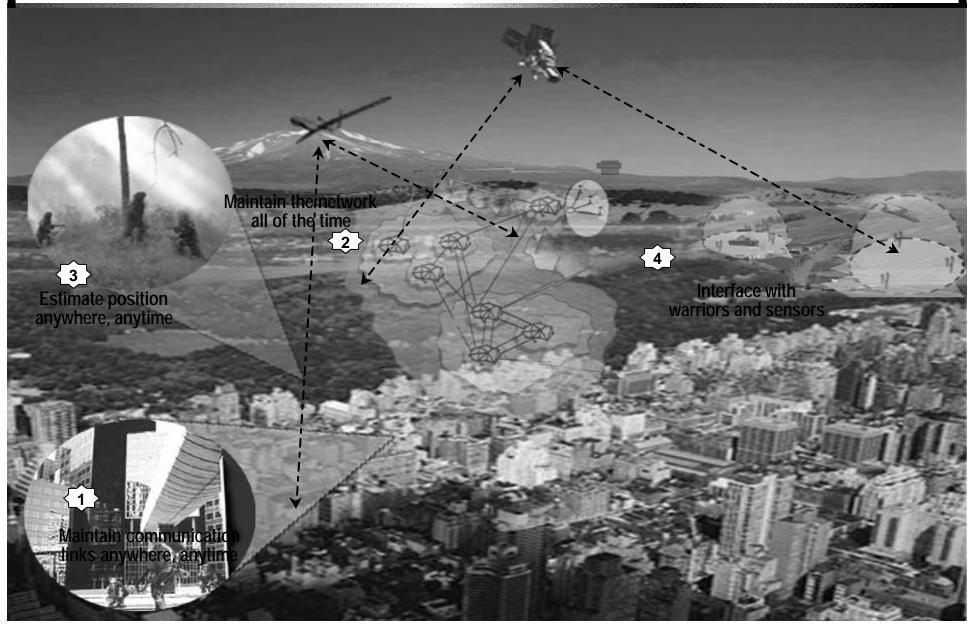




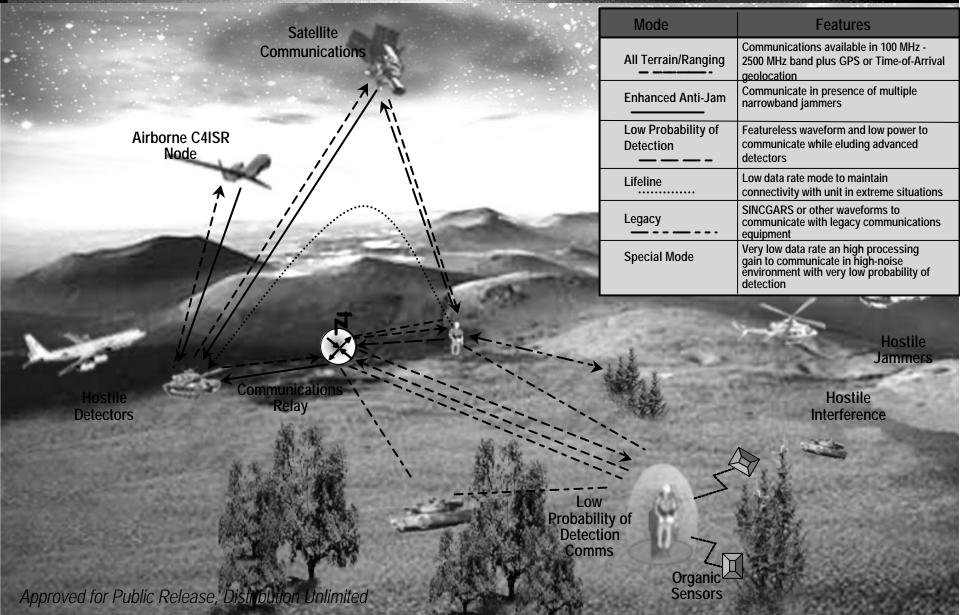


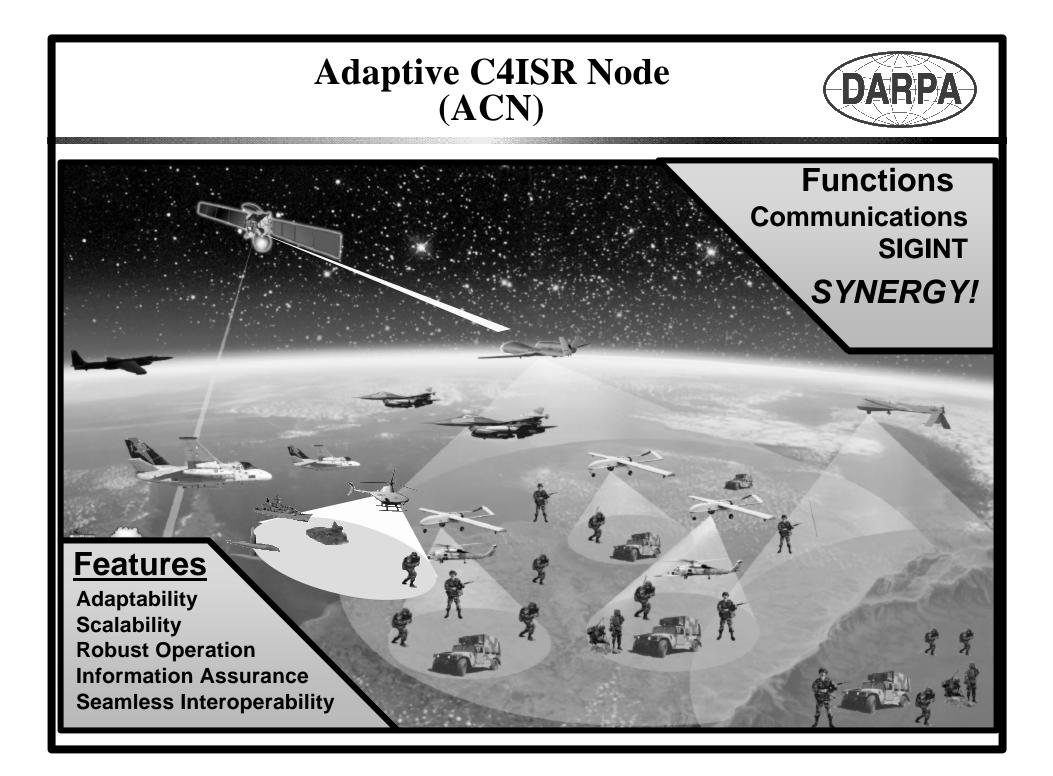
Small Unit Operations Situation Awareness System Concept





SUO SAS is an Integrated Autonomous Communications Network, Navigation & Tactical Information Source for the Warrior





ACN Program



- Goal: Develop and demonstrate technologies to provide autonomous, assured communications and SIGINT in-theater
- Approach: Exploit commonalities between comms and SIGINT; use scalability, modularity to develop platform-independent solution
- Phase I (3 teams) started in FY98
 - Demonstrated narrowband, comms-only proof of concept
- Down selected to 2 teams for Phase II comms/SIGINT tech development and system design
- System design review Jan. 02; Readiness review Aug. 02
- Transition to Service with CDR-level design <u>and</u> demonstrated <u>system</u> performance in the laboratory (TRL >5)

Metal Storm

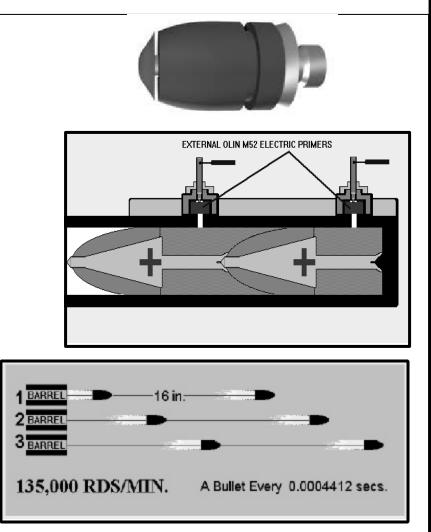


Revolutionary New Weapon Technology

To develop a unique 100% solid state system for:

- tightly packing/ storing / transporting/ firing projectiles in multiple tubes
- electronically variable sequenced rate of fire, up to 1 Mil rds/min

Applications to a wide range of small arms and crew-served weapons for military and law enforcement.



The System has no conventional equivalent!



Uncrewed Ground Combat Vehicle



Objective: Develop UGVs unrestrained by onboard crew

- mass and volume elimination
- Ride quality and motion limits changes
- Human re-supply eliminated (food, water, fatigue)

Metrics

- Endurance (14 days, 450+ km)
- Obstacle Negotiation (~ 1 m)
- Payload Fraction (>25%)

Vehicle Classes

- < 1 ton (RST+ payload: 150 kg)
- ~ 6 ton (Weapons payload: 1500 kg)

Retain awareness of:

- Air deployability
- Resilience & reliability
- Signature





PerceptOR Objectives



Develop ground robot perception for off road mobility under a variety of terrain and environmental conditions relevant to FCS.

- Strong emphasis on experiments in real world environments





Several unique approaches

- Strong sensor fusion and object classification
- Air/ground coordinated perception
- Learning techniques
- Use of remote sensing data to assist classification
- Active and passive sensing strategies







NetFires



<u>New Military</u> <u>Capability</u>

- Immediate firepower
- 5x-10x kills per ton vs current ordnance
- Large zone of influence
- Multimode seekers
- In-flight targeting
- Duration weapon
- Can provide BDA and imagery

Designed for Deployability

- Logistic efficiency through containerization
- No platform or crew required



Low Cost

- Reduced personnel and vehicles
 - LCC reduced > 50%
- CAIV design process
- Commonality of components and assembly





• Loitering Attack



Precision Attack

Modular Vertical Launch

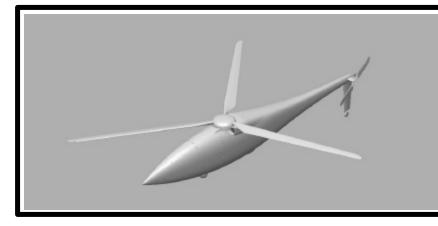
- Self locating / orienting
- Unmanned operation
- Not platform specific
- Can be vehicle appliqué

Extensive testing (brassboard & propulsion, seeker captive flights, launcher, flight and endgame) accomplished prior to April 2003

A160 Program Long Range / Long Endurance VTOL UAV



Advanced Rotor and Flight Control, Lightweight Composite Structure: 2500+ nm Range or 40+ hr Endurance with 300 lb payload



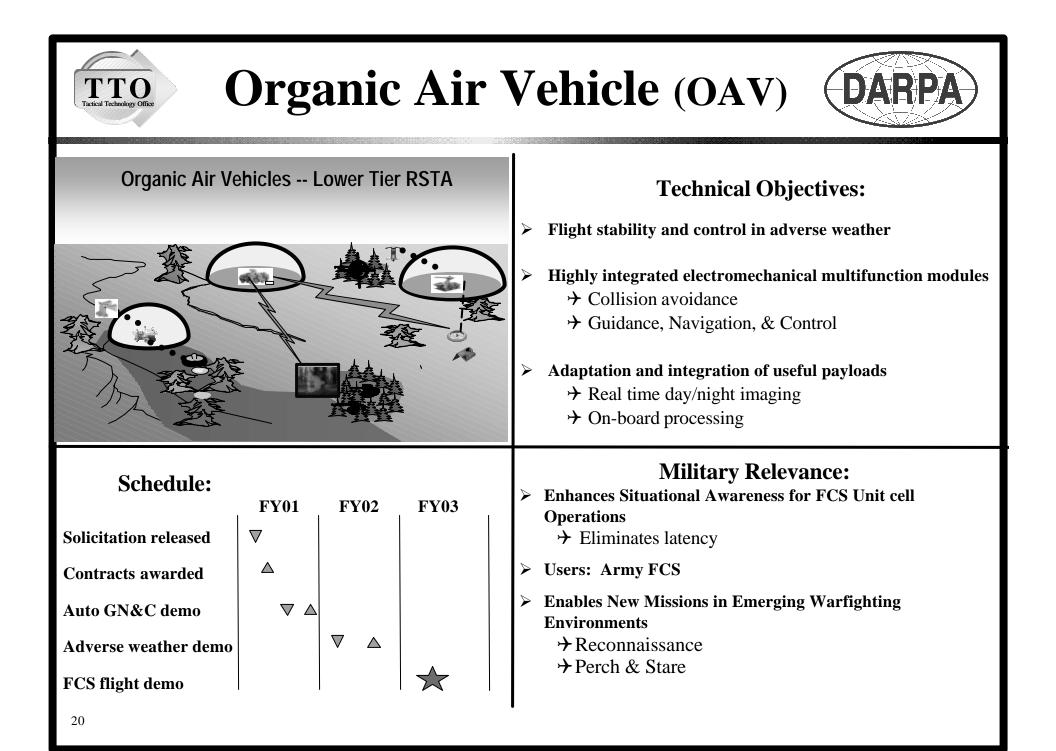
Rotor Diameter Fuselage Length 35 ft Payload Weights 300-1000 lb Takeoff Weight

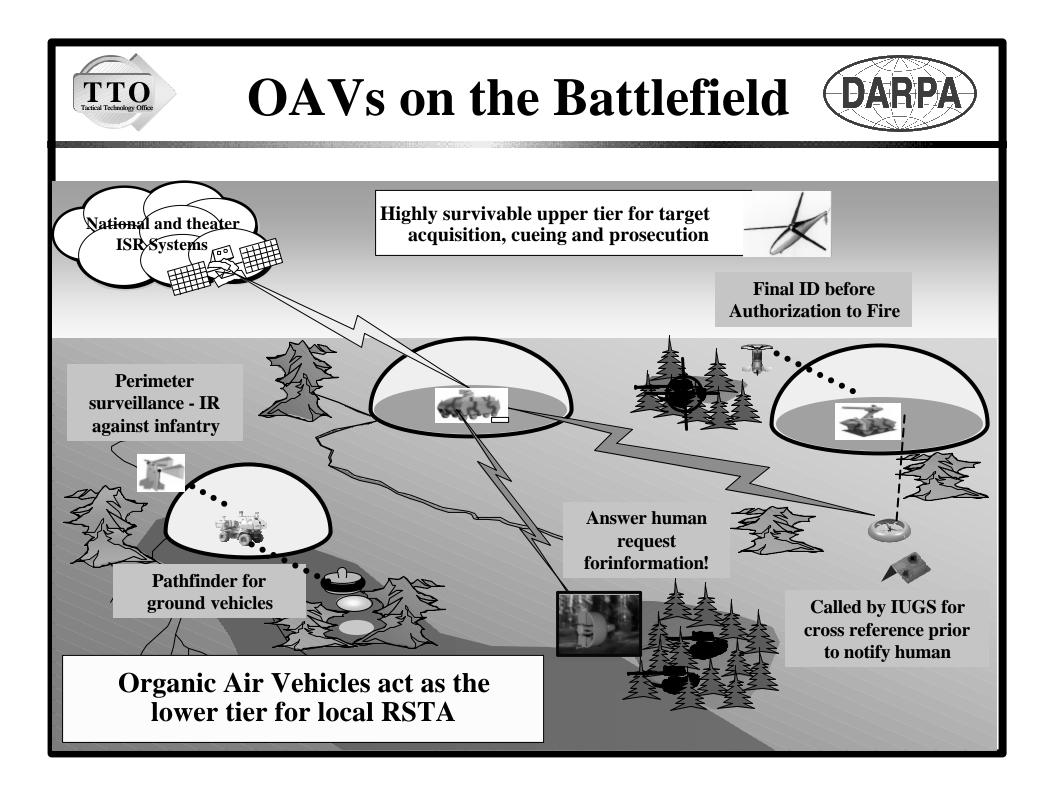
36 ft 4000 lb

Vehicle Currently in Ground Test

Demos / Studies for 2003 FCS Decision: SAR/GMTI radar, EO/IR, FOPEN Radar **Data Link Network Payloads OAV, UGV, and UGS Deployment Combat Force Resupply All Weather Flight**









Jigsaw: LADAR Sensing for Combat ID



• Program objective

- Develop LADAR systems for reliable combat ID by a human

Basic hypothesis

- LADAR can enable combat ID through:
 - 3-D sensing
 - Combining from multiple viewpoints
 - "Seeing through" holes in porous material (e.g., foliage)

• Technical approach

- Data collections: Simulations and field collect
- Trade analyses for multiview LADAR on OAV-type platform
- Prototype system design
- Experiments with prototypes

• FCS Transition

- Demonstration of Combat ID using OAV scenarios
- Stressing targets (in hide, urban, etc.)





FCS Command and Control



Approach

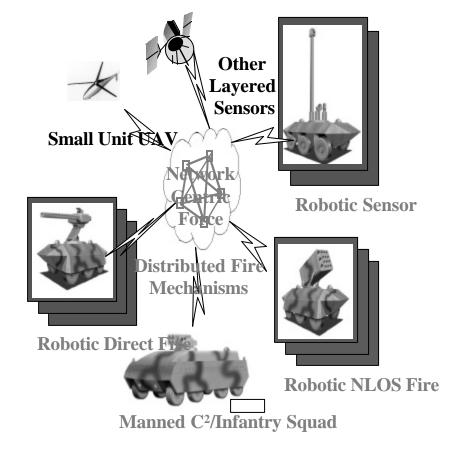
Attempting to integrate the stove-piped Battlefield Functional Areas

Top Technical Challenges

- Developing an integrated C² architecture derived from selected BFAs for a FCS unit cell
- Insuring connectivity to an FCS Commander through an interactive display

<u>Users</u>

- Objective Force units
- Connectivity to legacy units



Goals

- FY03
- Develop an integrated scaled C² Architecture
- Simulate and demonstrate a C² element of a Unit Cell



FCS Communications



Goal

- Provide assured, high data rate networked communications that is LPD and A/J with quality of service for realtime and non-real time applications in a heterogeneous environment with 1000s of nodes.
- Demonstrate Notional FCS Cell at TRL-5 for PDR by 15 Apr 03
- Show Scaling Across Multiple FCS Cells in Simulation by 15 Aug 03

UAV Surrogate C2V Surrogate Highly directional X- Enemy jammers/interceptors Robotic Surrogate C2V Surrogate X- Enemy jammers/interceptors C2V Surrogate X- Enemy jammers/interceptors C2V X- C2V C2V X- C2V

Technical Challenges

- High Data Rates for Low Latency Real-Time Traffic (Robotic and Fire Control)
- Low Probability of Detection (Sensor to Decision Maker)
- Anti-Jamming (Decision Maker to Shooter)
- Seamless, Multi-band Mobile Ad Hoc Networking with Directional Antennas
- Quality of Service for Real-Time and Non-Real-Time Traffic
- RF Information Assurance (Network Layer and Below)



• Backup slides





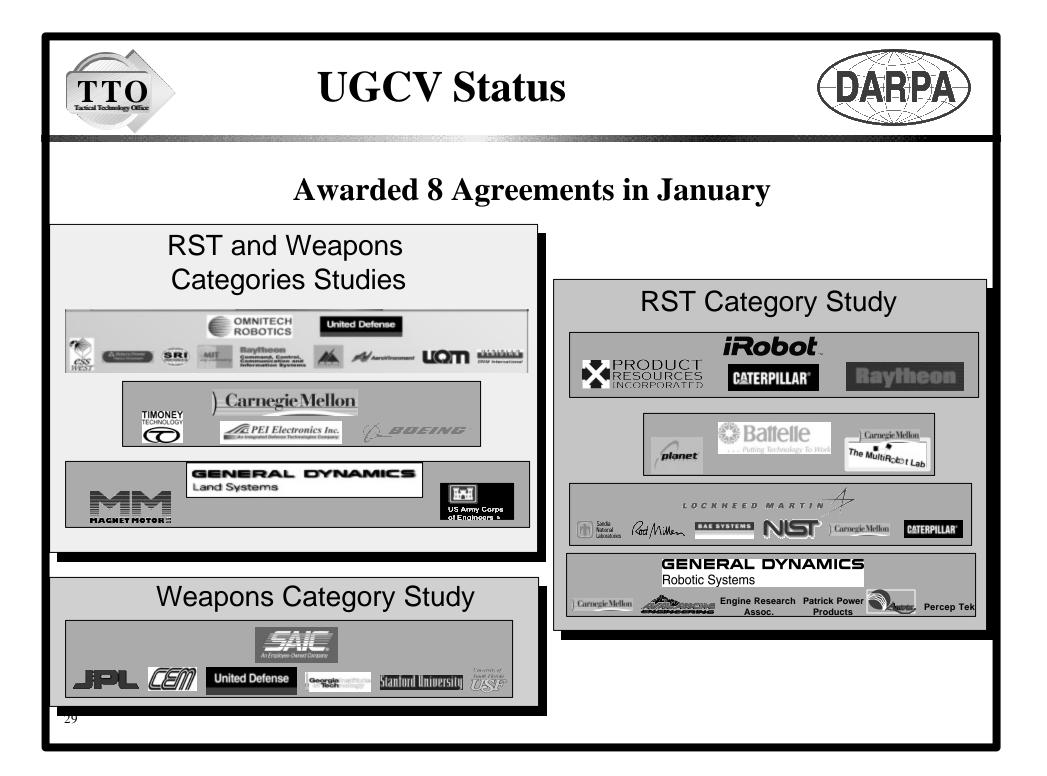


- DARPA Program Manager
 - LTC Marion Van Fosson, USA
- Four contractor teams
 - The Boeing Team
 - Team Gladiator (Consortium)
 - Team Full Spectrum
 - Team FoCus Vision (Consortium)

FCS Major Technology Challenges



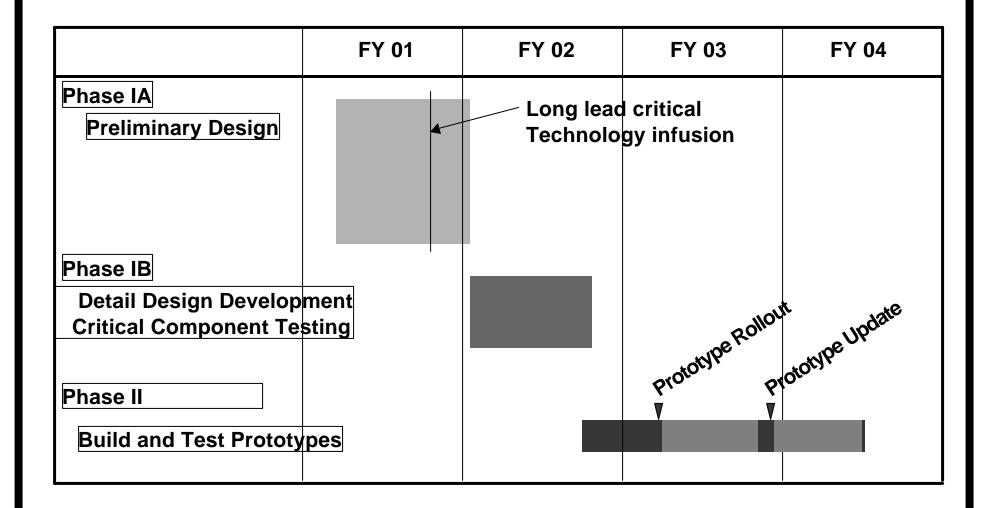
- Autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicles
 - Uncrewed Ground Combat Vehicle
 - PerceptOR: Perception for Off Road Mobility
- Maneuver BLOS
 - Networked Fires (NetFires)
- Organic All-Weather Targeting Vehicles & Sensors
 - A160
 - Organic Air Vehicle
 - JIGSAW: LADAR Sensing for Combat ID
- Networked Command, Control & Communications
 - Integrated C2 Architecture
 - FCS Communications





UGCV Plan





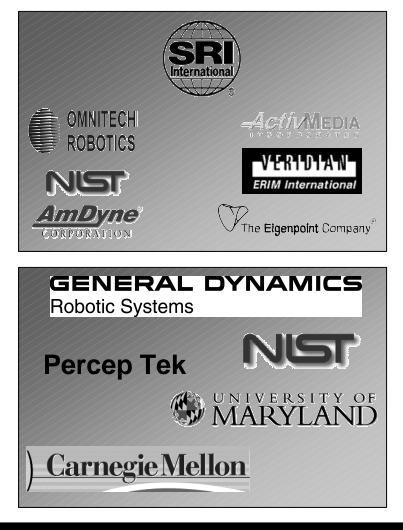


PerceptOR Teams



Awarded 4 Agreements in March 2001







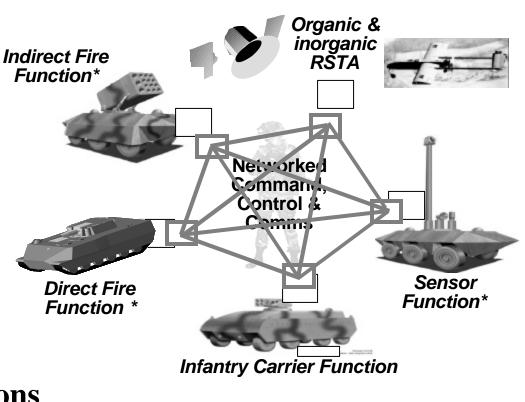
PerceptOR Plan



	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Phase I				
Test Critical Compon	ents			
Outfit Surrogate Vehi	cles			
Phase II				
Developmental Testing				
Unrehearsed Evaluation	Experiments			
in various terrain			•	
Phase III				
Update Perception Prote	-			
Unrehearsed Experimer				
degraded conditions	5			

Major Technology Challenges **DARPA**

- Autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicles
- Maneuver BLOS
 - Networked Fires
- Organic All-Weather Targeting Vehicles & Sensors
- Networked Command, Control & Communications



* Manned or unmanned