



DEFENSE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
INNOVATION UNIT
CELEBRATING 5 YEARS

**Preparing the U.S. for a
Superpower Marathon with China**

Michael Brown
Director

TECH DOMINANCE IS THE NEW GLOBAL BATTLEGROUND



Success no longer goes to the country that develops a new technology first, but rather to the one that better integrates it and adapts its way of fighting.

2018 National Defense Strategy

Game Changing Technologies

- AI
- Quantum
- Hypersonics
- Cyber
- Biotechnology
- 5G
- Space
- Autonomy



Image Source: Center for a New American Security



CHINA - THE PACING THREAT

Competing with the U.S. today—economically, geopolitically, ideologically, and militarily

Transforming its economy through advanced technology

- Leading in key strategic industries (MiC 2025)
- Acquiring foreign technology and know-how
- Fostering indigenous innovation
- State-sponsored projects
- National champions
- Using tech for political & societal control
- Civil-military fusion

A photograph of Xi Jinping, the President of China, seated at a table during a meeting. He is wearing a dark suit and a patterned tie, looking down at a document on the table. The image is overlaid with a blue tint. In the background, other people are visible but out of focus.

China should establish itself as one of the most innovative countries by 2020 and a leading innovator by 2030, and become a leading global S&T power by the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 2049.

Xi Jinping, May 2016

DIMENSIONS OF THE CHINA THREAT



ECONOMIC

- Techno-nationalism
- Industrial policies
- WTO rules abuses

GEOPOLITICAL ALIGNMENT

- Belt and Road Initiative
- Economic coercion
- Asia by Asians



MILITARY

- Increased spending
- Overmatch neutralized
- Military-civil fusion

IDEOLOGICAL

- Authoritarianism
- Opposition to Western ideas
- Propaganda | Soft Power



U.S. AND CHINA: NOT A NEW COLD WAR

Compete where we Must, Cooperate where we Can

What is different from the Cold War?

1. China's economic scale
2. U.S. - China - Global economic integration
3. China's utilization of global institutions (i.e. WTO, IMF, World Bank, etc.)
4. China's pursuit of civil-military fusion

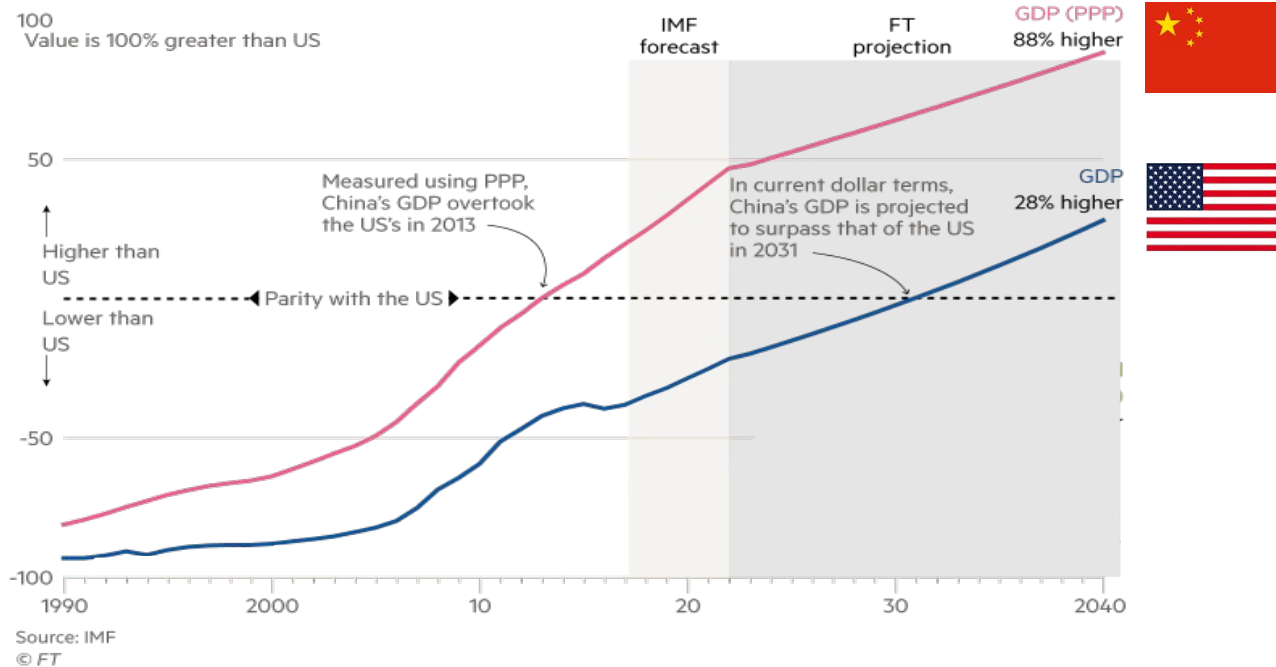


ECONOMIC CAPACITY

Primary Determinant of National Security

China's GDP and GDP per head

Percentage difference to US GDP at current dollars and PPP dollars



Disclaimer: The views, opinions, and assumptions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy or position of any agency of the U.S. government.

RELATIVE NATIONAL SECURITY STRENGTH

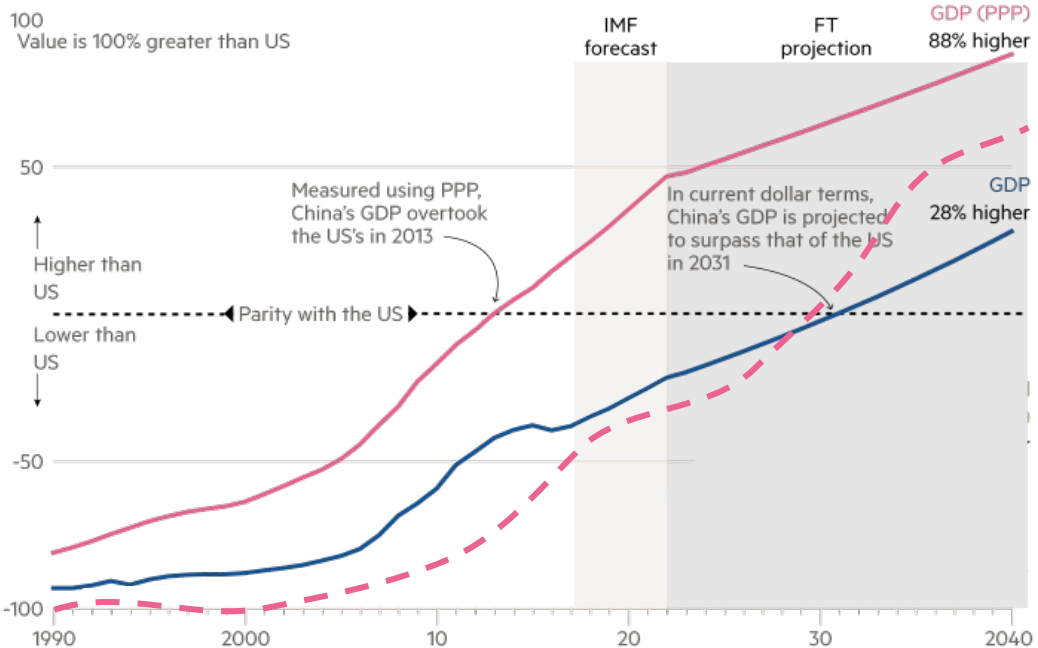
- Relative technology advantage
 - multiplier to economic capacity
 - indicates future economic growth
- Relative national security strength can change faster than economic capacity

$$\text{Relative National Security Strength} = \text{Relative Economic Capacity} \times \text{Relative Technology Advantage}$$

Relative Economic Capacity is derived from Relative GDP (\$).
 Relative Technology Advantage is derived from the sum of n Technology ratios, representing technology advantages summed over all technologies (weighted by economic impact).

China's GDP and GDP per head

Percentage difference to US GDP at current dollars and PPP dollars



Relative National Security Strength

Source: IMF © FT

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TECHNOLOGIES CURRENTLY AT RISK

Technologies Where China Leads the U.S. Today



- Cryptocurrency
- Small Drones
- E-Commerce (700 million users)
- Electric (Li-ion) batteries
- Electric vehicles
- Facial recognition software
- Genetic data: genomics & medical histories
- High-speed rail
- Hypersonics
- Mobile device manufacturing
- Quantum communications (Micius)
- Solar energy
- Telecommunications – 5G Deployments
- Ultra high-voltage electricity transmission
- Wind energy

Technologies Where China is Challenging the U.S. Lead

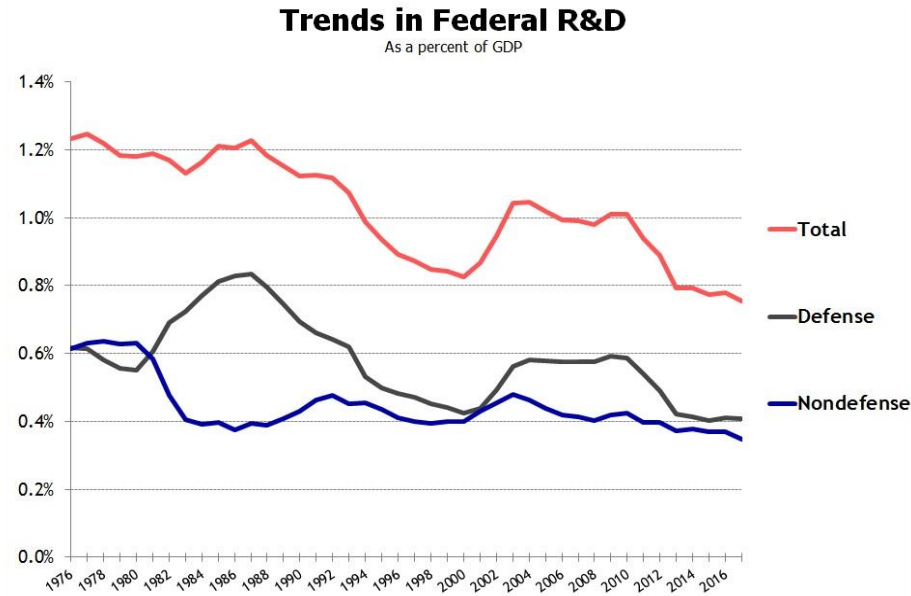


- Artificial intelligence
- Biotechnology
- Pharmaceuticals
- Rocket launches into space
- Quantum computing
- Quantum sensors
- Supercomputing

Commercial Implications



U.S. FEDERAL R&D IS DECLINING



Source: AAAS analyses of historical budget and agency data and the FY 2017 request. GDP figures from OMB. R&D includes conduct and facilities. © AAAS

Implying:

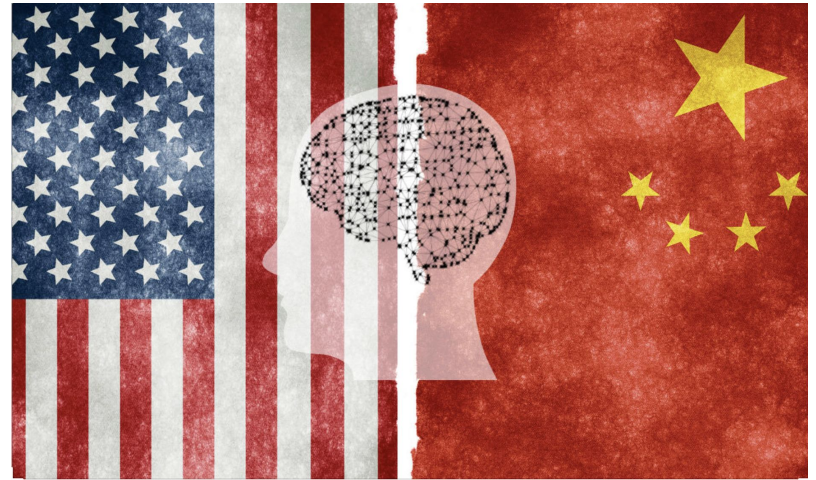
- Fewer Breakthrough Innovations
- Fewer Economic Spillover Effects

- Google Search Engine (NSF)
- GPS (DARPA, Navy, DoD)
- Supercomputing (DoD, National Labs)
- Internet (DARPA, NSF, UCLA)
- Smartphones – semiconductors, touch screens (NASA, USAF, DARPA-SEMATECH, NSF, SBIC)
- Shale Gas Hydraulic Fracturing (DOE, National Labs)
- 3D and 4D seismic imaging (DOE; MIT)
- LED Technology (DOE, USAF)
- MRI (NIH, NSF)
- Prosthetics (DARPA, VA)
- Human Genome Project (NIH, DOE)

At 0.7% of GDP, **U.S. is behind** China, Japan, Korea, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany

PREPARING THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SUPERPOWER MARATHON WITH CHINA

1. Bolster investment in basic R&D
2. Attract and develop human capital in STEM fields
3. Develop integrated U.S. economic statecraft
4. Increase long-term focus in U.S. capital markets and businesses





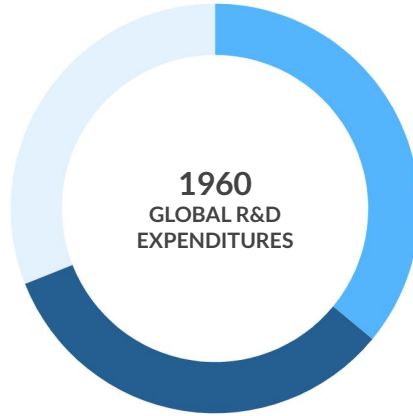
**ACCELERATING COMMERCIAL
TECHNOLOGY FOR U.S. NATIONAL
SECURITY**

U.S. SHARE OF GLOBAL R&D FUNDING IS DECREASING

1960s

Technologies funded or sponsored by USG and then transitioned to commercial sector:

- Microelectronics
- Touch screen
- GPS
- Space launch
- Satellite imagery



- U.S. Defense Related (36%)
- Other U.S. & USG (33%)
- Rest of the World (31%)

2010s-Now

Technologies developing in the commercial sector rather than by USG:

- Biotechnology
- AI
- Mobile payments
- 5G
- Quantum computing
- Batteries & Power Systems



- U.S. Defense Related (4%)
- Other U.S. & USG (24%)
- Rest of the World (72%)



WHY COMMERCIAL

\$70.5B

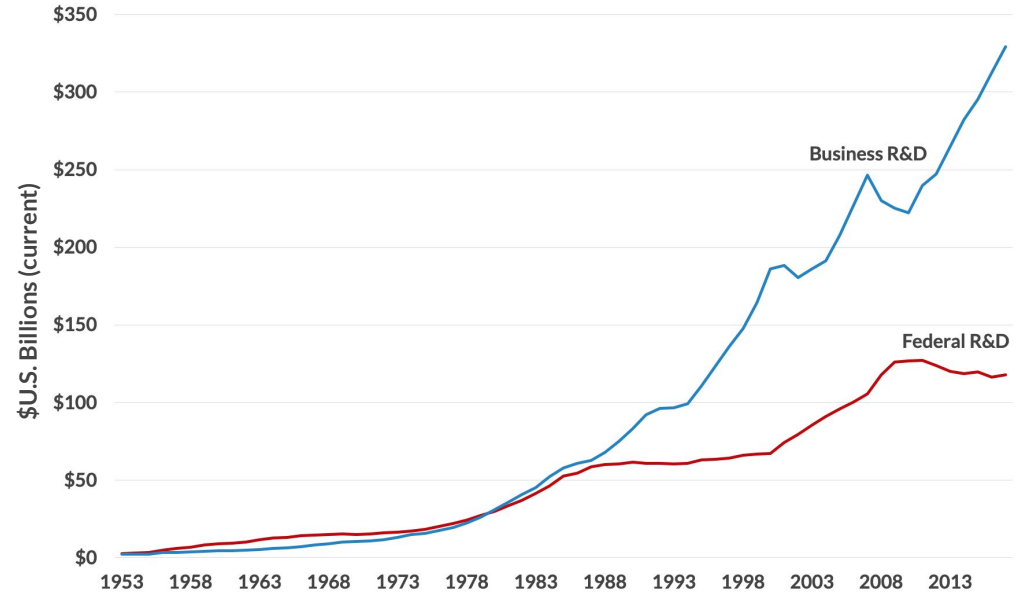
Top Tech Companies Outspend Primes 11x in R&D

\$6.2B

Facebook
Alphabet
Microsoft
Amazon
Apple

Lockheed Martin
Raytheon
Northrop Grumman
General Dynamics
Boeing

U.S. R&D Expenditures by Source: 1953 - 2017



Source: National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources: 2016-17 Data Update.



ALIGNED DEFENSE INNOVATION EFFORTS: Core DIU, NSIN, and NSIC

DIU is a fast-moving, cross-DoD organization focused exclusively on commercial companies to solve national security problems.

■ ACCELERATE

DoD adoption of commercial technology

■ TRANSFORM

Military capacity and capabilities

■ STRENGTHEN

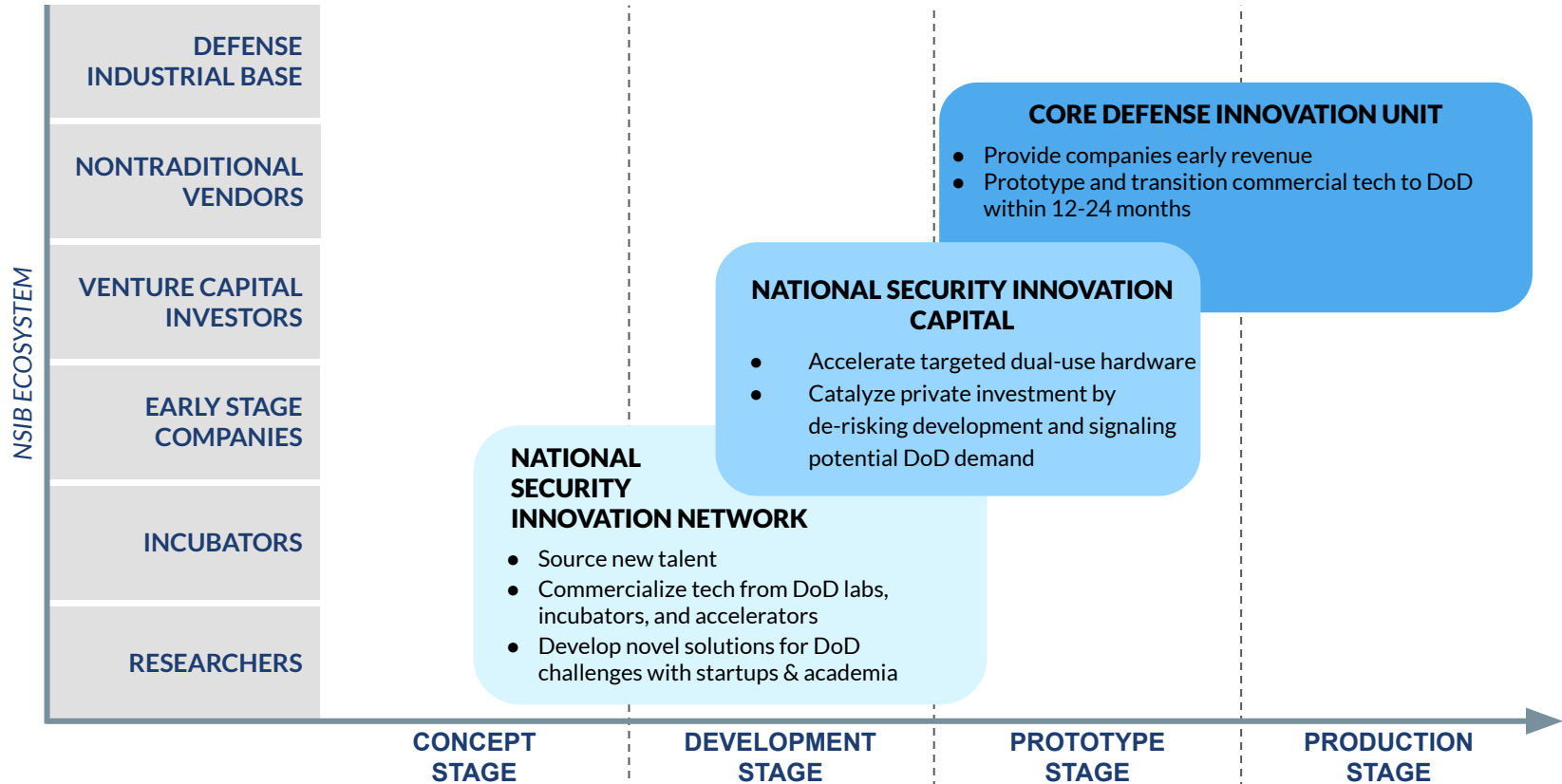
The national security innovation base

National Security Innovation Network: Builds networks of innovators that generate new solutions to national security problems

National Security Innovation Capital: Accelerates development of dual-use tech and stimulates private investment

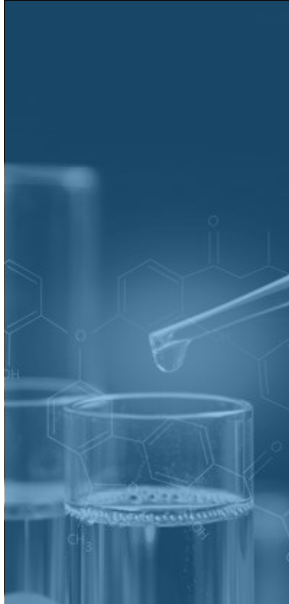


THREE ORGANIZATIONS COMPRISE DIU: ALL GROWING THE NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE



WE FOCUS ON CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY AREAS

Where the Commercial Sector is in the Lead



**Advanced Energy
& Materials**



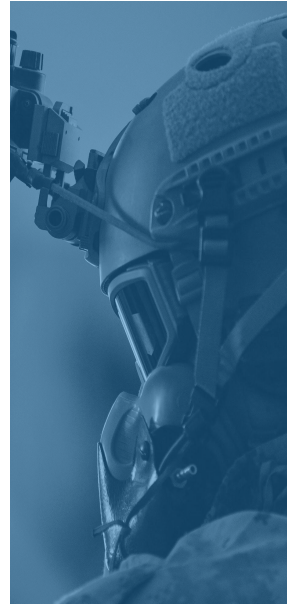
AI/ML



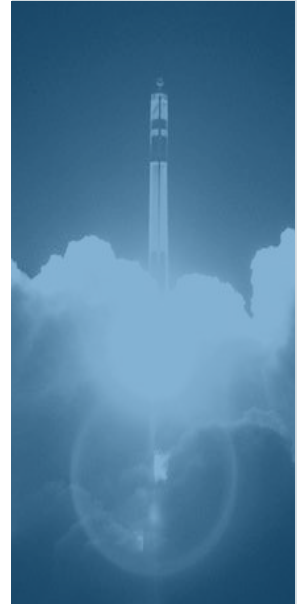
Autonomy



Cyber



Human Systems



Space



BEST COMMERCIAL TECH TO DOD



DIU, with DoD partners,
competitively selects the best technology to
prototype, transition, and scale solutions.



Department of Defense

- Knowledge of and access to leading technologies
- Competitive prototype process-->proven solutions
- Delivery of capabilities in 12-24 months
- Solutions at commercial cost to save taxpayer \$



Commercial Technology

- Simple process and fast time to award
- Access to large volume defense contracts
- Opportunity to solve high-impact national security problems



STRENGTHEN THE NSIB

Broad & Deep Integration Into Tech Ecosystems

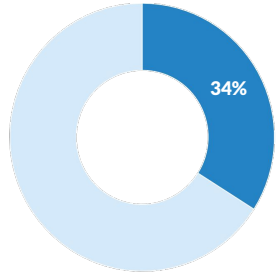
2,300+ Companies Have Responded to DIU Solicitations

41 COMPANY PROPOSALS RECEIVED PER SOLICITATION IN 2020

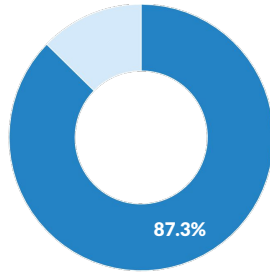
- 50% increase compared to 2019
- 60-90 days-to-award goal

35% INCREASE IN NEW PROJECTS STARTED COMPARED TO 2019

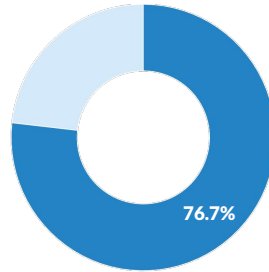
189 Unique Companies Have Received DIU Awards



• First-Time DoD • Prior DoD



• Nontraditional • Traditional



• Small Business • Large Business

Predictive Maintenance



DIU TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECT: BLUE sUAS INITIATIVE

Creating Viable Alternatives to Chinese Drones

Solution

- **Standardize product:** Enables units throughout the joint force to field large numbers of sUAS (refreshing tech frequently).
- **Aggregate USG buying power:** Create viable U.S. and friendly-nation industrial base to produce best in class capabilities and achieve scale economies for vendors.



DoD Partners

- Army PEO Aviation
- Navy/USMC PMA-263
- USAF SAF/CN
- GSA
- DHS/CBP



Commercial Vendors

- Altavian
- Parrot
- Skydio
- Teal
- Vintage Robotics



Blue sUAS leverages the Army's Short Range Reconnaissance (SRR) Program of Record

- Use the same drones, but integrate open architecture with a ground control system that fits the needs for each particular user base while ensuring iterative upgrades.
- Align requirements, resources, development, testing, and user experimentation across DoD from the start.
 - NDAA/TAA compliant with DoD cyber validation
 - Configurations available in ISM/DoD frequency bands
- Make systems available through production OTs and on the GSA schedule for DoD and other federal agencies to purchase, sending a strong demand signal to the U.S. industrial base.

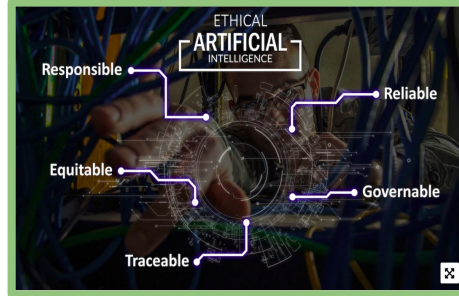


DIU AND AI: SUPPORTING DOD EFFORTS

Providing access to new capabilities



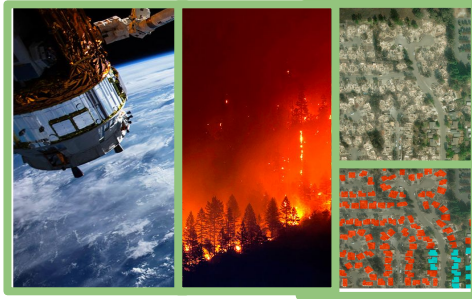
Cutting-Edge Commercial Capabilities
(e.g. Knowledge Graphs)



DoD's AI Ethical Principles

DIU NDIA Panel #1

Using AI to Understand Relationships Between People, Places, and Things



World-wide AI Prize Competitions
(e.g. xView)



Coordination With DoD Partners

DIU NDIA Panel #2

From Prize Challenges to Operations: Lessons from the xView Challenge



DIU MISSION AND KEY AREAS OF EFFORT

BE A FAST FOLLOWER

- Utilize commercial solutions to address DoD challenges today in key technology areas:
 - AI & Autonomy
 - Human Systems & Advanced Energy and Materials
 - Space & Cyber



DoD STRATEGIC EFFORTS

- Climate
- Supply Chain
- COVID-19
- Whole-of-Government AI

ATTRACT BEST TALENT

- Lower barriers of entry to DoD as a solution provider, civilian or SME
 - Cyber Information Technology Exchange Program/Challenges
- Leverage Reserve and National Guard personnel
- Outreach to universities/graduate programs for new National Security talent



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