

Developing Science-Based Testing: *Characterizing the physical environment with enough detail to support test procedures*

Dr. Eric McDonald (DRI)

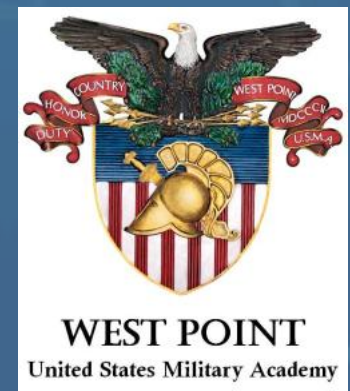
**Linda Spears (OSD Strategic Planning, Test Resource
Management Center)**

COL Steve Fleming PhD (US Military Academy)

Steven Bacon PG (DRI)



28th National Test and Evaluation Conference
March 12-15, 2012



POC: Dr. Eric McDonald
eric.mcdonald@dri.edu
775-673-7302

Presentation Outline

Generate awareness of science-based methods and strategies to identify and characterize critical natural environmental parameters that may impact development and testing of military equipment

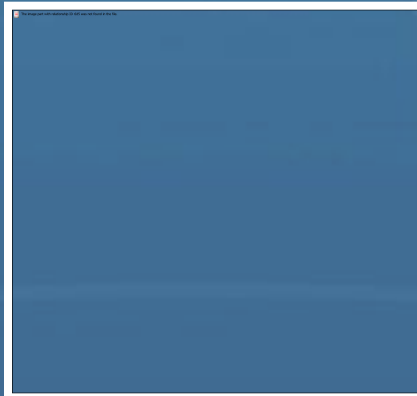
- Natural environment impacts to military equipment
- What we know about the environment – then and now
- How do we use what we know
- How can we make better use of what we know – Global Military Operating Environments – Terrain Analysis and Mapping



Natural Environment Impacts to Military Operations

- "Re-learning" Old Lessons?

- WWII – North Africa
- Iraq and Afghanistan
- Soil and dust affect military operations
- Weapon system now more complex



WEST POINT
United States Military Academy



Testing for the Effect of Dust?

- Standard chamber testing uses ground silica sand (silica flour)
 - Ground silica is abrasive, “clean”, and not reactive

Desert dust is “dirty” - abrasive and corrosive

- Includes reactive compounds: salts, carbonates, iron oxides, clays

Lessons Learned

- The properties of dust –
 - are well known in the scientific community
 - are critical to military operations
- But
 - limited use in the RDT&E community

Need:

- Identify & characterize the factors of the environment critical to operations
- Use the scientific knowledge of the natural environment during RDT&E

**Desert dust particles
coated with reactive
compounds**

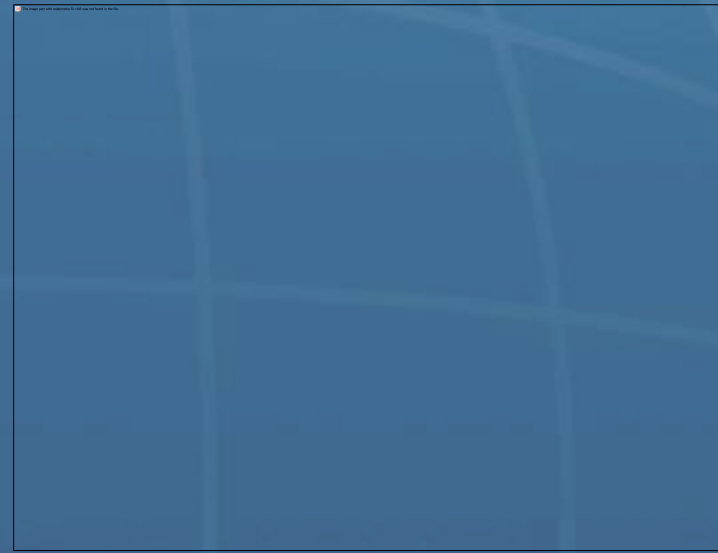


WEST POINT
United States Military Academy



Natural Environment Impacts on Individual Weapons

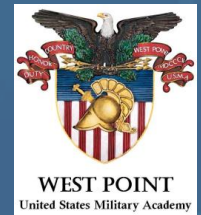
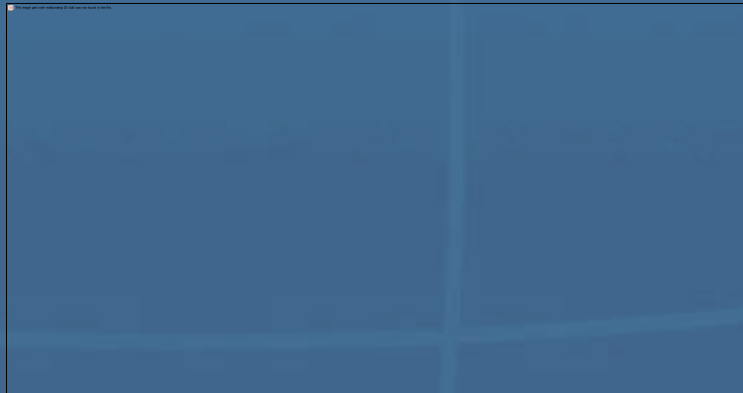
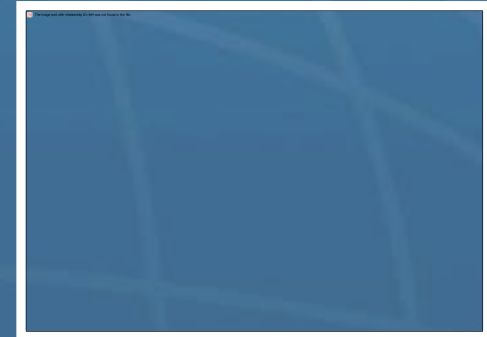
- Troops report multiple malfunctions of the M16 and M4
- Exposure to dust appears to be part of the problem
- DRI and USMA analysis shows jamming due to chemical reaction between dust and gun lubricants



Natural Environment Impacts on Aircraft and Vehicles

Desert dust impacts to

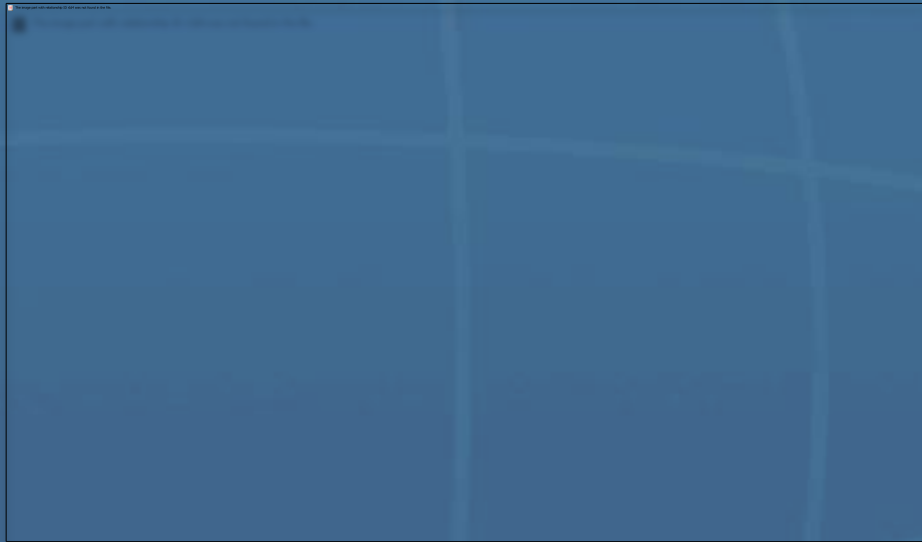
- Rotorcraft blades
- Avionics
- Visibility
- Engine life
- Weapon system malfunctions
- Electronic and physical functionality



What we know about the environment – then

DoD References and Regulations about the Natural Environment

- **Commonly predate 1990, often 1970**
- **Have limited environmental data**
- **Have little digital data**
- **Lacks geospatial reference**
- **Do not address impact on modern equipment**
- **Do not apply or adapt to high-tempo warfare**



Simple, black and white, clean, and on paper

What we know about the environment – now

Global Military Operating Environments and Combatant Commander's Areas of Responsibility



Complex, colorful, dirty, described digitally, and geospatial

How do we use what we know

A complex world - determining what and where to test - camouflage study*



*Science Terrain and Assessment, COE Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab, USA Natick Soldier RD&E Center, USA ATC, USA, RDECOM, presented at Camouflage Industry Days.

How do we use what we know

A complex world - determining what and where to test

Hierarchy of Environmental Elements for Locating Analogs - Camouflage study*



*Science Terrain and Assessment, COE Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab, USA Natick Soldier RD&E Center, USA ATC, USA, RDECOM, presented at Camouflage Industry Days.

How do we design test for diverse geographic areas?

Do our test facilities provide realistic analogs?

Testing



Strategic
Interest

- Widely variable temperature, humidity, soils, vegetation
- Highly complex and dynamic terrain; lack adequate terrain data
- Local climate (tactical) as well as regionally (operational)

How we can make better use of what we know

Army Research Office Project Global Military Operating Environments (GMOE):

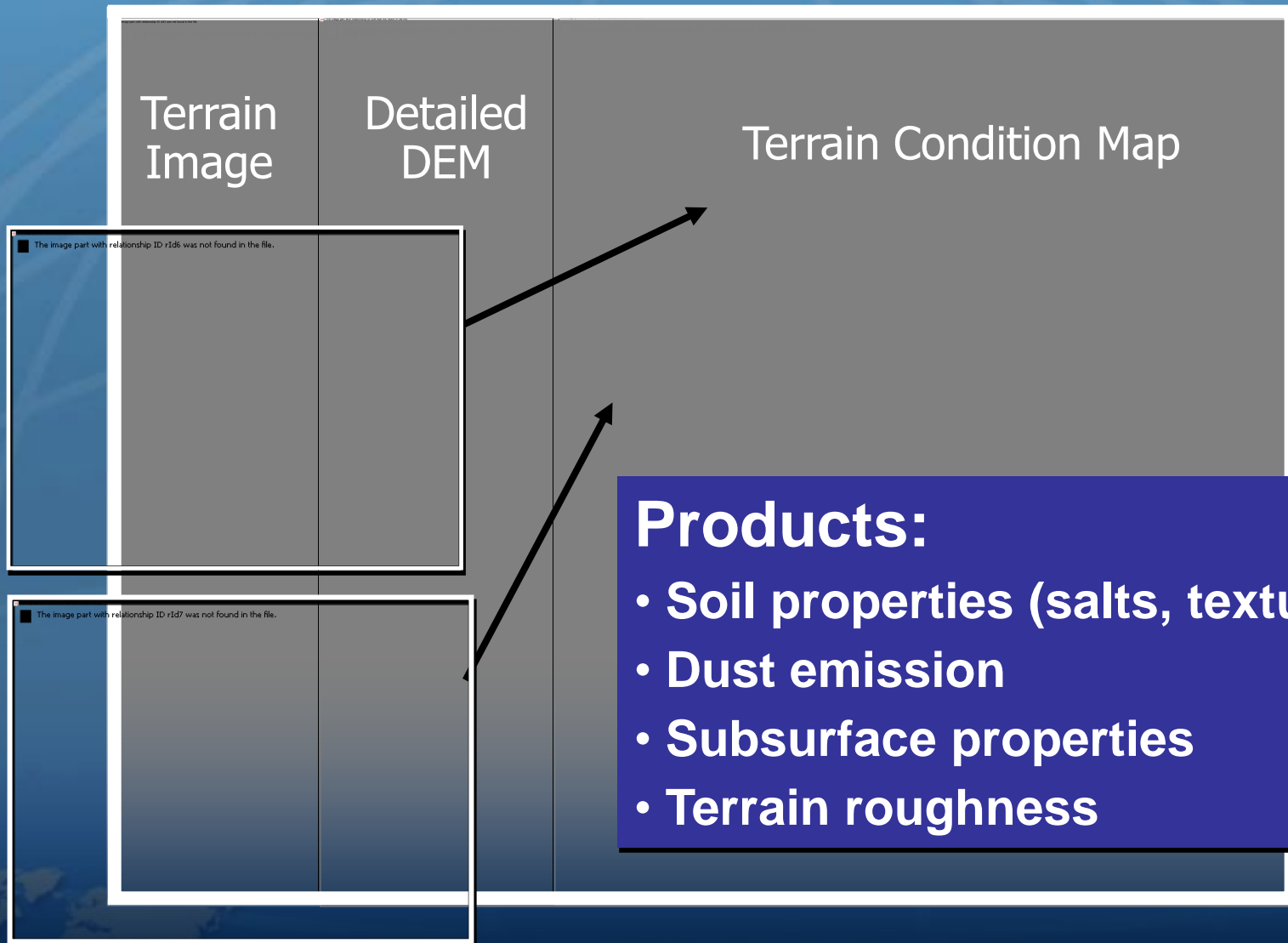
Project Objectives:

- Catalog key global terrain parameters likely to impact military equipment and operations
- Compare terrain of strategic areas of interest with test centers
- Analyze how the soil environment impacts military sensor technology, RF propagation, C-IED/C-mine
- Develop methods to rapidly characterize major global terrain settings
- Develop accessible global database of terrain and soil data



How we can make better use of what we know

GIS Based Rapid Terrain Mapping



How we can make better use of what we know

Digital Products: Catalog of Major Terrain Properties



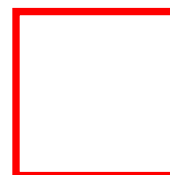
Geographic Landforms

Source of Salt-Rich Dust

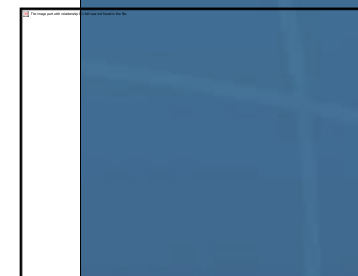
How we can make better use of what we know

Catalog of Analogs: Landforms – SW Asia to YPG

Common question: What terrain in the US is the best natural analog for SW Asia?



DRI Product: Terrain map of SW Asia



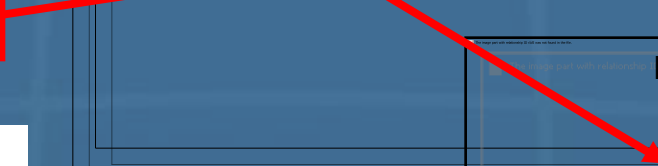
U.S. Army Photos



Catalog of Analogs: Global Desert Regions to YPG

What and where are the best analogs for testing?

Landform map of central region of Afghanistan



Mobility Test Course

Kabul

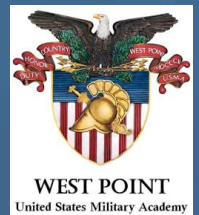
YPG

Using soil and geologic data to establish analogs between SW Asia and YPG

How we can make better use of what we know

Natural Environments Information on Military Operating and Test Areas:

- **Multiple Reports :
Accessible through:
DTIC (Distribution D)**
- **Tropics**
- **Temperate**
- **Cold region**
- **Deserts**



How we can make better use of what we know

Proposed Master Environmental Reference Sites (MERS)

- Comprehensive soil characterization
- Energy/mass balance monitoring
- On-line (in future)
- Location to test, validate sensor technology

Other sites:
Ft AP Hill (VA)
Ft Greely (AK)
Schofield Barracks (HI)

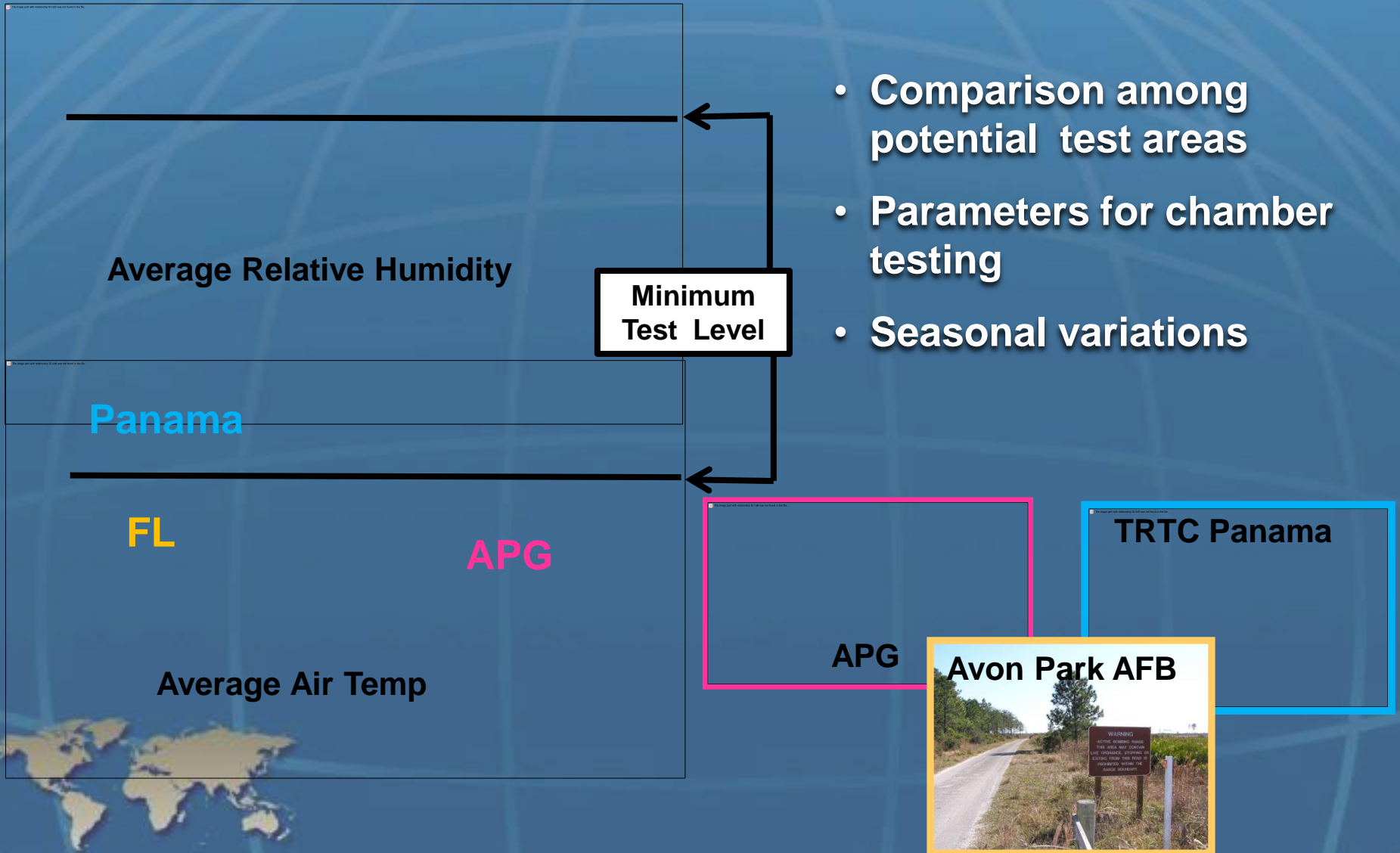


WEST POINT
United States Military Academy



How we can make better use of what we know

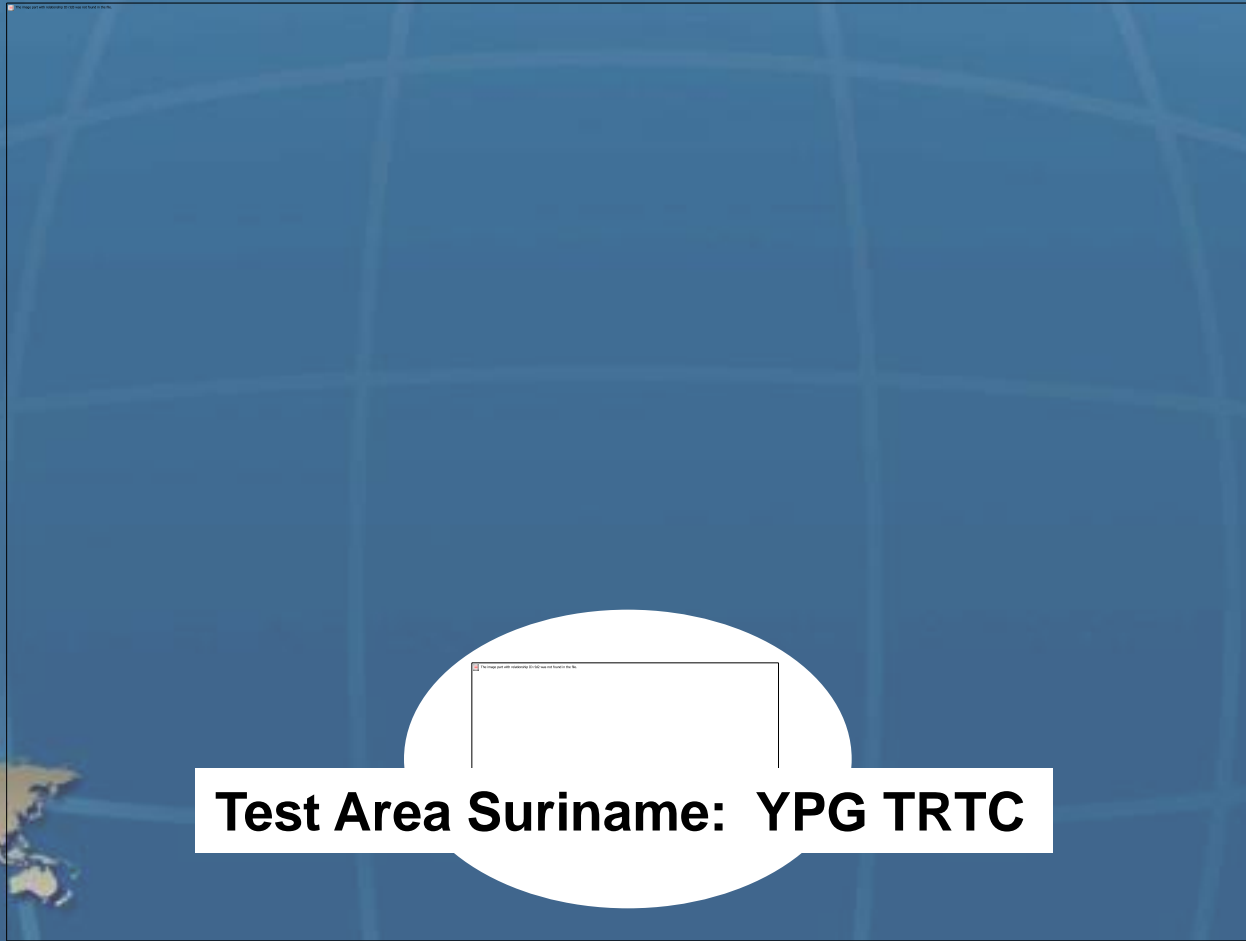
Climate Analysis for Test & Evaluation



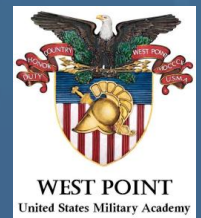
How we can make better use of what we know

Decision Support Model:

- Interactive map, image, and data format
- Developing on-line support network for PM and test community



Test Area Suriname: YPG TRTC



**Example of data output:
Interactive, dynamic, updated**

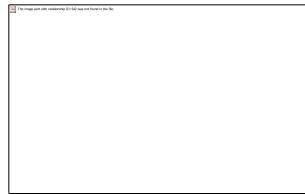
**360° rotation iPix
Imagery**

The screenshot displays the iPIX GeoView interface. The main window is split into three sections: a large 360-degree panoramic view of a dirt path through a dense forest, a smaller map view on the right showing a trail with four soil site markers labeled S24, S25, S26, and S36, and a data panel at the bottom. The data panel provides the following information:

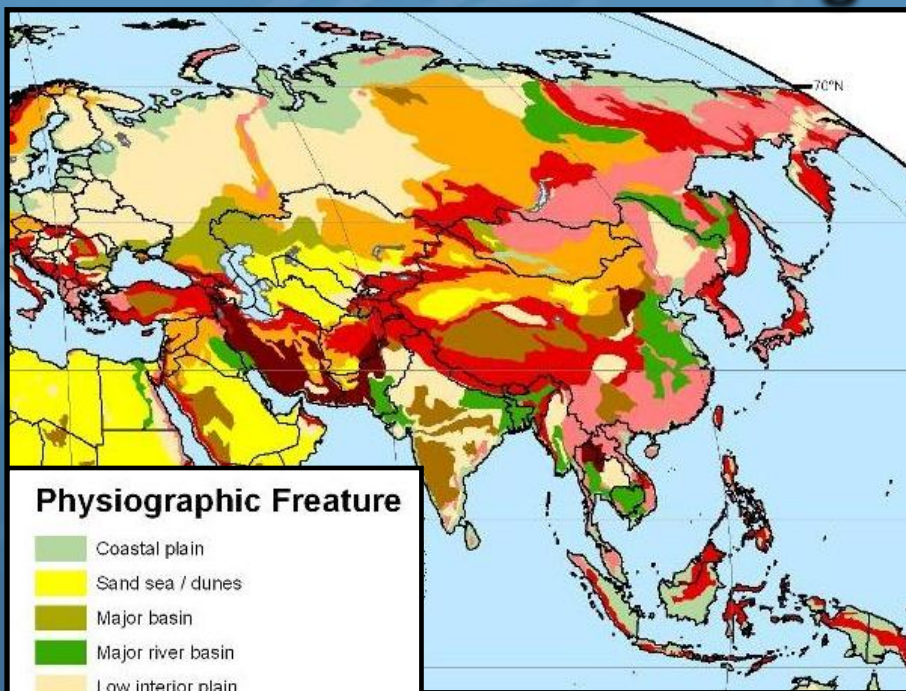
View		
Heading	133.6080	DEG
Elevation Angle	-1.9192	DEG
Position		
Altitude	0.00	MSL
Camera Height	5' 11"	
Latitude	04 59' 05.00"	DEG N
Longitude	54 53' 30.99"	DEG W

A text box in the bottom right corner of the software window reads: "Afobaka Test Site - SUR35-37: Jungle Trail along interfluve after mudhole (soil site SUR37 paired with SUR35)".

Geotechnical data



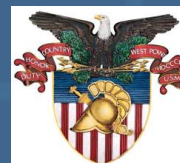
Concluding Remarks: Future Areas of Strategic Interest.....



Physiographic Feature

- Coastal plain
- Sand sea / dunes
- Major basin
- Major river basin
- Low interior plain
- High interior plain
- Plateau
- Basin and range
- Low relief mountains
- High relief mountains
- Continental ice

- What are the effects of environmental and terrain conditions on current or future military equipment.
- Need to ID and incorporate military operating environment data into Test & Evaluation strategies
- Tools exist to link science-based knowledge of global terrain with developing of effective Test and Evaluation procedures



WEST POINT
United States Military Academy

