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Aircraft Counter Measures (ACCM)

Human Effects (HE) Test Analysis

Capt Greg Steeger

9 Apr 07

Integrity - Service - Excellence







- ACCM Background
- Test Details
- Data Collection
- Test Analysis Methodology
- Findings
- Lessons Learned and Conclusion



ACCM Background



- ACCM is a Warfighter Rapid Acquisition Program (WRAP) involving AFSOC/A5T, AFRL/DE, AFRL/HE, and Boeing Scorpworks Lab
- Laser system designed to provide significant glare source









- <u>Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system</u> <u>works as an effective counter measure against small</u> <u>arms fire</u>
- Three test phases
 - No laser (no beam)
 - Low power level
 - High power level
- Players
 - Helicopter gunner
 - Shooters







- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System 2000 (MILES 2000) gear
- Video feeds
- Shot placement software
- Sensor suite
 - Accelerometer (rifle recoil), optical (MILES/ACCM beam), data logger (GPS position, time etc.)
- Shooter Data
 - Interviews and surveys
- Gunner Data





- Measures Of Performance (MOPs) considered
- Comparing test phases
- What we wanted to do with our data
- What we were able to do with our data





- Hit ratio on the helo
 - No. of hits divided by shots fired
 - A hit was designated a shot within 11' of the center of the gunner's window
- Average miss distance and Circular Error Probable (CEP)
- Average number of aggressors killed
- Average number of near-misses





- Compare the MOPs captured via statistical tests
 - Large sample hypothesis tests
 - Determine if shooters performance was adversely affected in engagements with the ACCM laser system
- Analyze survey responses
 - Assigned a score to each response and looked at averages and standard deviation
 - Did not look at non-parametric statistics





- Hopes
 - Analyze each shooter's performance individually
 - Shooter variability not an issue
 - Shot placement software would efficiently "score" the shots
- Reality
 - Without sensor suite could not analyze the shooter's performance individually (assume ea. shooter the same)
 - Without shot placement software all of the videos had to be watched and scored by "hand"





How do you conduct meaningful analysis based on only 42% of the data points?

	No Beam	0.5% MPE	1% MPE	Total
Total Fired	3217	2162	3034	8413
Total Found	1406	859	1272	3537
% Found	0.4371	0.3973	0.4192	0.4204

• Only found 42% of the shots

- Remaining shots were either not seen/captured on the video feeds or missed the hangar all together
- Non-representative sample
- Most of MOPs could not be used
 - Except for hit-ratio, kills, and near-misses















	No Beam	Low Pwr	High Pwr
Total Hits	314	117	274
Shots Fired	3217	2162	3034
Hit Ratio	0.0976	0.0541	0.0903

- Hit ratio is statistically smaller in the Low Power test phase
- Looked into this further by analyzing hit ratio at the engagement level
 - No. of hits per engagement
 - No. of engagements with 5, 10, 15, or 20+ hits
 - Analyzed this for all of the engagements and a random sampling of engagements
- Consistent results







- One other factor changed with the power of the laser (which we were not made aware of until late into the analysis)
 - Spot size went from 29.5' in diameter in High Power test phase to 42.7' in diameter in the Low Power test phase
 - A difference of 744 square feet (or double the area)
- So we conclude that the laser's spot size is the most important factor, but more testing needs to be done to confirm this







- Shooters killed and near-misses by gunner
 - A lot more kills and near-misses from the No Beam to the High Power test phase
 - Explanation: Gunner's are used to aiming using tracer rounds, cannot do that when using blanks
 - Laser became their aiming device
- Overall our findings were not inherently conclusive
 - Missing a lot of data
 - Need data on each shooter's performance
 - Better way to score/find the shooter's shots







- Test environment is ever changing
 - Flexibility
 - Back-up plans
- Understand all of the possible variables/factors prior to test
 - Control as many as possible
- Everything sounds great on paper (but chances are things will not work as advertised)
- More testing to obtain conclusive results is never a conclusion that wants to be heard





Questions?





Backups





- <u>Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system</u> <u>works as an effective counter measure against small</u> <u>arms fire</u>
- ACCM is a Warfighter Rapid Acquisition Program (WRAP) involving AFSOC/A5T, AFRL/DE, AFRL/HE, Boeing Scorpworks Lab, and AFMC/OAS
- Laser system designed by Boeing Scorpworks lab to provide significant glare source
 - Green light laser of particular wavelength, found to create a 'dazzling effect' on the human eye
- Designed to fill weapons engagement zone gap from 1Km to terminal area of recovery



Test Details



- Helicopter gunner
 - On scissor lift in hangar (gunner's window)
 - Goal was to "kill" as many shooters as possible during each engagement
 - Weapon was a M-249 (equipped with MILES 2000)
- Shooters in the field in front of hangar
 - Two teams of 5 shooters
 - Goal was to get as many shots on the helicopter as possible (aim point center of the gunner's window)
 - Weapon M-4 rifles (equipped with MILES 2000)





- Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System 2000 (MILES 2000)
 - System of sensors and transmitters that the shooters and gunner wear
 - Gunner did not wear a sensor so we could not determine when he was hit – did not want his weapon to be disabled during engagement
 - Record hits and near-misses (disables weapon if hit)
- Main purpose: to determine if the ACCM laser system works as an effective counter measure against small arms fire







- Independent review of the Human Effects test for the ACCM program
 - OAS holds no stake in the outcome of the WRAP
- Test design, implementation, and analysis of results
 OAS was involved in previous phase of HE test
- Production of study report to include findings and future recommendations





- 3 cameras for video shot placement
 - IR sensitive cameras pickup MILES 2000 pulses
 - Shot placement software proved to be ineffective
 - All video had a time stamp that was synchronized with all other data by GPS time
 - Each video was scanned by team from Scorpworks lab to identify and assess time and location of each shot
- Scorpworks sensor suite
 - Data loggers were found, during test, to be unreliable
 - Made other sensors useless
 - Voice recorders were used but not analyzed
- Combat camera footage on field during engagements to verify sequences of action



Data Collection



- MILES gear downloads
- Shooter data
 - Interviewed shooters after each engagement to record shots fired, misfires, jams etc.
 - 3 cameras for video shot placement
- Gunner data
 - Shots fired, etc.
- Shooter surveys
 - Handed out at end of each phase per night





- Wanted to locate and measure the miss distance of all shots fired by the aggressor teams
 - Use this data to compare test phases or conditions
- Show from surveys whether or not the aggressors had opinions about particular test conditions that were later verified through analysis of shot data
- Show number of kills and near-misses against the aggressors





- Without a working Scorpworks sensor suite, we were unable to identify shots by shooter or show when a shooter was in the ACCM beam
 - No way to determine (by shooter) if a shot was better or worse while the shooter was in the laser's path
- Without the shot placement software all of the videos had to be watched and the shots scored "by hand"
 - Capturing a MILES 2000 pulse on hangar, finding the center, and then calculating the radial miss distance







- Shooter's accuracy
 - No notable difference between the no beam and 1%
 MPE test phases
 - Hit ratios were significantly lower in the 0.5% MPE test phase than in the other two
 - If laser had a negative effect on shooter accuracy wouldn't the trend continue as the power of the laser went up (brighter)?









• Not much difference seen, with similar numbers of shots found, in the No Beam and High Power scatter plots









• In the Low Power condition we had significantly fewer data points to work with than in the No Beam or High Power conditions