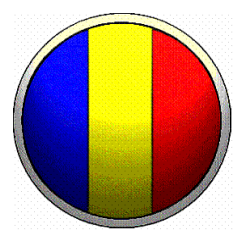


Robotic and Autonomous Systems Strategy

Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC)



**23 MAR 2017
MAJ Mike Dvorak
ARCIC Robotics Branch**



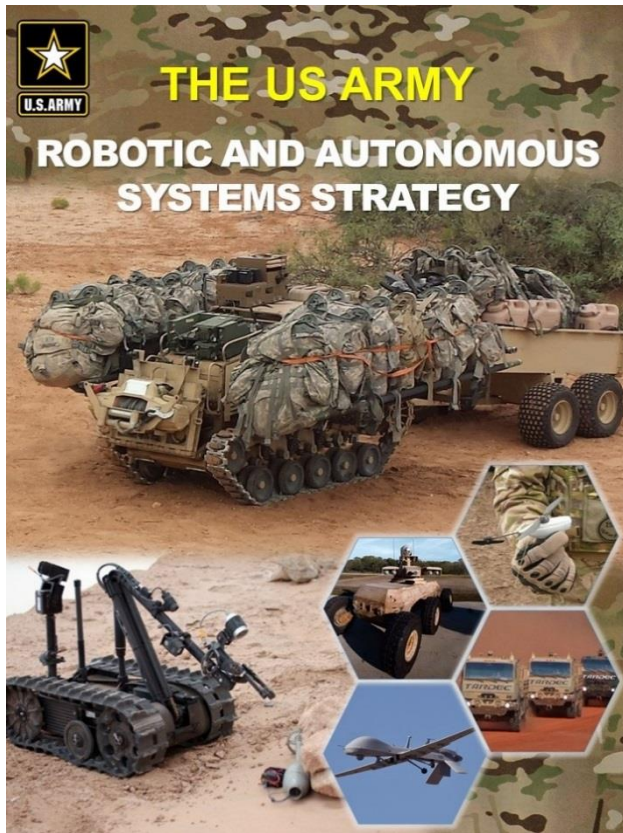
Agenda



- 1) Robotic and Autonomous Systems
Strategy Overview**
- 2) Robotic Wingman**
- 3) Small UAS**
- 4) Common Operating Environment**



Robotic and Autonomous Systems Strategy



Objective Capabilities: Over the next 25 years, RAS supports the Army to:

1. Increase situational awareness
2. Lighten the Warfighters' physical and cognitive workloads
3. Sustain the force with improved distribution, throughput, and efficiency
4. Facilitate movement and maneuver
5. Protect the force

Endstate: Increase combat effectiveness of the future force and maintain overmatch against enemies.

Capability Objectives: Over the next 25 years, RAS supports the Army to:

- 1. Increase situational awareness
- 2. Lighten the Warfighters' physical and cognitive workloads
- 3. Sustain the force with improved distribution, throughput, and efficiency
- 4. Facilitate movement and maneuver
- 5. Protect the force



End state: Increase combat effectiveness of the future force and maintain overmatch against enemies.

Near-Term (2016-2020)

Mid-Term (2021-2030)

Far-Term (2031-2040)

Increase Situational Awareness:
Soldier Borne Sensor



Increase Situational Awareness: Swarming Unmanned Aircraft System



Increase Situational Awareness: Autonomous Recon Systems + Warrior Suit



Lighten Soldier Load:
Squad Multipurpose Equipment Transport



Lighten Soldier Load:
Exoskeleton



Improve Sustainment:
Autonomous Cargo Delivery Aircraft



Improve Sustainment:
Leader-Follower Semi-Automated Resupply



Improve Sustainment:
Fully-Automated Convoy Operations



Facilitate Maneuver:
Improved Unmanned Combat Vehicle



Facilitate Maneuver:
Husky Mounted Detection System / Light Flail



Facilitate Maneuver:
Unmanned Combat Vehicles and Advanced Payloads



The RAS Strategy is located at:
http://www.arcic.army.mil/app_Documents/RAS_Strategy.pdf

Protect the Force:
Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED)



The RAS Strategy prioritizes investments over time, enabling the Army to maintain overmatch and win in a complex world.





Robotic Wingman



Robotic Wingman Draft Plan



**S&T
development phase**

Robotic Wingman (2016-2023)

- M113 or HMWWV
- Teleoperation technology+



**Program of
Record-1**

Semi-Autonomous Robotic Wingman (2023-2035)

- Existing combat vehicles used
- Increase in semi-autonomous capability:
 - Leader-Follower,
 - Waypoint Navigation,
 - Obstacle Detection/Avoidance



**Program of
Record-2**

Autonomous Robotic Wingman (2035-2045)

- Purpose built platform
- Fully autonomous navigation capability (teleoperated weapons)



Platform requirements/challenges: Autonomous off-road mobility, obstacle detection and avoidance

Lethal Payload requirements/challenges: external power, self-reload, switch ammo, greater ammo storage

Semi-autonomous weapons station to manage latency and delays



Abrams Lethality Enabler (ALE)



Augment Loader with UGV role



UAVs



Future Demo

UGVs



Demonstration:
What: Abrams Lethality Enabler Experiment
When: Summer 2017
Where: Fort Benning, GA
Why: Assessing augmentation of loader with UGV roles



Robotic Wingman - JCTD



S&T Demonstrator - TARDEC , ARDEC, ONR 30



← Phase 1: AUG '17 – Fort Benning

M113 Demonstrator (Phase 2)





Wingman Payload objectives/challenges



- Situational delay vs. latency (need semi-autonomy)
- Sensor field of view (few cameras vs. more eyes, Soldiers and buddy-teams)
- Data/target sharing (UxS, sensors, e.g. LRAS3)
- Network connection (local then global)



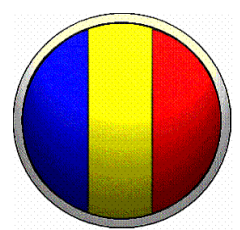
Wingman platform objectives/challenges



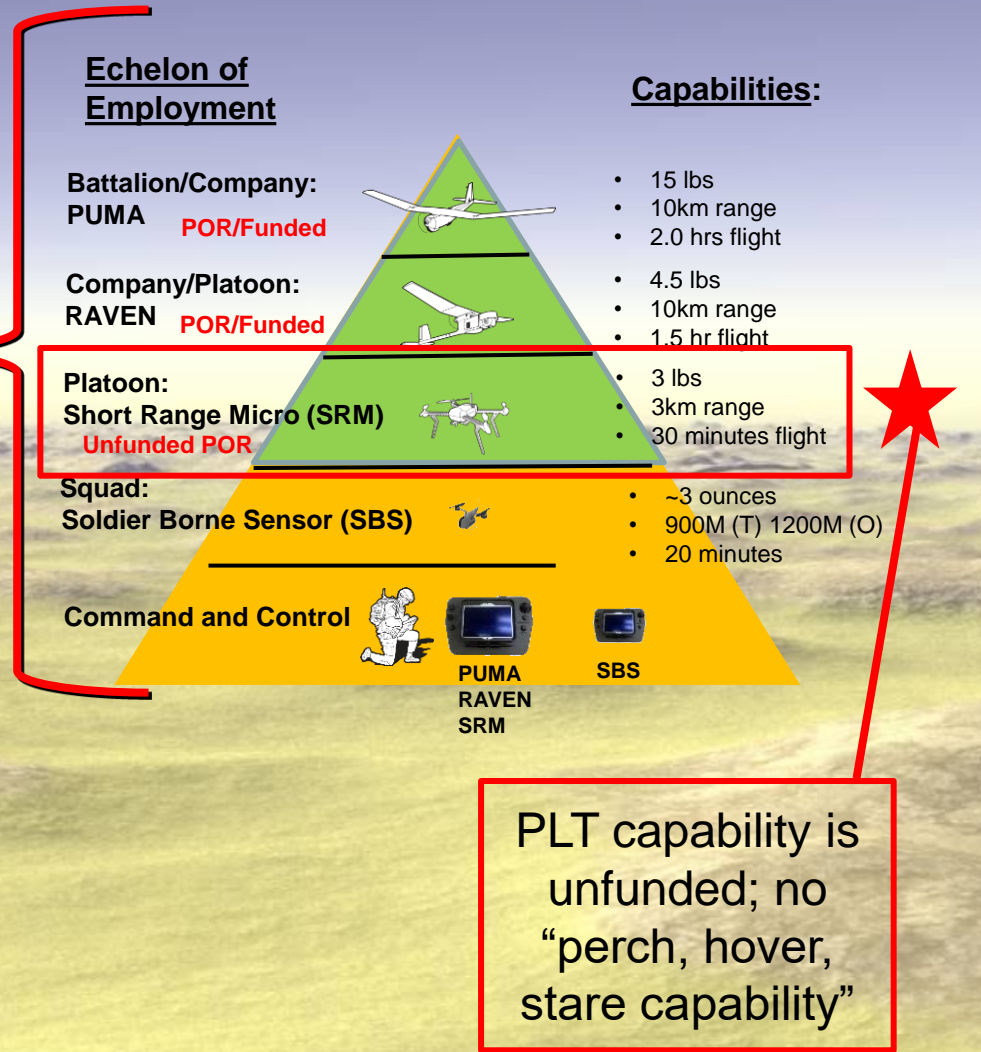
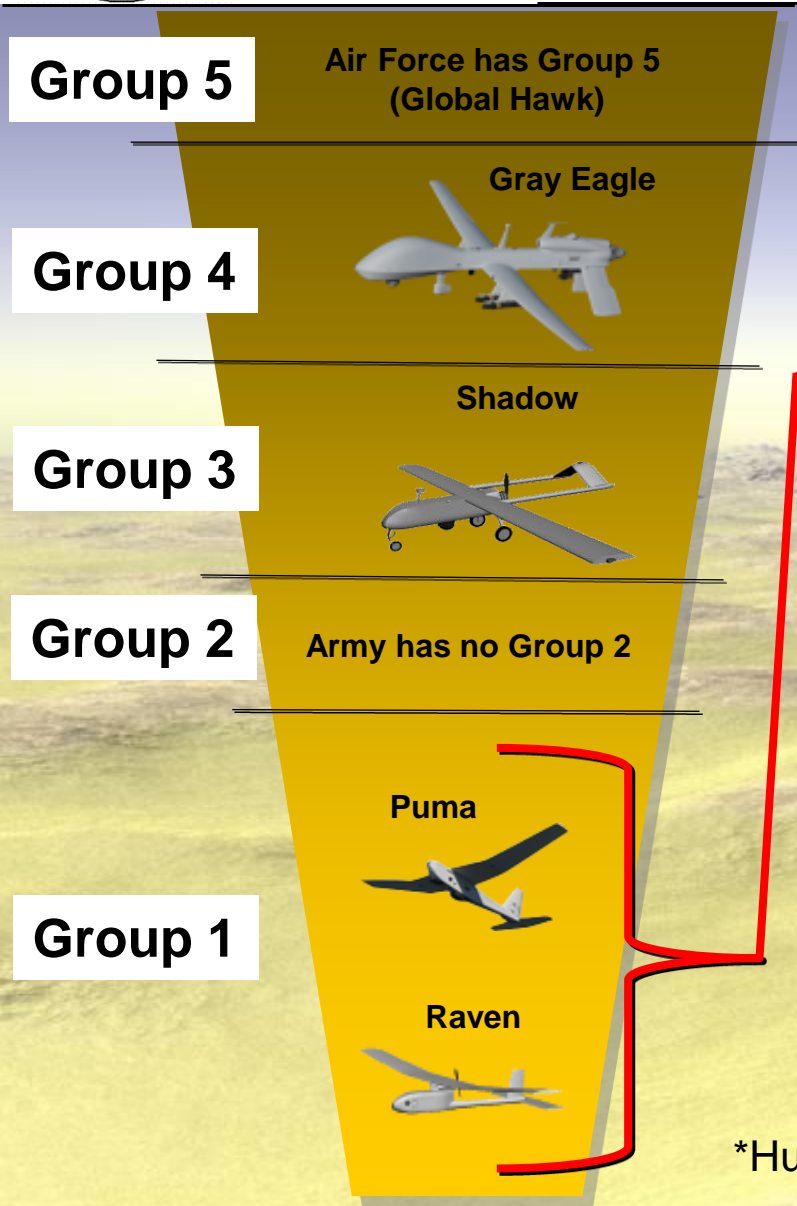
- Obstacle detection and avoidance; dynamic obstacles; dust, negative obstacles, water and brush/vegetation
- Haptic feedback, driver warnings, reverse-driving
- Dynamic operations; semi-autonomous capabilities
- Speed limited to control & sensors (20-25~ mph); stability control



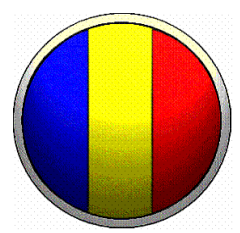
Small UAS



Army Unmanned Aircraft Systems



*Hunter UAS is getting divested



Small UAS

1) Current POR



Short-Range
Micro UAS

2) Air-Ground combo



Rooster by Roboteam



Pegasus by Robotic
Research

3) Tethered UAS



Tethered UAS by Sky
Sapience



What is a Common Operating Environment?



FROM:

- Single Purpose HW/SW



Comms



GPS/Location



Weather



Pictures



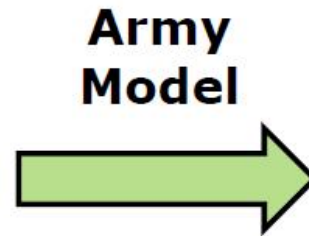
Sharing Data



Schedule



Maps



TO:

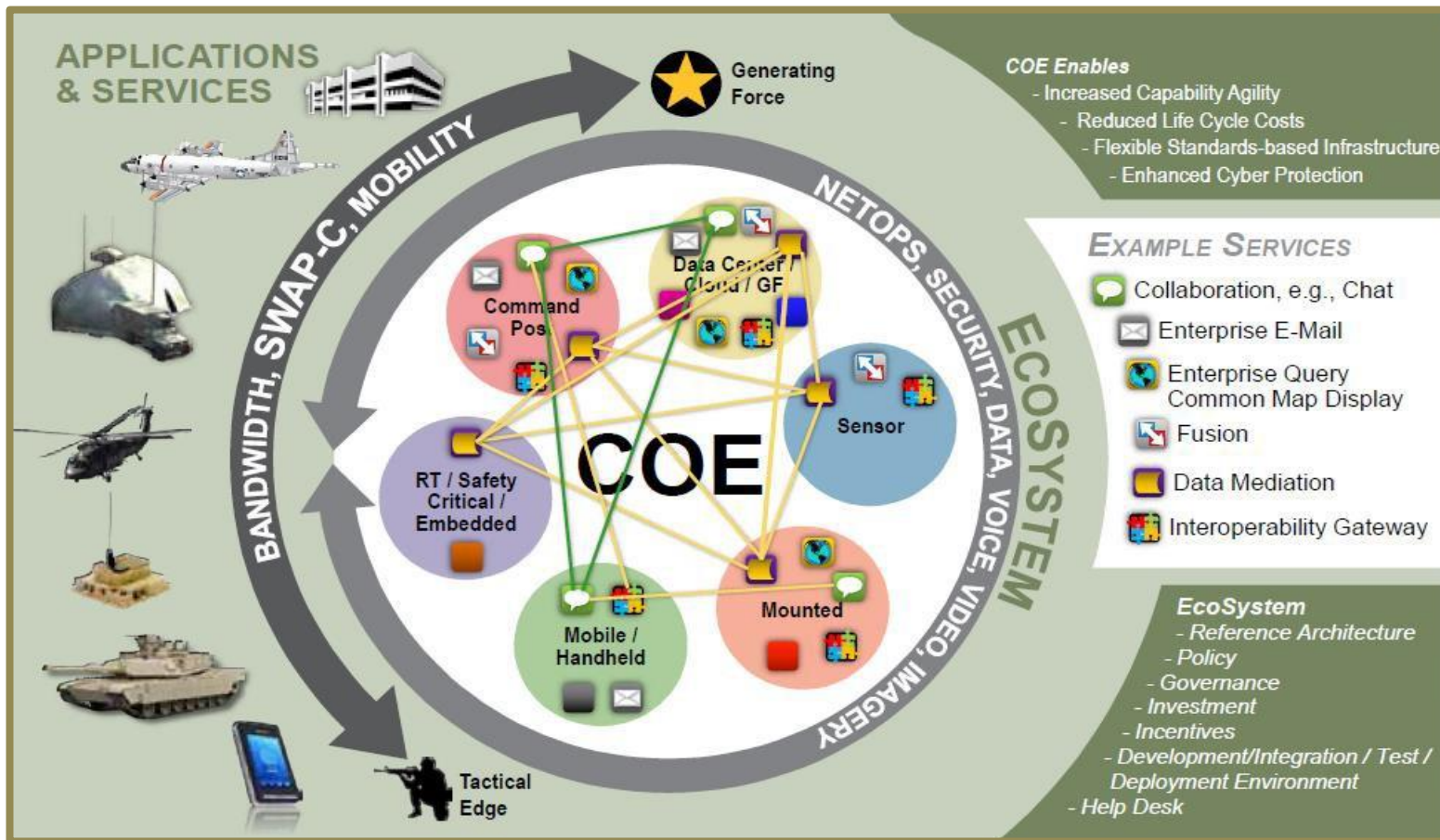
- A Rich Set of Warfighter Apps (e.g. Intel, Intel)
- Common Software Baseline
- Converged onto Common Suite of HW Devices



*COE standards converge hardware associated to currently stovepiped systems into a **common infrastructure**, allowing the Army to deliver warfighting capabilities as software apps, more rapidly. **Soldiers can work more efficiently.***

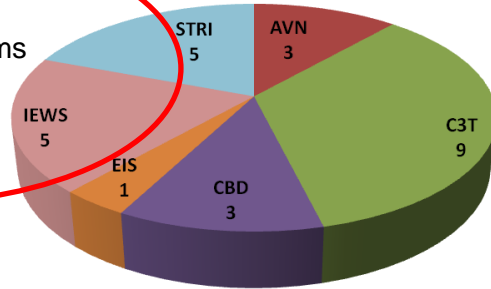


The Army's Common Operating Environment

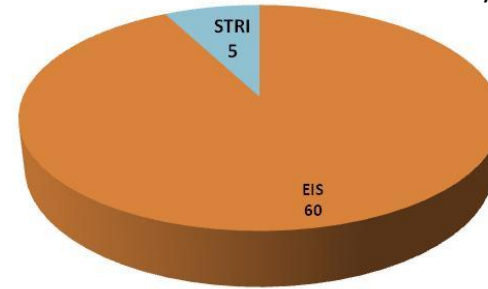


The Common Operating Environment is not a system or Program of Record (PoR), rather, COE technologies and standards bring stovepiped systems onto a common foundation to allow the Army to deliver warfighting capabilities as software applications.

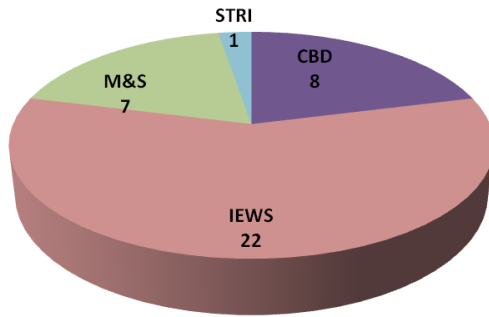
CP CE
26 Primary Systems



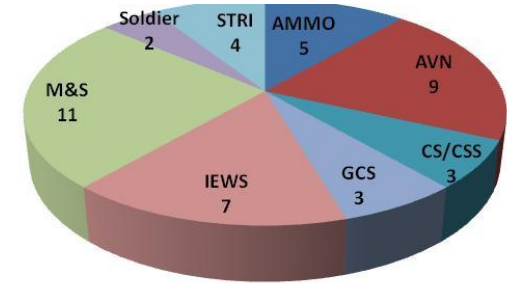
DC/C/GF
65 Primary Systems



Sensor
38 Primary Systems



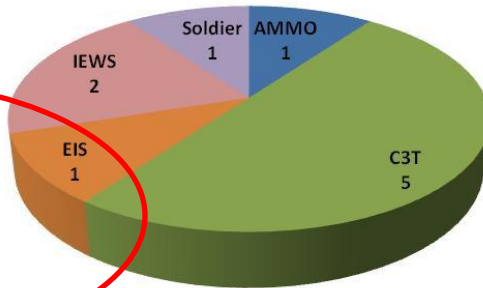
RTSCE
44 Primary Systems



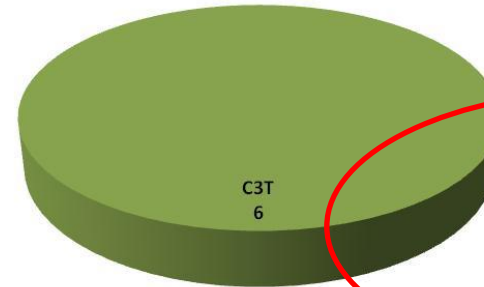
Relationships/Dependencies

- Schedules
- Interoperability
- Resourcing
- Services
- Performance

M/HH
10 Primary Systems
Focused on Mission
Command



Mounted
6 Primary Systems

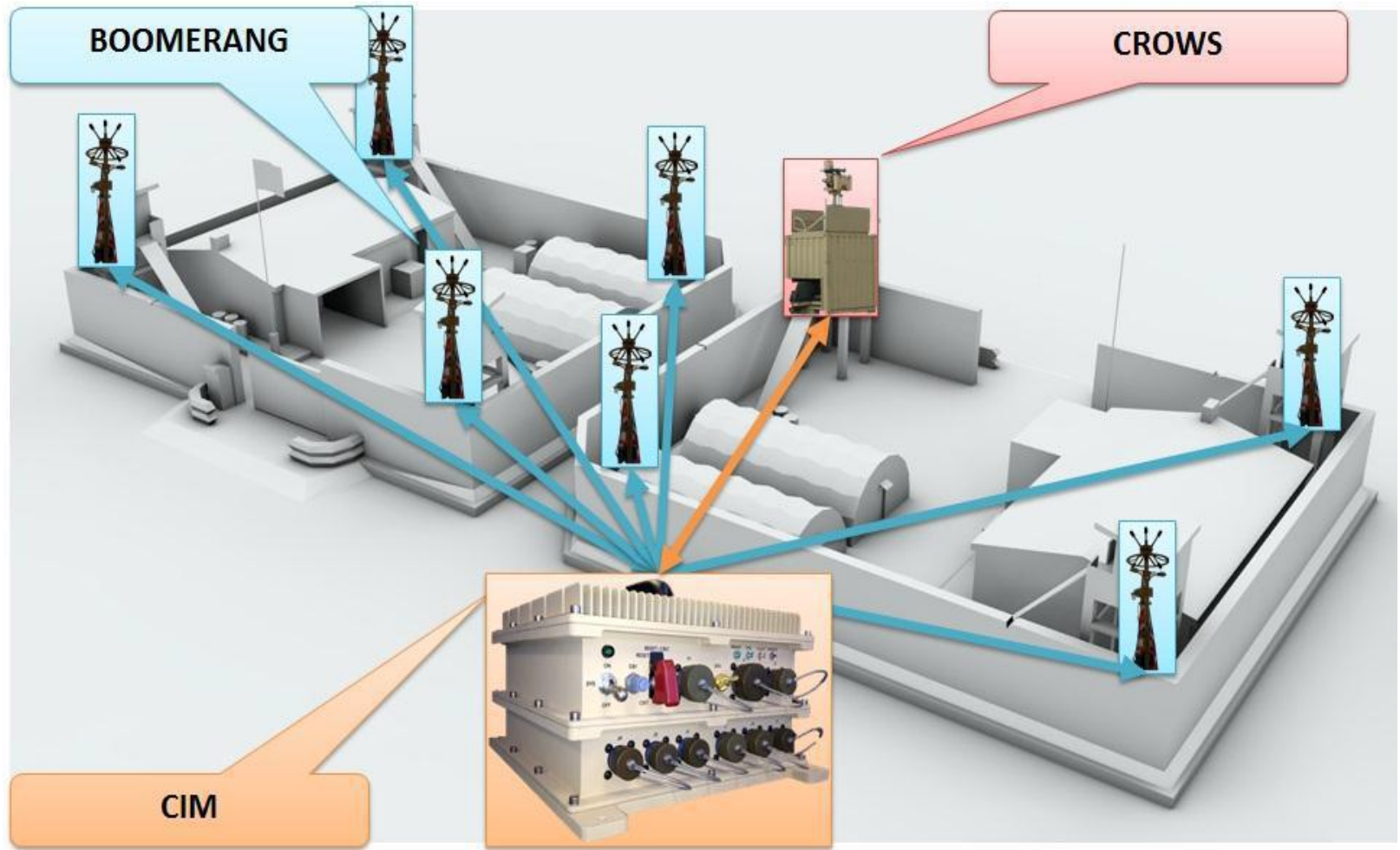


Data based on 28 August 2014 TAB Approved System Migration Binning List



Example capability under test: Flexible Fire Control System (F2CS)

- Focus Assessment Emphasis: F2CS capability to integrate with multiple sensors, and multiple remote weapons (BOOMERANG, CROWS, JACCS, SGS, RAID, CERBERUS)



Questions?