



Optimizing Future Soldier Systems through the Incorporation of Human Aspects into the Soldier as a System Domain using the Systems Modeling Language

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SOLDIER AS A SYSTEM



Problem: The U.S. Army has historically focused on the development and optimization of Soldier equipment, leading to integration challenges between Soldiers and their equipment.



It's not just about Soldier equipment. We must also understand and predict the performance of the **full system**, inclusive of the Soldier, his/her equipment, and the tasks he/she must perform.

Objectives: Create a principle-based Soldier architecture and framework to enable a **system level tradeoff analysis** of the Soldier as a System (SaaS) domain.

- Create the **foundation for design parameters** for the next generation of Soldier systems and subsystems, which considers the complete **Soldier as a System** with the full complement of equipment, the human performance capabilities, and the mission tasks.

Anticipated Outcomes:

- Increased efficiencies and optimized performance of the Soldier as a System.
- Enterprise approach across Soldier-Small Unit Science and Technology (S&T) efforts, combat developers, and acquisition communities.



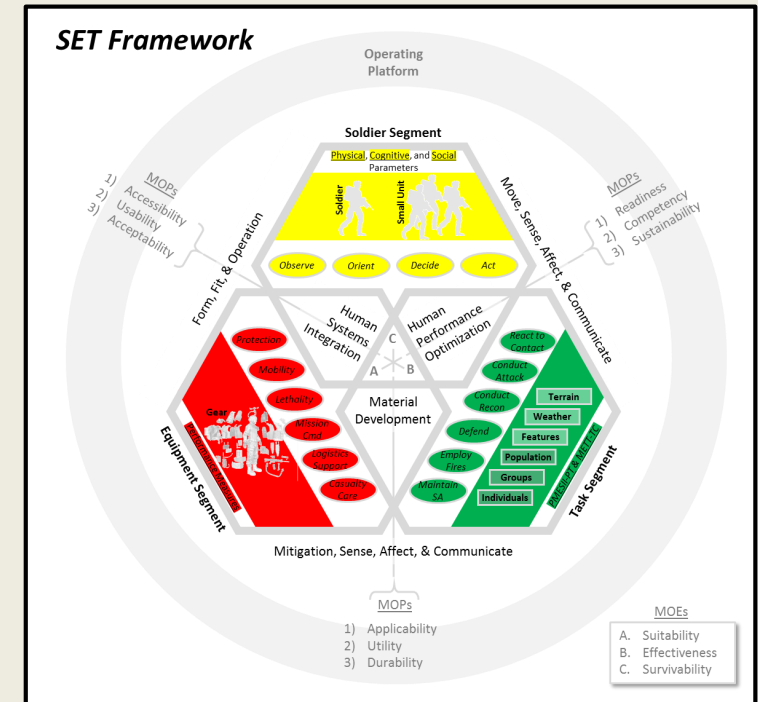
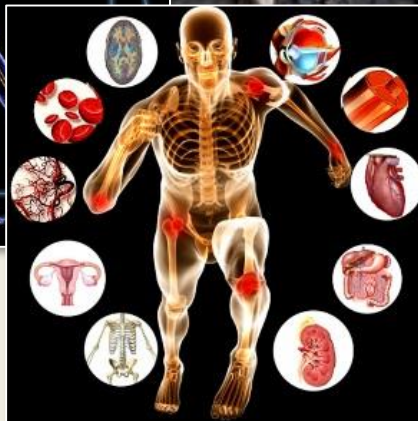
Purpose: Utilize Systems Engineering tools and processes to allow stakeholders across the Soldier Enterprise to manage the overwhelming complexity of the Soldier as a System domain.

Equipment



Task

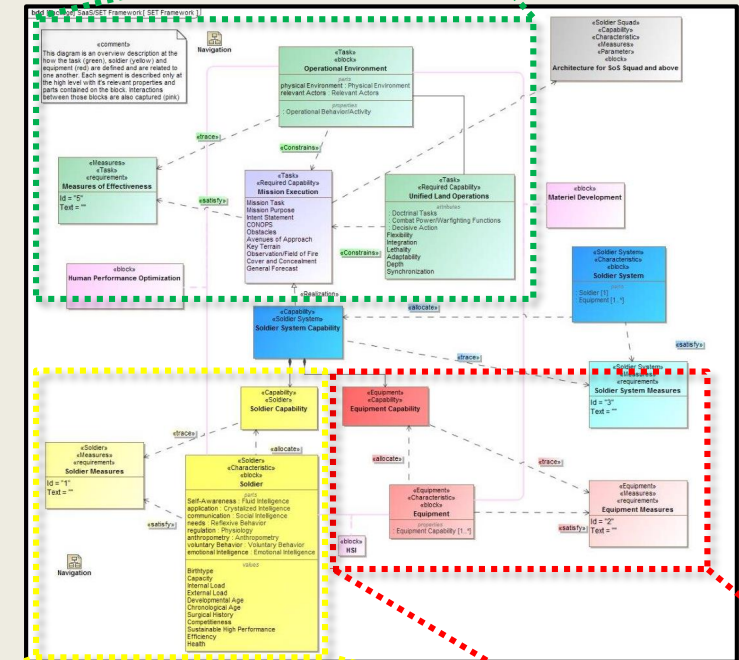
Soldier



Soldier System Engineering Architecture (SSEA) is integrating these tools and processes for the Soldier Enterprise.

Soldier as a System (SaaS) Reference Model:

- **Characterizes** the Soldier as a System **domain** in terms of the human dimension, the materiel solutions, and the operational environment (i.e., the Soldier, Equipment, Task [SET] framework).
- Formalizes the **definition** of the **SaaS** domain.
 - Elements of the Soldier, Equipment, and Task, along with their interactions and interrelationships.



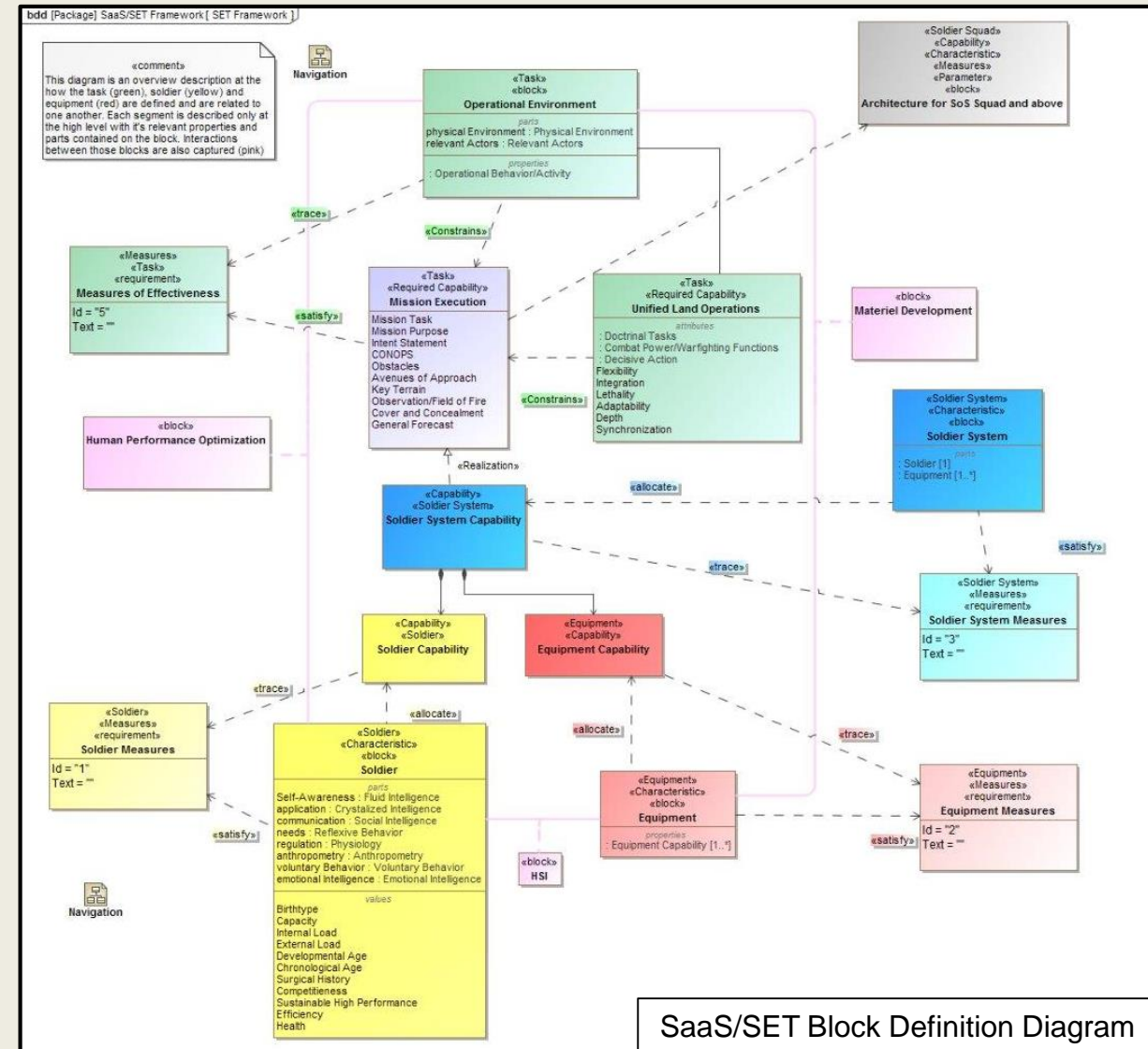
System Modeling Language (SysML):

- **Captures the system model and defines the boundaries** of the system space.
 - Enables decomposition of the SaaS domain and establishes a common vocabulary.
- Provides a **common underpinning for SSEA**, allowing **stakeholders** to further **understand** their piece of the SaaS domain and its impact points over the full system space.



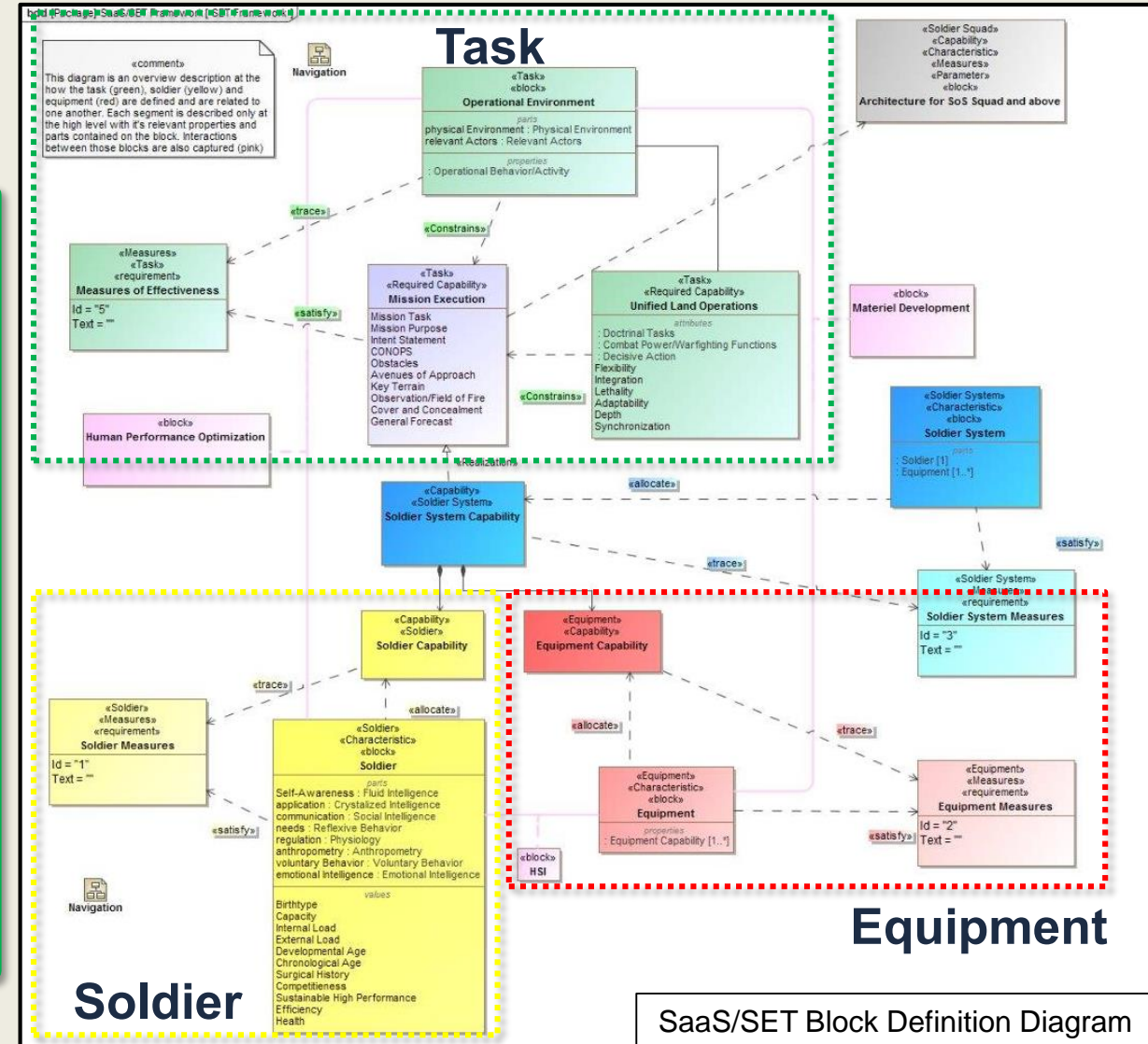
Purpose of the Model Structure:

- Define the domain/system space (SaaS) and boundaries.
- Serve as a central hub for the defined SaaS components and relationships.
 - Comprised of the Soldier system within an operational context.
 - Displays any interrelationships between the primary model components.

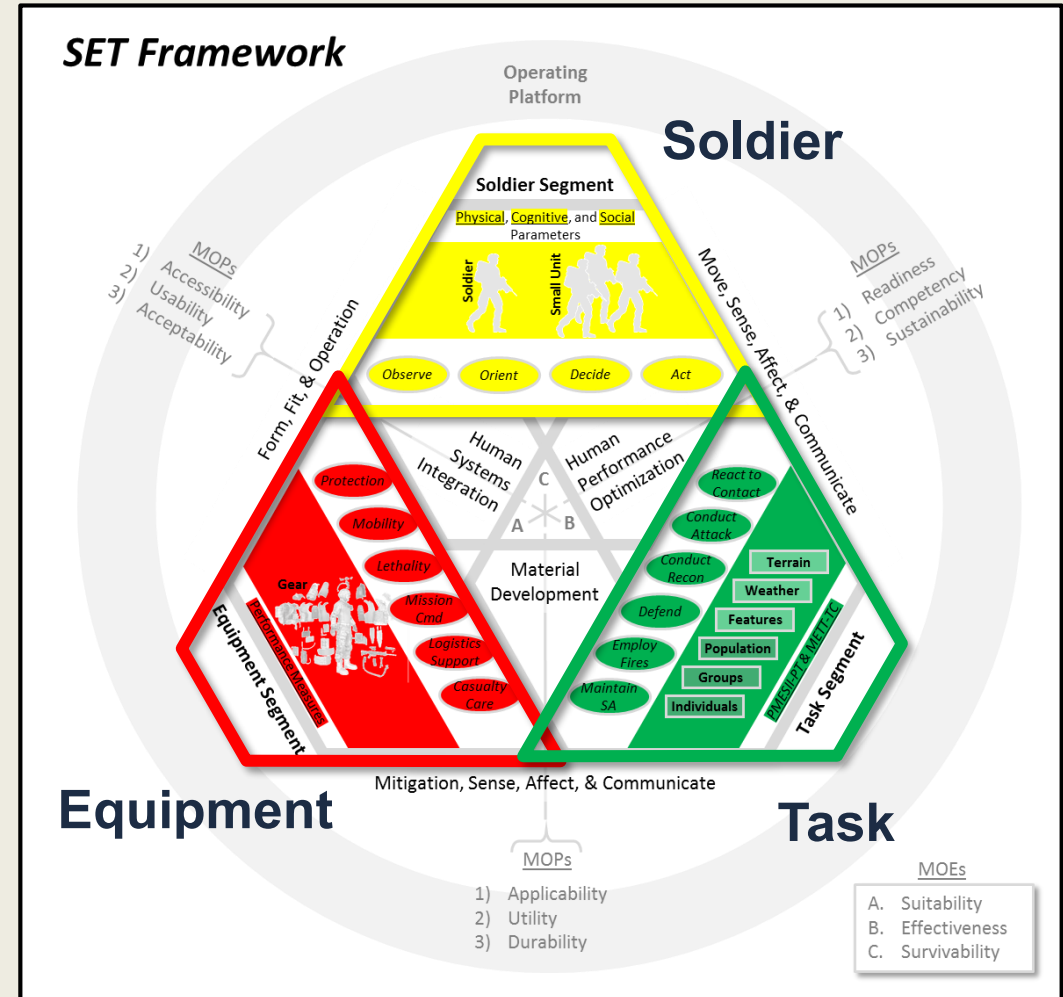


SaaS/SET Block Definition Diagram

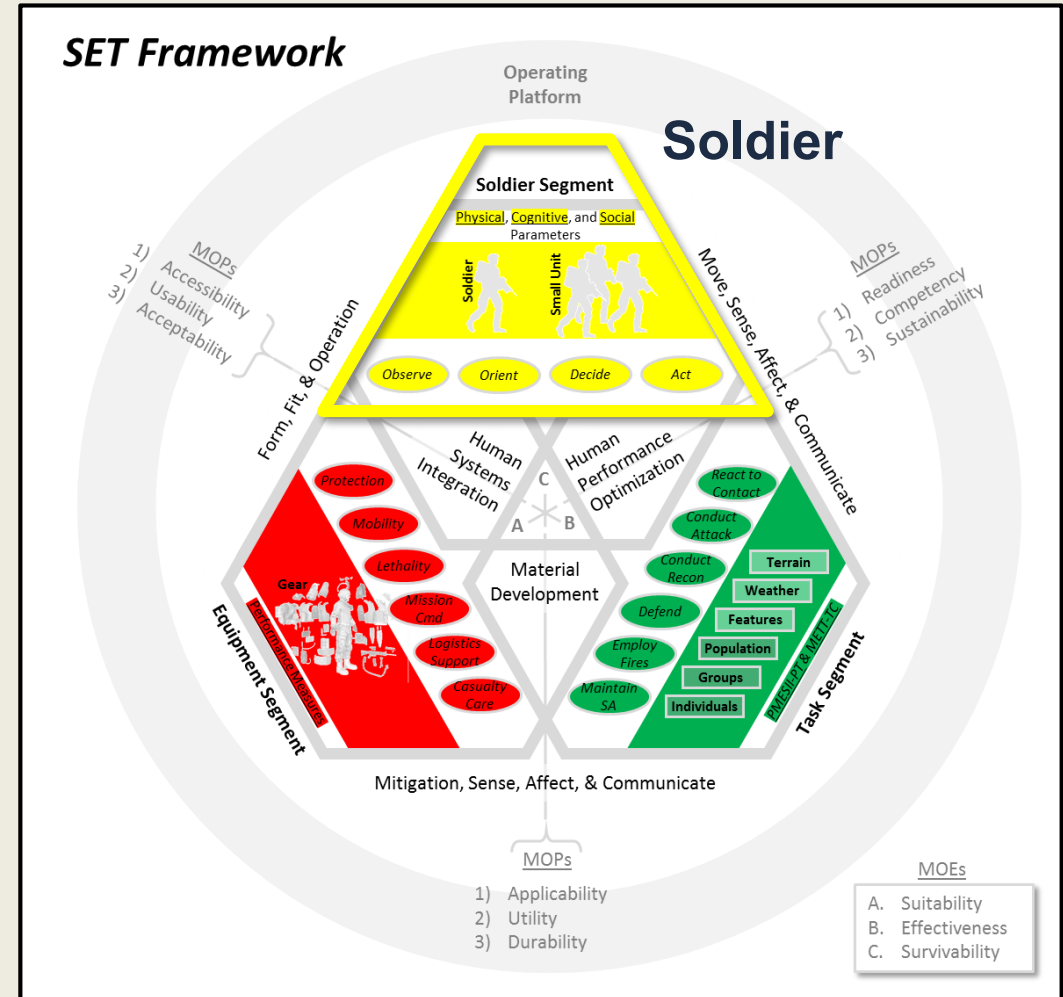
Scenario: Soldier engaging an enemy target.



Purpose: Define the elements and relationships contained within Soldier, Equipment, and Task (SET) segments of the Soldier as a System (SaaS) model.

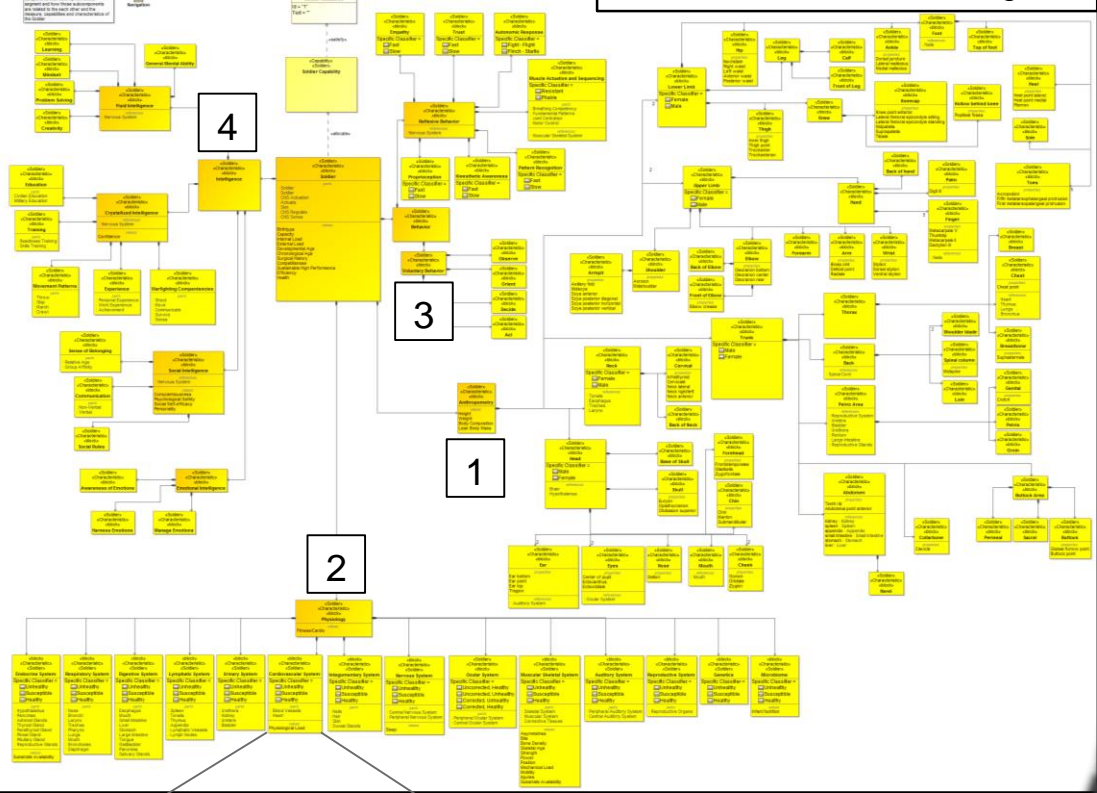


Purpose: Define the elements and relationships within the human dimension, which includes cognitive, physical, social, and emotional parameters to further characterize the Soldier.



SOLDIER AS A SYSTEM: SOLDIER SEGMENT OF THE MODEL

Soldier Block Definition Diagram



Four Main Components:

1. *Anthropometry – Physical structures of the human*
2. *Physiology – Internal regulatory systems of the human*
3. *Behavior – Voluntary (i.e., cognitively founded) and reflexive (i.e., “hard-wired”) behaviors*
4. *Intelligence – Fluid (i.e., creativity and learning), crystalized (i.e., prior skills and knowledge), social, and emotional intelligence*

Component Classifiers:

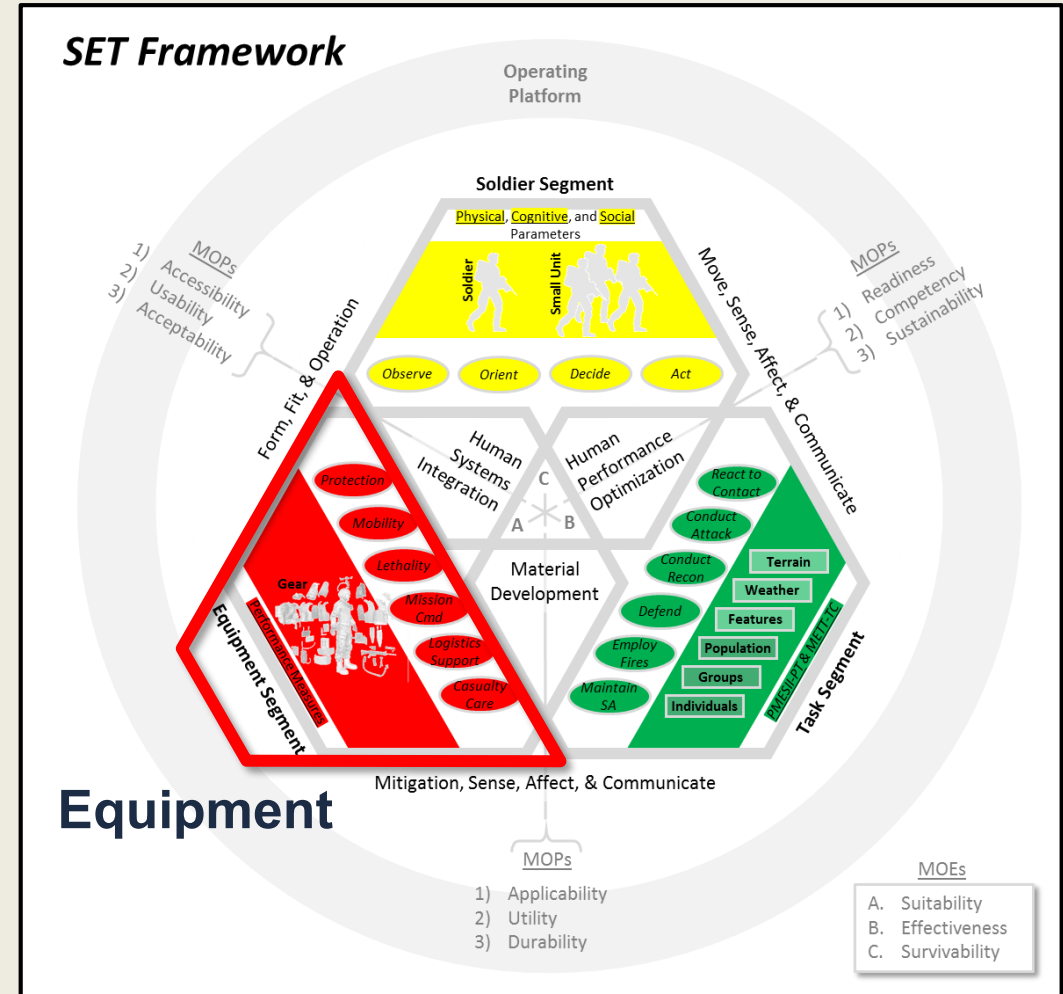
- *Size and shape*
- *Health state*
- *Response*
- *Creativity and learning*
- *Education and experiences*
- *Communication style*
- *Emotions*

Ports / Interactions (examples):

- *Shoulder / Support, Stabilize*
- *Hand / Support, Secure*
- *Finger / Control Magnitude, Actuate*
- *Eye / Signal Sense*
- *Body / Support, Secure, Attach*



Purpose: Define the elements and relationships within the material development dimension, including the type, form, and function of the equipment and how it relates back to its requirements.

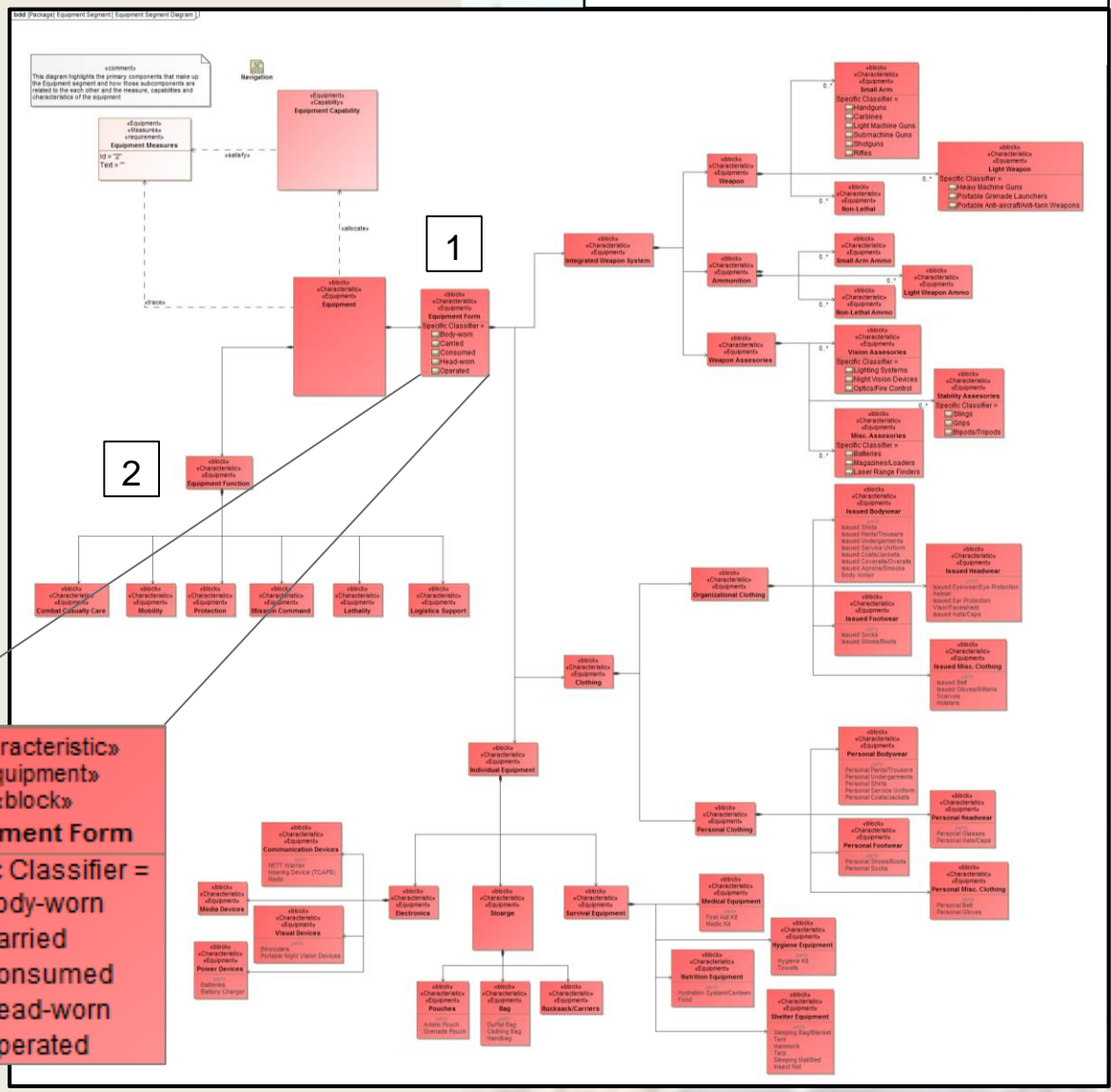


SOLDIER AS A SYSTEM: EQUIPMENT SEGMENT OF THE MODEL

Equipment Block Definition Diagram

Two Components:

- *Equipment Form* – Integrated weapon system, clothing, and individual equipment
- *Equipment Function* – Combat casualty care, mobility, protection, mission command, lethality, logistics support



Component Classifiers:

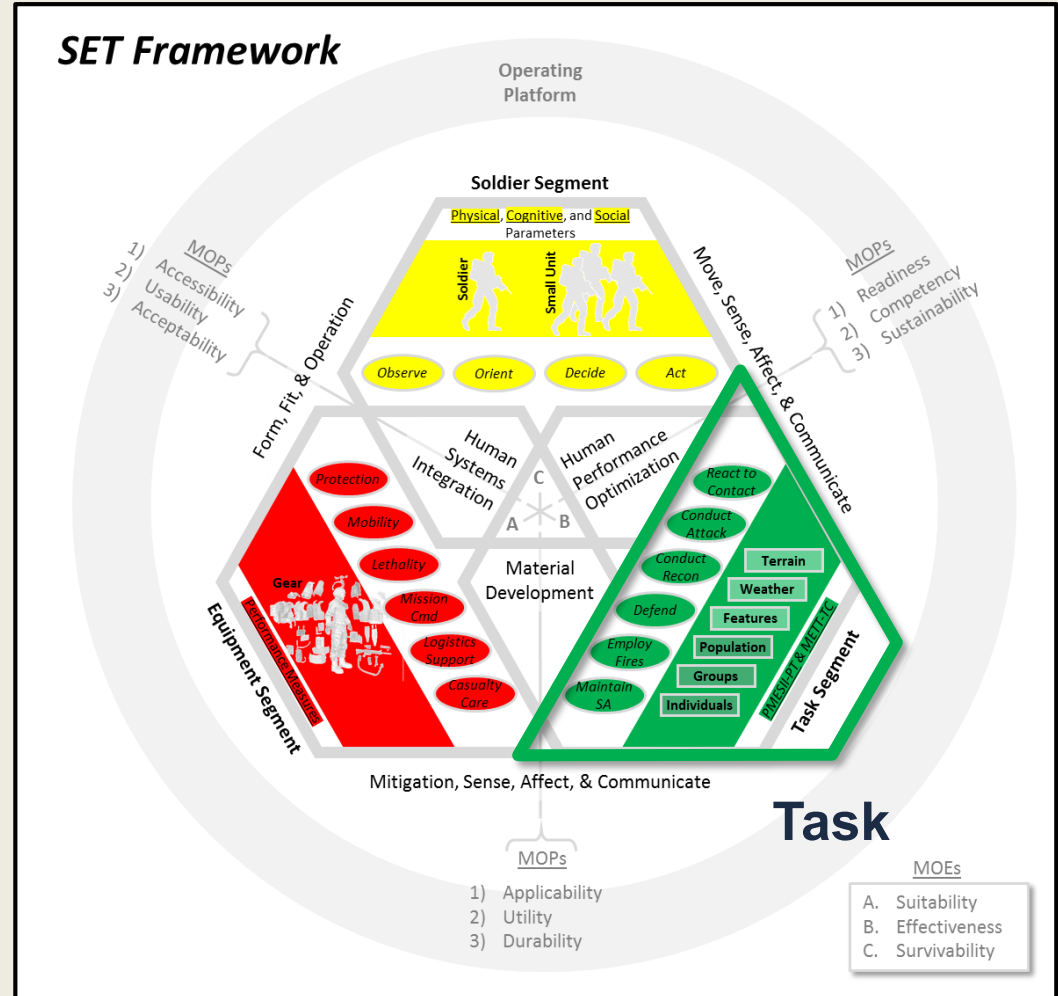
- *Forms of Equipment*
 - *Body-worn*
 - *Carried*
 - *Consumed*
 - *Head-worn*
 - *Operated*

Ports / Interactions (examples):

- *Buttstock / Support, Secure*
- *Improved Outer Tactical Vest / Support, Stop, Protect*
- *Rucksack / Provision, Store, Hold*
- *Close Combat Optic / Channel, Import, Allow*
- *Eye Protection / Control Magnitude, Regulate*

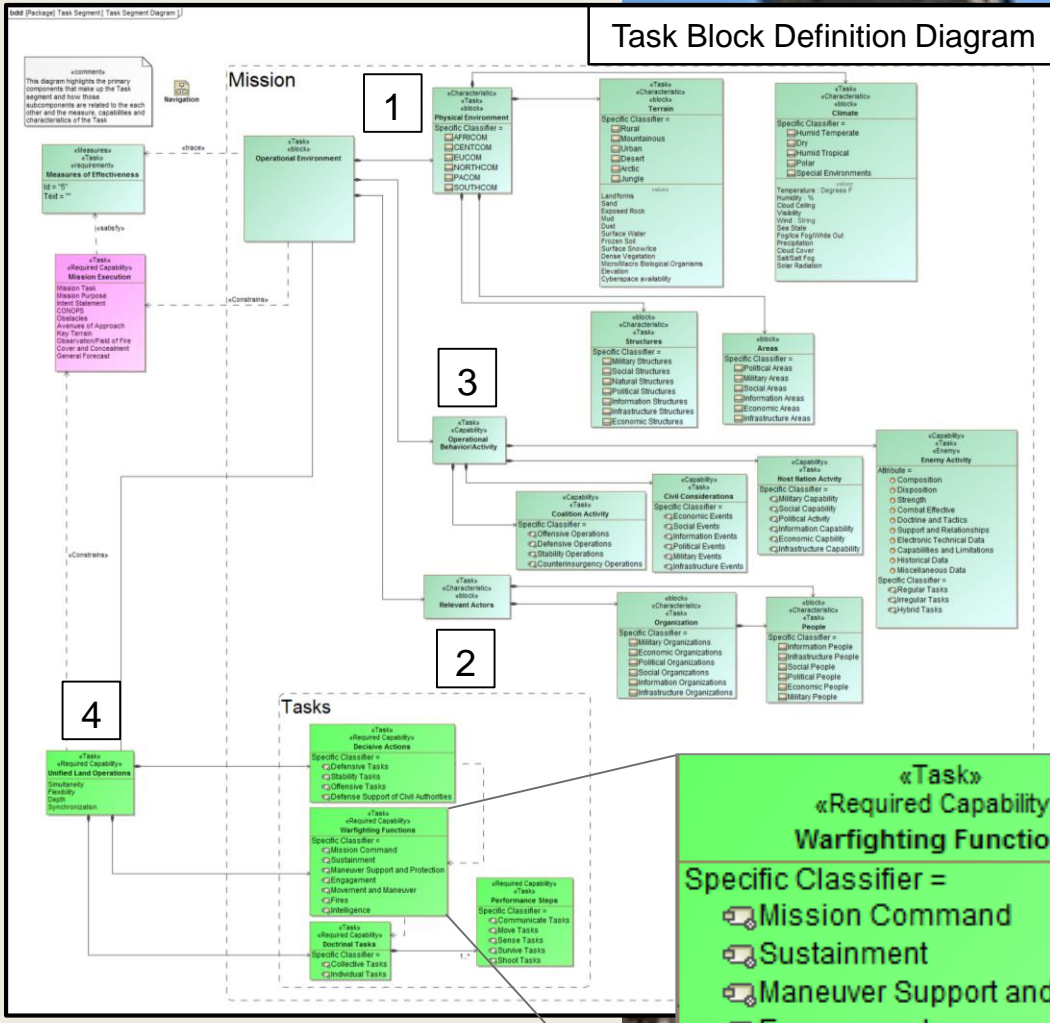


Purpose: Define the elements and relationships that the Soldier will encounter within a specific operational environment. This focuses primarily on doctrinal mission elements and parameters.



SOLDIER AS A SYSTEM: TASK SEGMENT OF THE MODEL

- Four Components:
1. *Physical Environment – Terrain, climate, structures (man-made or natural), and regional areas*
 2. *Relevant Actors – Organizations and people*
 3. *Operational Behavior and Activity – Coalition, host nation, and enemy activities, along with civil considerations*
 4. *Unified Land Operations – Characterizes decisive actions, warfighting functions, and doctrinal tasks*



«Task»
«Required Capability»
Warfighting Functions

Specific Classifier =

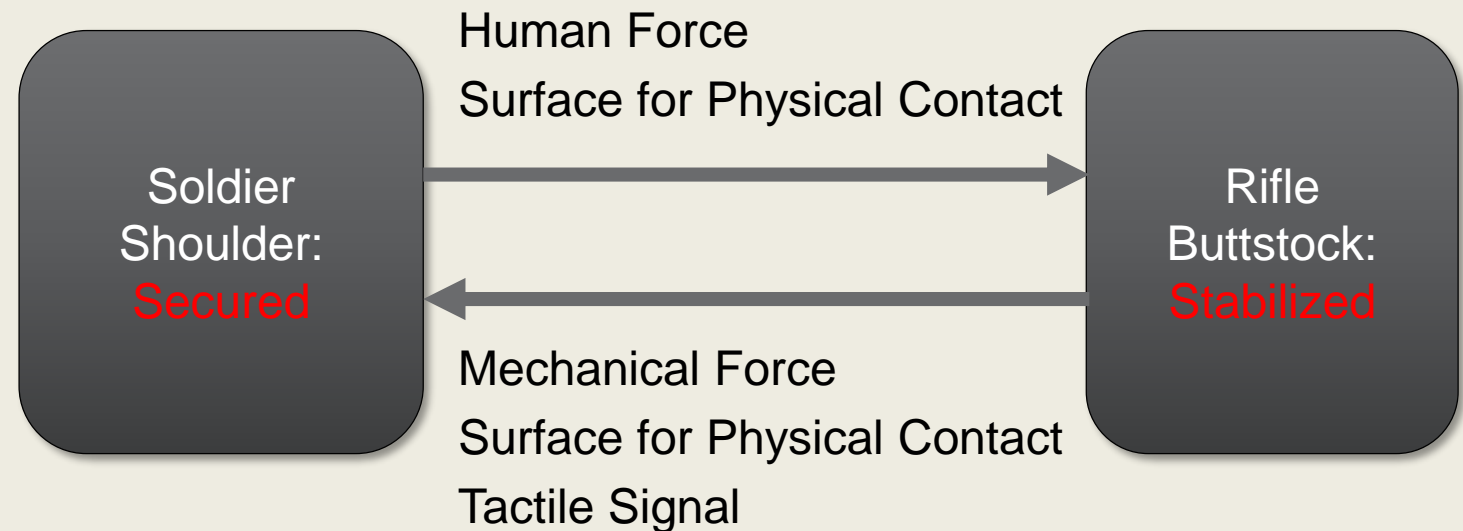
- ☞ Mission Command
- ☞ Sustainment
- ☞ Maneuver Support and Protection
- ☞ Engagement
- ☞ Movement and Maneuver
- ☞ Fires
- ☞ Intelligence

- Component Classifiers:
- *Types of:*
 - *Terrain and climate*
 - *Physical structures and areas*
 - *Groups and personnel*
 - *Operational variables (HAMO)*
 - *Operational activities*
 - *Threats and actions*
 - *Tasks and functions*



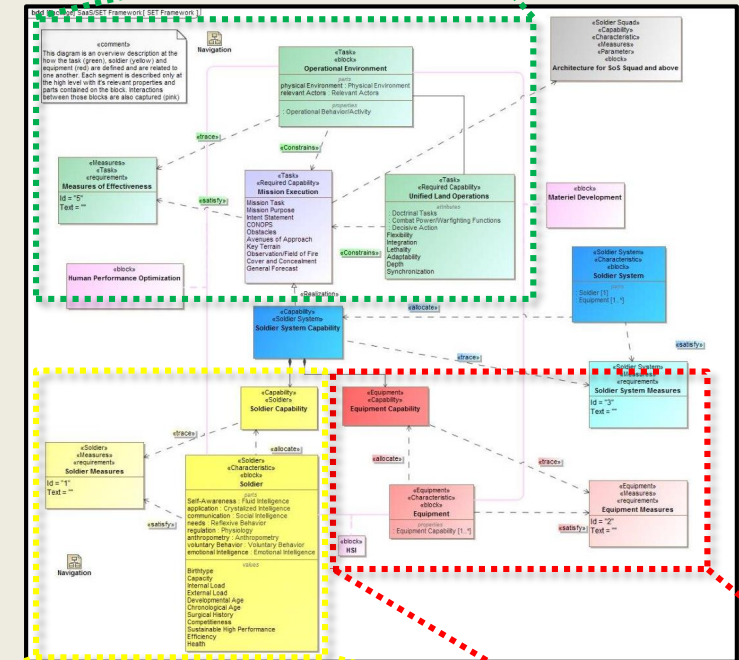
Purpose: Standardize methods and elements to depict the relationships between the Soldier, Equipment, and Task segments of the SaaS model.

Interaction: Soldier Shoulder to Rifle Buttstock in an active “engagement” position.



Otto K and Wood K. Product Design: Techniques in Reverse Engineering and New Product Development, 1st Ed. 2000.

- SysML SaaS model captures a system of interest, which include elements related to the Soldier, equipment, and task capabilities.
- Human systems integration aspects are captured to further depict the relationships between the Soldier and their equipment in an operational context.
- SSEA SysML models can be used as a tool to improve decision making through a better understanding of Soldier-equipment interactions, leading to the optimization of future Soldier systems.





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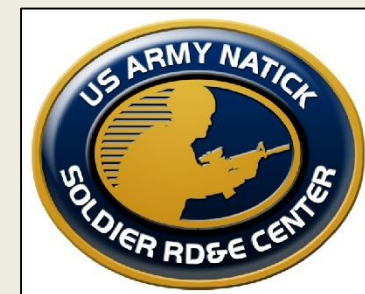
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THANK YOU

