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TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

Human Robotic Interaction

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Report Documentation Page

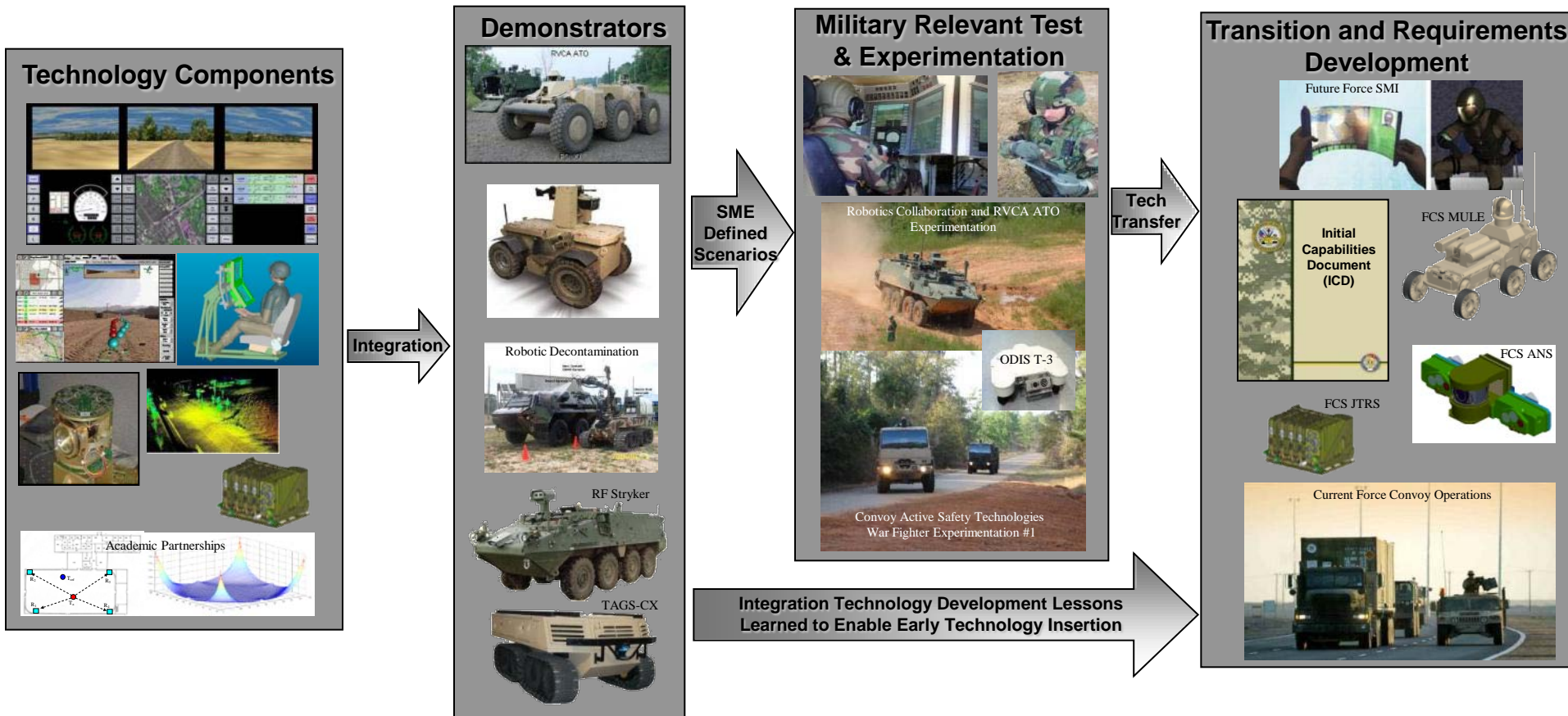
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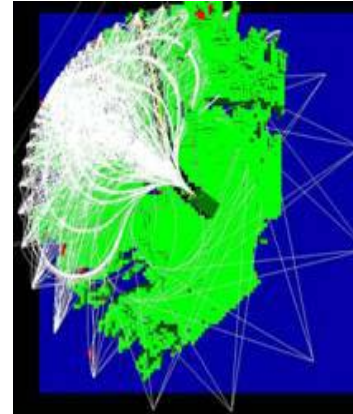
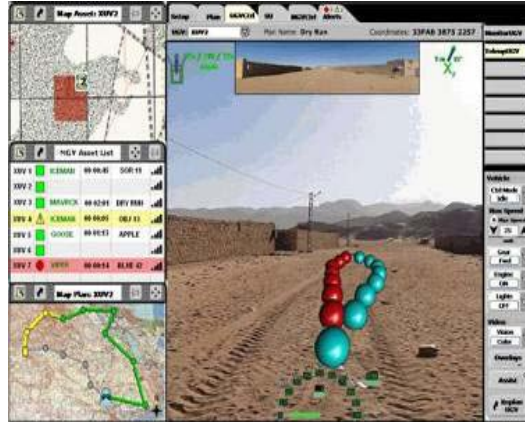
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Mission

Integrate, Explore, and Develop Robotics, Network and Control Components with a Focus on Customer Driven Requirements to Provide Full System Solutions to the War Fighter



Tactical behaviors



UGV – Soldier Interfaces



High-Speed Tele-operation



Autonomous Control



Human – Robot Interface

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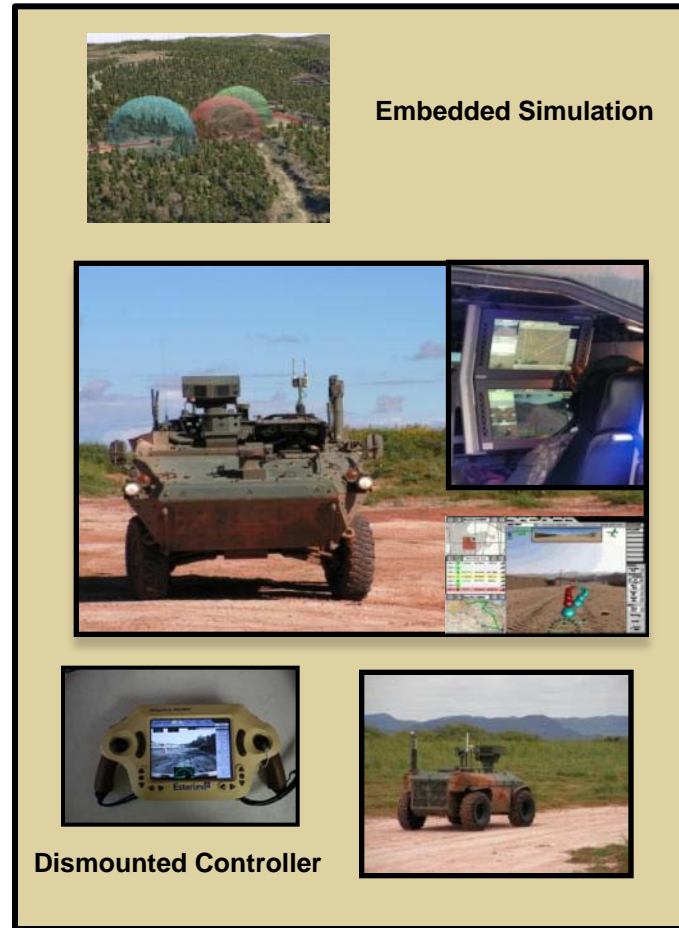
PAST

- Workload reduction
- Embedded crewstation



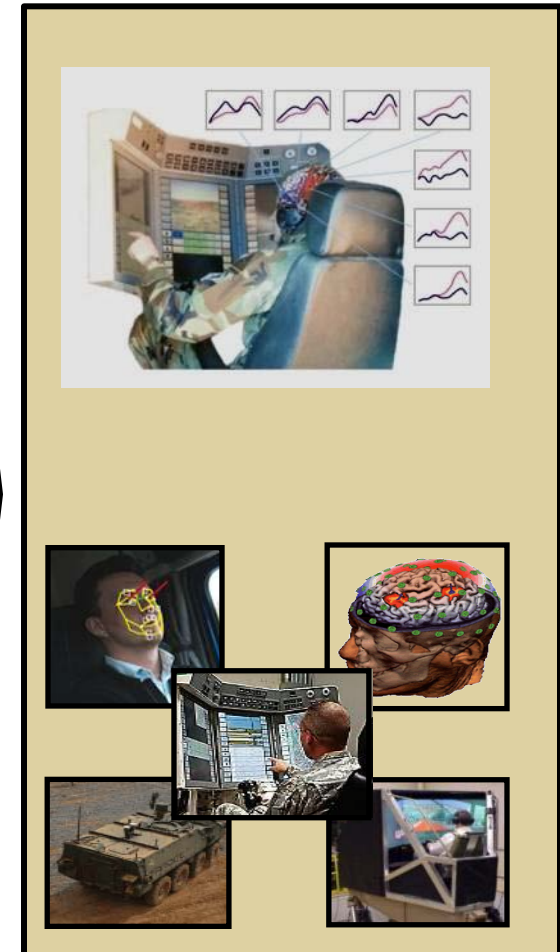
PRESENT

- Robotic control (mounted, dismounted)
- Driving aids (Soldier assist)
- Scalable, portable Interface



FUTURE

- Soldier monitoring and task assist
- Intelligent agents
- 360 degree situational awareness



Purpose: Develop the tools, techniques, & autonomy to maximize mounted and dismounted control of ground and air unmanned systems and optimize Soldier-robot and robot-robot ground and air teams

Scalable Interface:

- Increased scalability, portability and tailorability of Soldier Machine Interface—reduces training burden
- Control multiple unmanned system— one device can support unique robots from different vendors

Driving Aids:

- Enables Soldiers to take actions of a semi-auto vehicle while staying in obstacle avoidance
- Increased mission OPTEMPO, reduced intervention times
- Provides Situational Awareness of unmanned system
- Increased insight in unmanned system planning activities



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360/90 Day/Night
Near-field Sensor Coverage



Soldier Monitoring
& State Classification



Advanced
Crew Stations



**Enhance, Integrate and Demonstrate
360/90 LSA/Assisted Mobility/Human
Dimension to Maximize Indirect Vision
360/90 LSA and Mobility Capabilities
(Secure Mobility)**

- Focus on closed-hatch operations, indirect vision
- 360/90 degree local area awareness
- Improved mobility via non-LADAR and LADAR based solutions
- Improved assessment and integration of operator performance in real-time
- Increase situational awareness for all crew members





Robotics Collaboration ATO Capstone

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Purpose:

Integrate, enhance, and demonstrate a 360° Spatial Awareness System using Ultra Wide Band for Dismounted Following and Mounted Autonomous Tactical Behaviors.

Payoff:

Drastically minimizes the amount of soldier intervention required to take unmanned systems along in dismounted operations. Provides 360° Spatial Awareness for all assets in the system (manned and unmanned).





360/90 Day/Night
Near-field Sensor Coverage



Advanced
Crew Stations



Integration Platform
with Electro-Optic
Indirect Vision
System



Soldier Monitoring
& State Classification

Goals:

To develop indirect vision / drive by wire systems that provide electro-optic indirect vision based local situational awareness and mobility capabilities at or above the performance levels of direct vision mechanical drive systems, along with enhancing high definition cognition technologies to dynamically manage workload to increase the operational performance of future platforms.

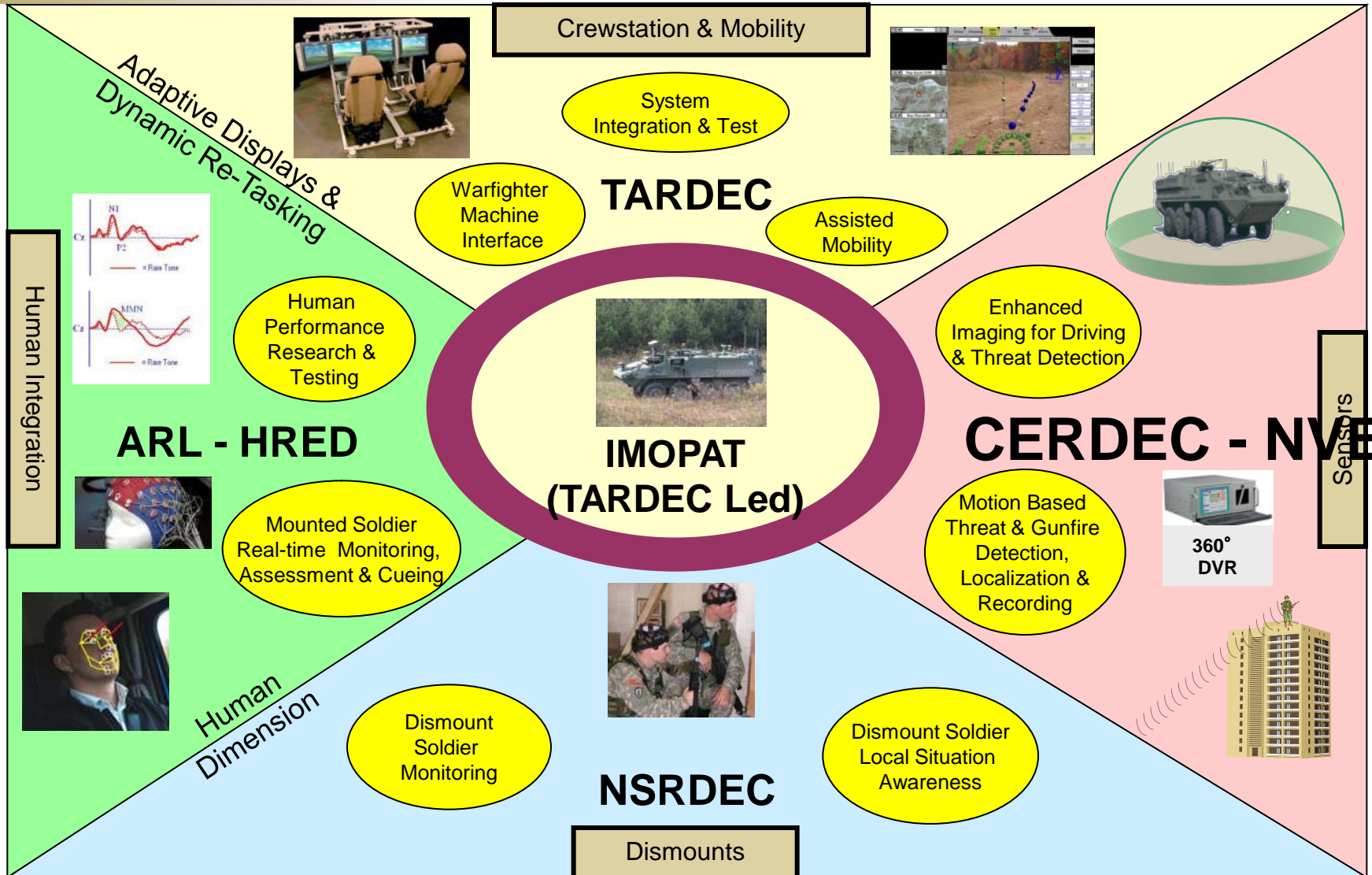
Objective:

Through the TARDEC led IMOPAT ATO that contains CERDEC-NVESD, ARL-HRED, and NSRDEC as joint partners, the ATO will mature visual sensor suites, human integration, and assisted mobility technologies in three phases of evolution:

- Baseline: Establish initial indirect vision driving (IVD) and 360 degree local situational awareness (LSA) capabilities.
- Enhanced: Increase IVD and LSA capabilities.
- Advanced: Integrated state of the art IVD and LSA system providing a "secure mobility capability".

Activity	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
GCV Milestones				
Prime Contract Awarded	RFP Release	SSEB Award	Selected Contractors Design/Development	Competitive Subsystem Testing Award
August 2010 Demonstrator (360 Vision SA)				
Integrate 360 SA Sensors				
Integrate Commander WMI Software				
Upgrade Drive By Wire				
Upgrade Digital Video Architecture				
360 LSA Demo (Ft. Hood)				
Enhanced Experiment - Final 360 Vision SA and DVA				
Integrate Final 360 LSA Sensors				
Integrate Final DVA				
Integrate Final (GCV Version) Commander & Driver WMI SW				
Integrate HD-Cog Sensors*, DVR (if available)				
Conduct Experiment (Ft. Hood*)				
Capstone Engineering Evaluation Test (EET)				
Integrate Upgraded: WMI SW, 360 SA Sensors, HD-Cog Sensors/Algorithms, DVR				
Integrate Additional LSA Sensors (Acoustic Sensors, Enhanced CROWS, Commander's Gimbal, Virtual Pointer), OTM/MTI, OA, Dismount/Squad Leader Display				
Conduct EET (Ft. Hood**)				
Capstone (Ft. Hood*)				

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- Intelligent Ground Systems ATO Operational Concept Development
 - Op Orders: Secure building in urban environment utilizing manned and unmanned assets
 - Slide Show Description
 - Animation Video
 - Improved Mobility and Operational Performance through Autonomous Technologies (IMOPAT) ATO Technologies:
 - Electro-optic based indirect vision driving and local situational awareness
 - » Crewstations & warfighter machine interfaces
 - » Mobility aids
 - » Crew and squad local situational awareness
 - » Aided target and threat cueing
 - » Assisted slew to cue threat interrogation and response
 - » Digital video recording of 360 degree environment
 - » Unmanned vehicle situational awareness, control and handoff
 - » High Definition Cognition Elements – Not Illustrated
 - Safe Operations of Unmanned Systems for Reconnaissance in Complex Environments (SOURCE) ATO Technologies
 - Safe operation of unmanned ground vehicles in a complex urban environment
 - Small unmanned ground vehicle based building mapping
 - Show Video: [IGS ATO Operational Concept](#)

Key Features

- Adjustable seats, pedals, hand controllers, and display to fit a wide range of the population
- Four 17" display that meet FCS's requirements. Three displays for the driver (left side), one display for the commander (right side).
- 4 Warfighter Machine Interface (WMI) PCs (one for each display).
- Four Video Processing Unit (VPU) (one VPU for each display). The VPU's are capable of inputting four video inputs. Then overlaying the WMI and outputting the merged image to the display.



Figure: SCCS System Integration Lab (SIL). There is an identical SCCS in TARDEC's Crew Automation Testbed (CAT). The CAT is a M1126 ICV.

Commander Local Situational Awareness

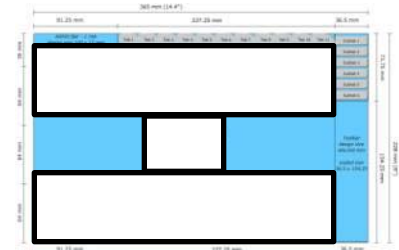
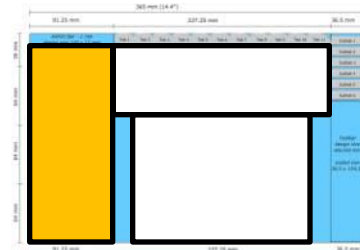
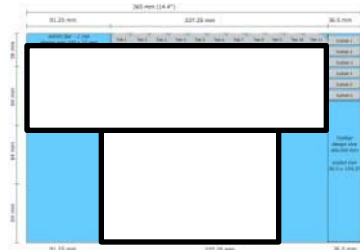
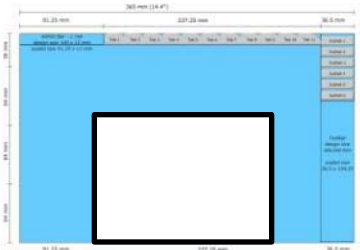
Condition 1

Condition 2

Condition 3

Condition 4

Design



Color Sensor View



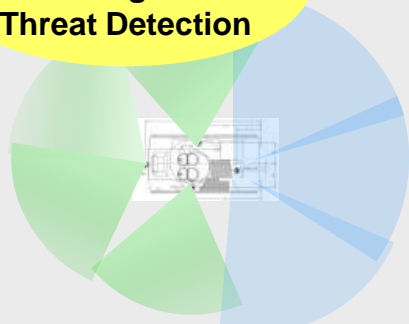
C4 design modification: crop banners, expand sensor view

Color view selected for experiment

- These reference documents were used to create IMOPAT Use Cases:
 - **IMOPAT Operational Concept document** – primary reference
 - IMOPAT ATO Charts
 - Role to (vehicle) position matrix
 - MGV Role White Paper
 - User Interface (UI) Spec List
 - FCS Target Audience Description
 - ARL FCS IMPRINT models
 - MGV UI Book
- After the reference materials were collected and studied, the IMOPAT Function/Task List and Roles were derived
- The Use Cases were created leveraging the function/task list and roles. A format was followed & change management was performed for each Use Case.
- 7 Use Case Types:
 - Mission Planning and Execution
 - Control Manned Vehicle
 - Command Vehicle
 - Local SA
 - Control Unmanned Vehicle
 - Communications
 - Enemy Engagement**

Closed Hatch Hemispherical Vision Integrated with Threat Cueing, Video Capture, and Slew to Cue Interrogation

Improved Driving and Threat Detection



High Frontal Resolution Closed Hatch 360 Vision



Sensors, System Processor, Controls and Displays



Target Handoff via Virtual Pointer



Virtual Pointer in Weapon Sight for target handoff between SUGV and Dismounts
SUGV with SWIR Zoom

Threat Cueing & Image Capture

Acoustic Gunfire Detection

Improved SA and operator workload reduction



360° DVR with tagging



Motion Based Cueing for Pop Up/Close-In Target Detection

Slew to Cue via High Resolution Imager (e.g. Enhanced RWS/CROWS)

Rapid Slew to Cue from 360 Vision to High Resolution Imager



WFOV Supports OTM Operations

WFOV Inset into 360° Vision With Touch Screen GUI

“Green” Laser for Non-Lethal Suppression



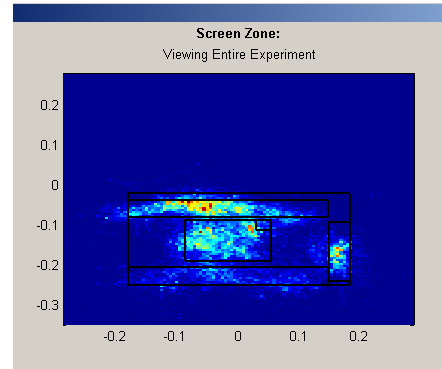
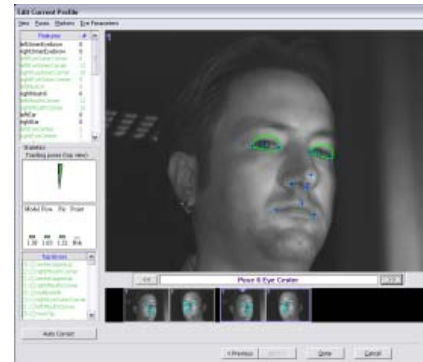
Commander's Gimbal w/Non-Lethal Suppression



Separate Stabilized Gimbal (automatic & manual modes)

Enabler for Improved Survivability and Lethality

- Indirect-vision-based intelligent manned and unmanned vehicle mobility
- Mode-switching for driving
- Soldier-machine interface design to enable local area security
- Cueing for crew task management for local area security and vehicle mobility
- Soldier monitoring/state-based advanced crewstation design for enhanced Soldier performance.



HD-Cog Objective

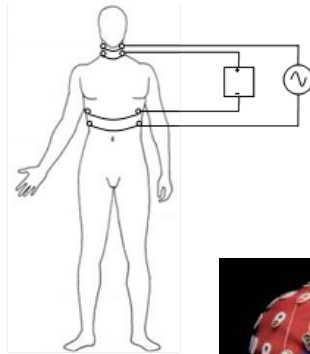
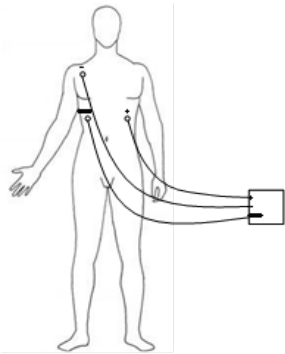
To integrate “high definition” assessments of Soldier cognitive function into neuroergonomically-designed controls and displays

Focus on:

- Visual scanning
- Platform control
- Spatial cognition
- Decision making

Develop Neuroergonomically-designed Guidelines for:

- Sensor & DAQ Infrastructure
- Signal Processing & Cognitive Assessment
- Real-time Techniques to Enhance Soldier-System Performance



Predictive Model of Spatial Cognition

Operationally-relevant Cognitive Metrics

Problem: Dismounting infantry “ride blind” to the state of the battlespace, unable to update their dynamic location to prepare for efficient operations.

Purpose: Perform human subjects research and provide data to guide down-selection of form factors and organizational principles to enhance Soldier rapid development of spatial awareness immediately prior to dismount.

Results/Products: Cognitive task analysis and research-based principles for form factor selection and visualizations to promote dismount SA.

Payoffs: Improved dismount orientation and navigation performance, improved survivability and enhanced mission effectiveness.



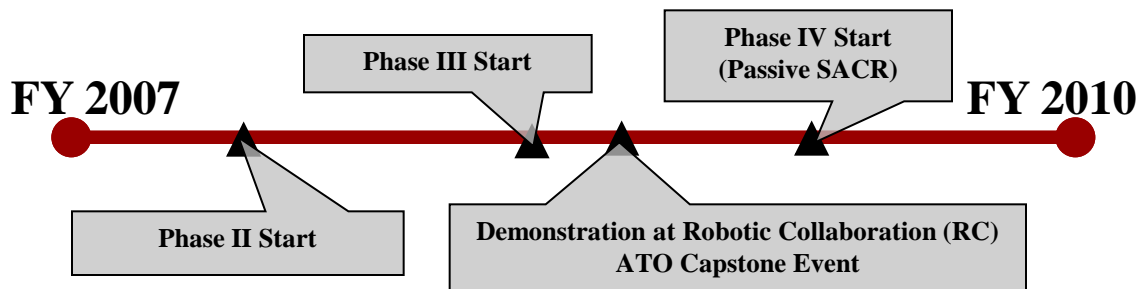
Enhance Soldier situational awareness by porting crew station data streams to dismounting Infantry.



Facilitate efficient and accurate orientation and movement to objectives, and mission success.



- Combines synchronized range data and image data to create a 3D virtual model of the world in real-time.
- Allows the operator to select an arbitrary “third-person” viewpoint such as bird’s eye, over the shoulder, etc.
- Compensates for latency using operator input and motion prediction to update the virtual model on-the-fly.
- Maintains a database of virtual “breadcrumbs” in the form of a path that allows an operator to distinguish between previously visited and unexplored areas.
- Current efforts are exploring usage of a passive stereo vision system instead of a laser range finder for geometrical information.





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