



Operationally Responsive Mission Engineering (ORME)

NDIA

25th Annual Systems and Mission Engineering Conference

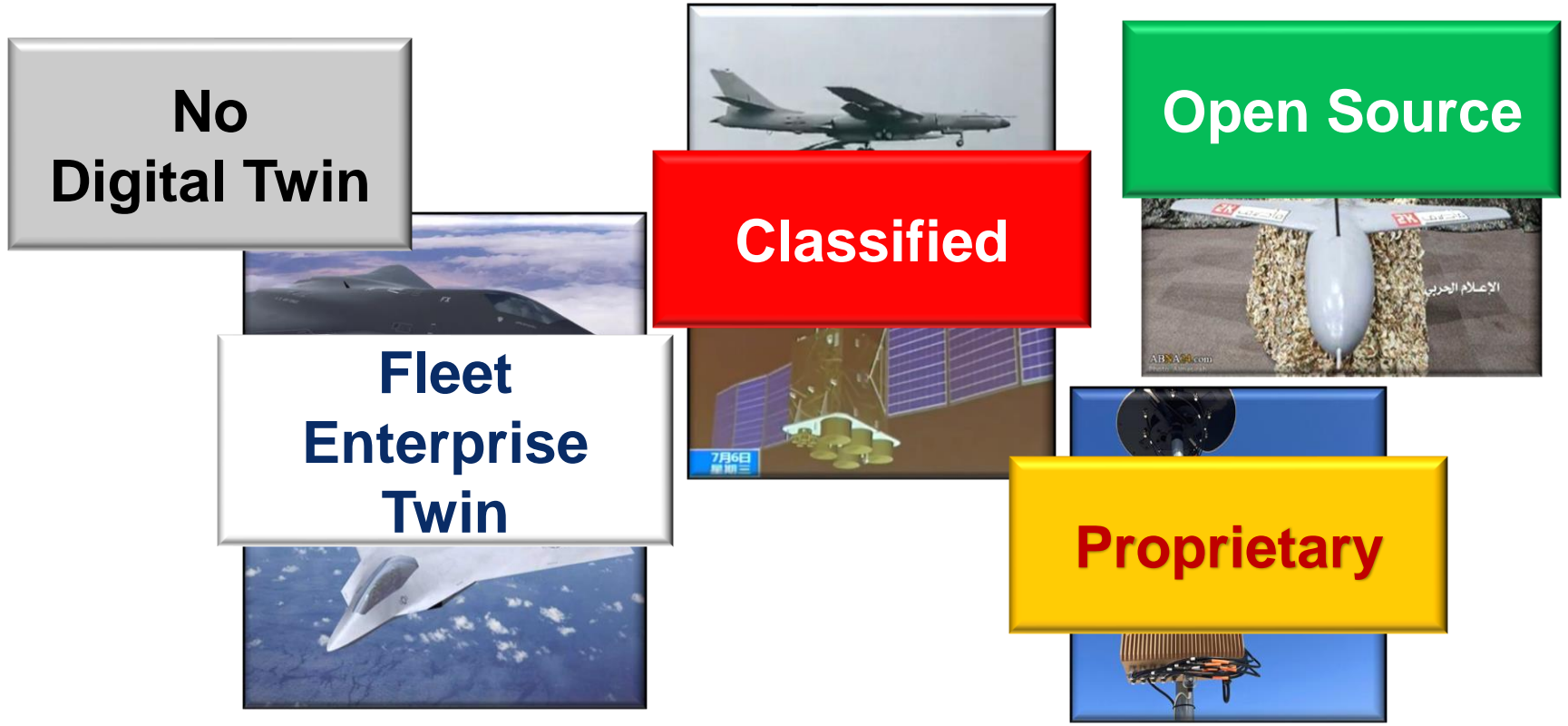
November 3, 2022

Operationally Responsive Mission Engineering

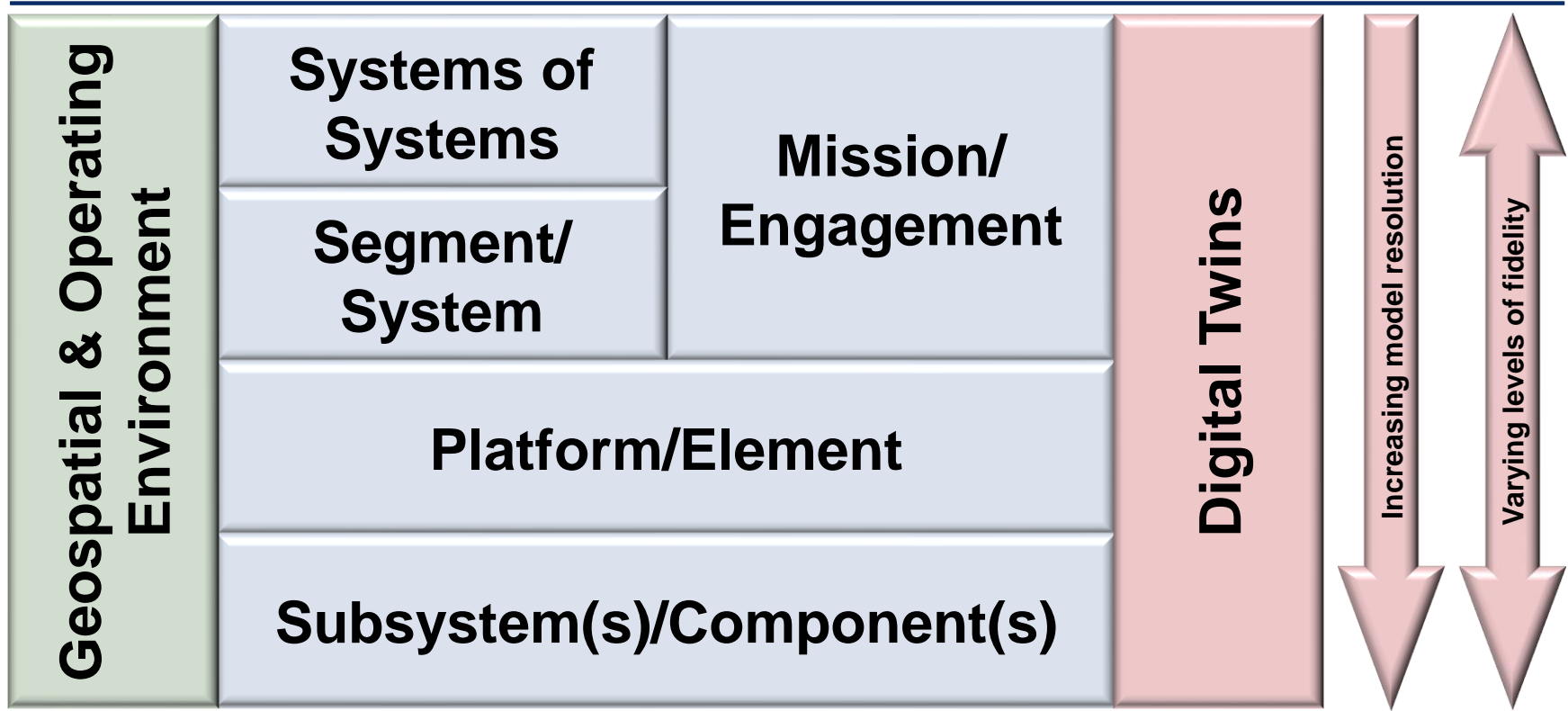
The application of **Digital Mission Engineering** methods to current and emerging **US, Allied, threat and commercial systems** operating in designated **areas of interest**.



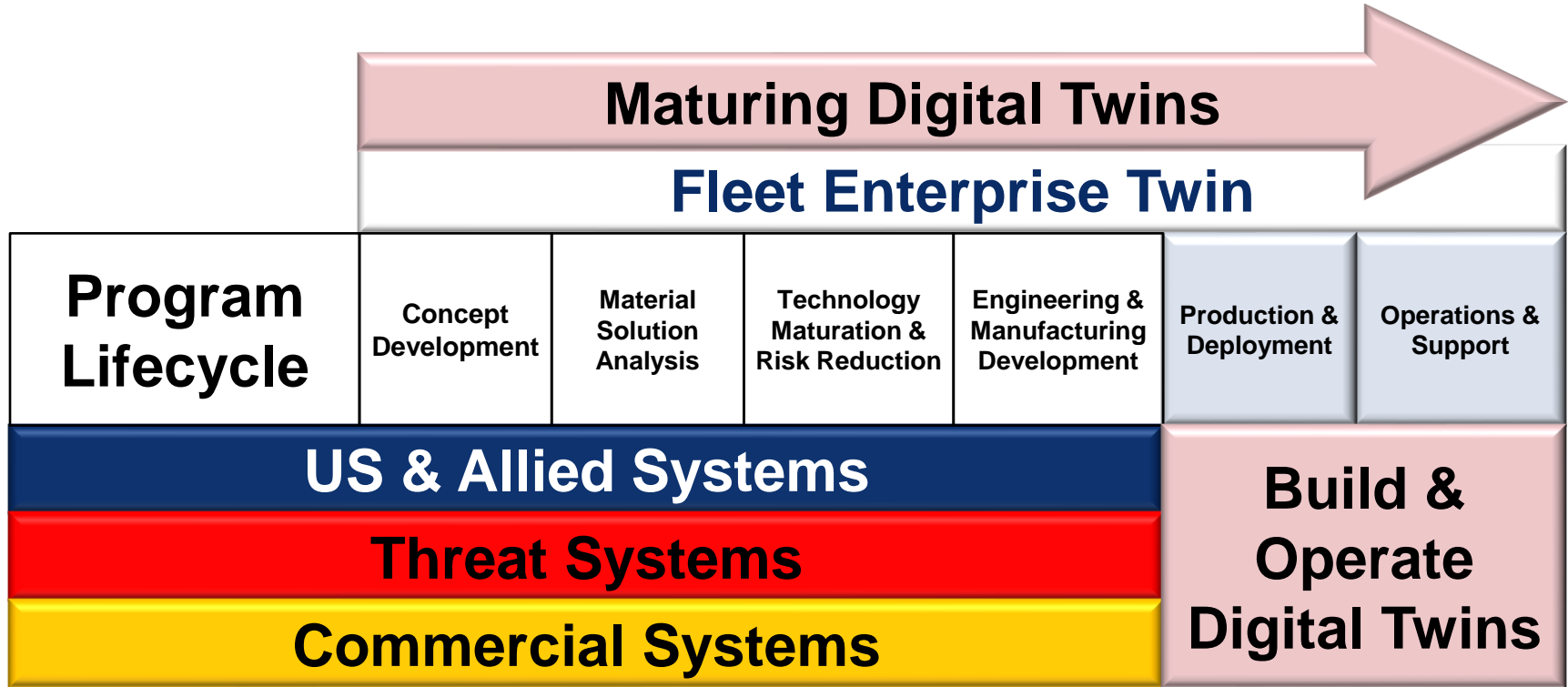
System Digital Twin Ancestry



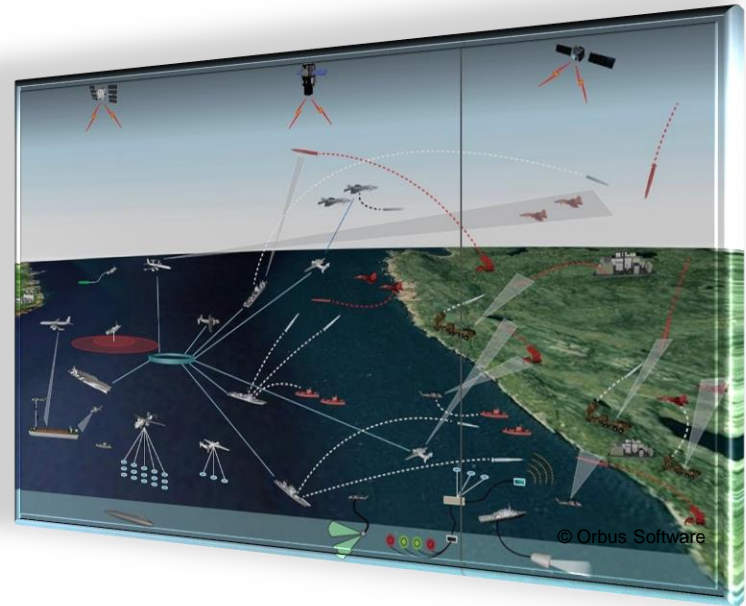
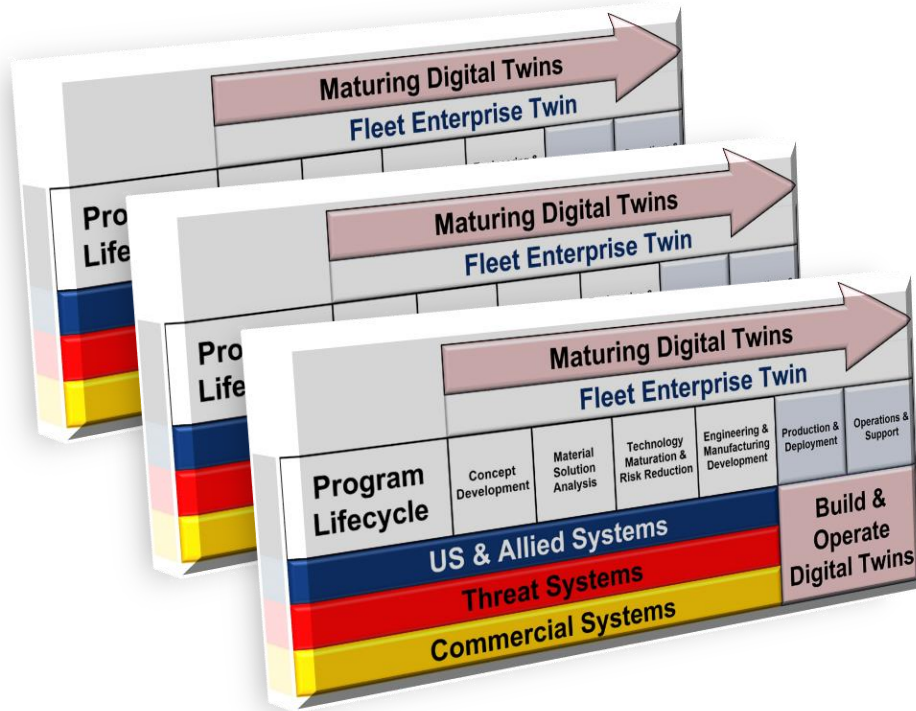
Mission Model Hierarchy (MMH)



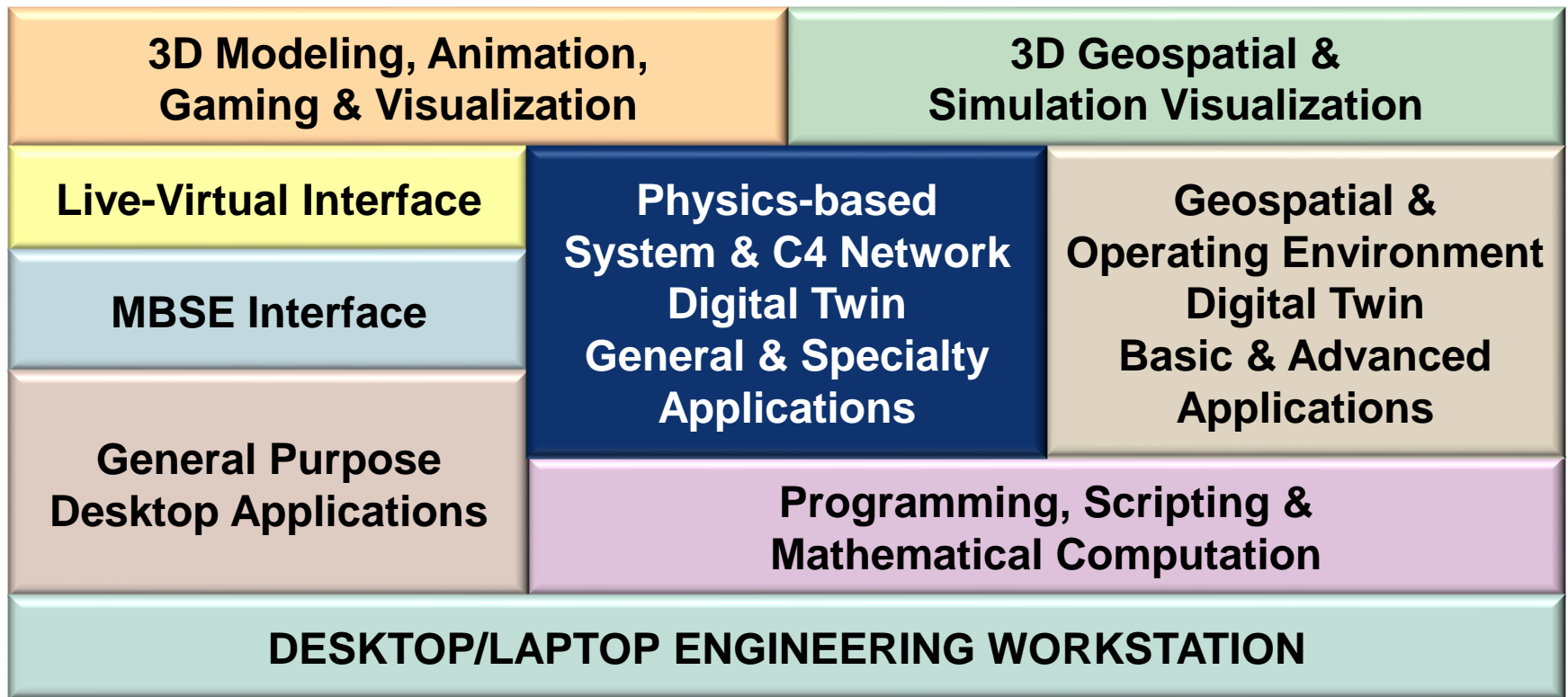
Cradle-to-Grave Digital Mission Engineering



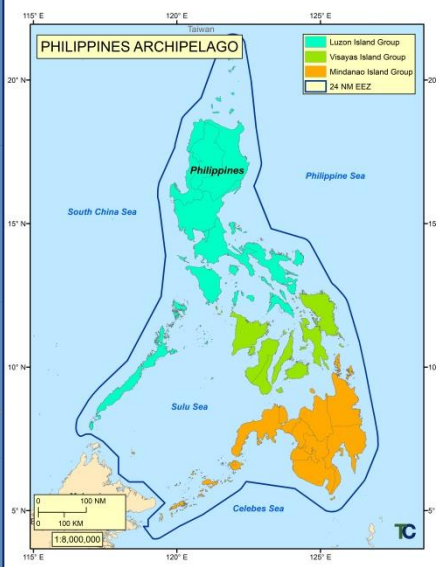
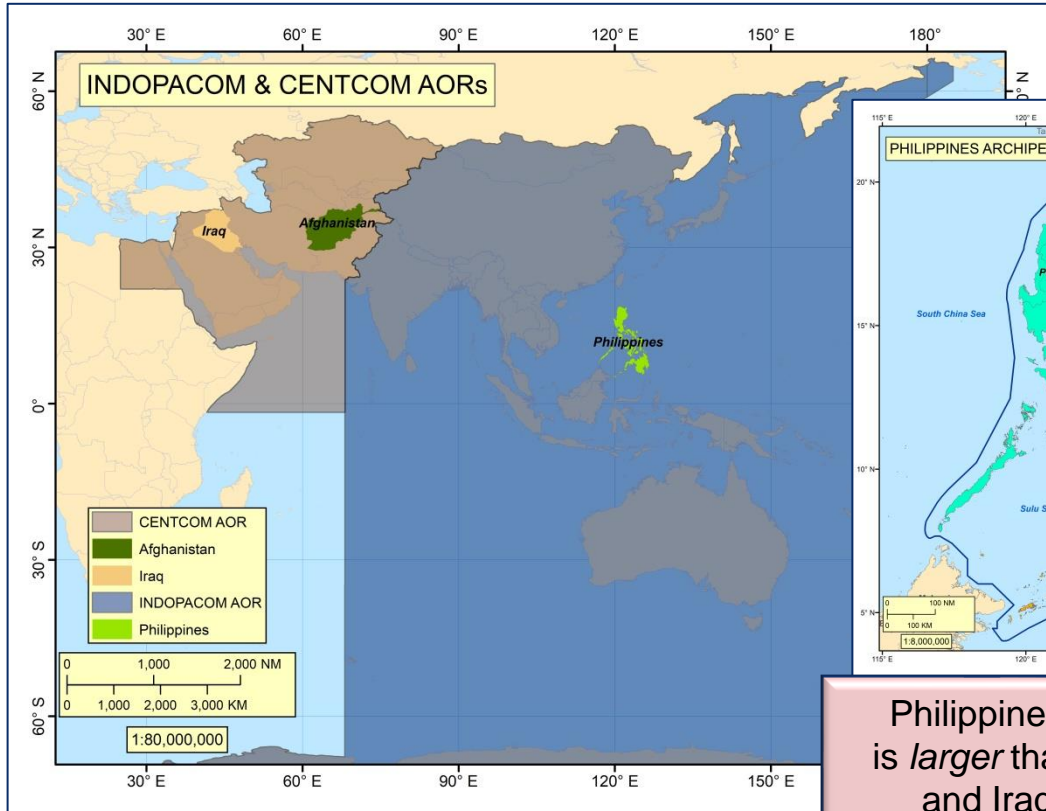
Operationally Responsive Mission Engineering



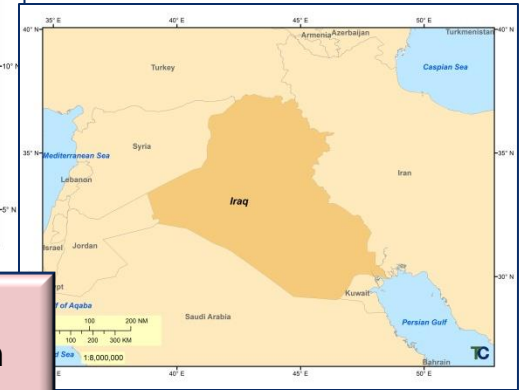
Digital Mission Engineering Environment (DMEE™)



TC Geospatial Digital Twins: Custom Maps

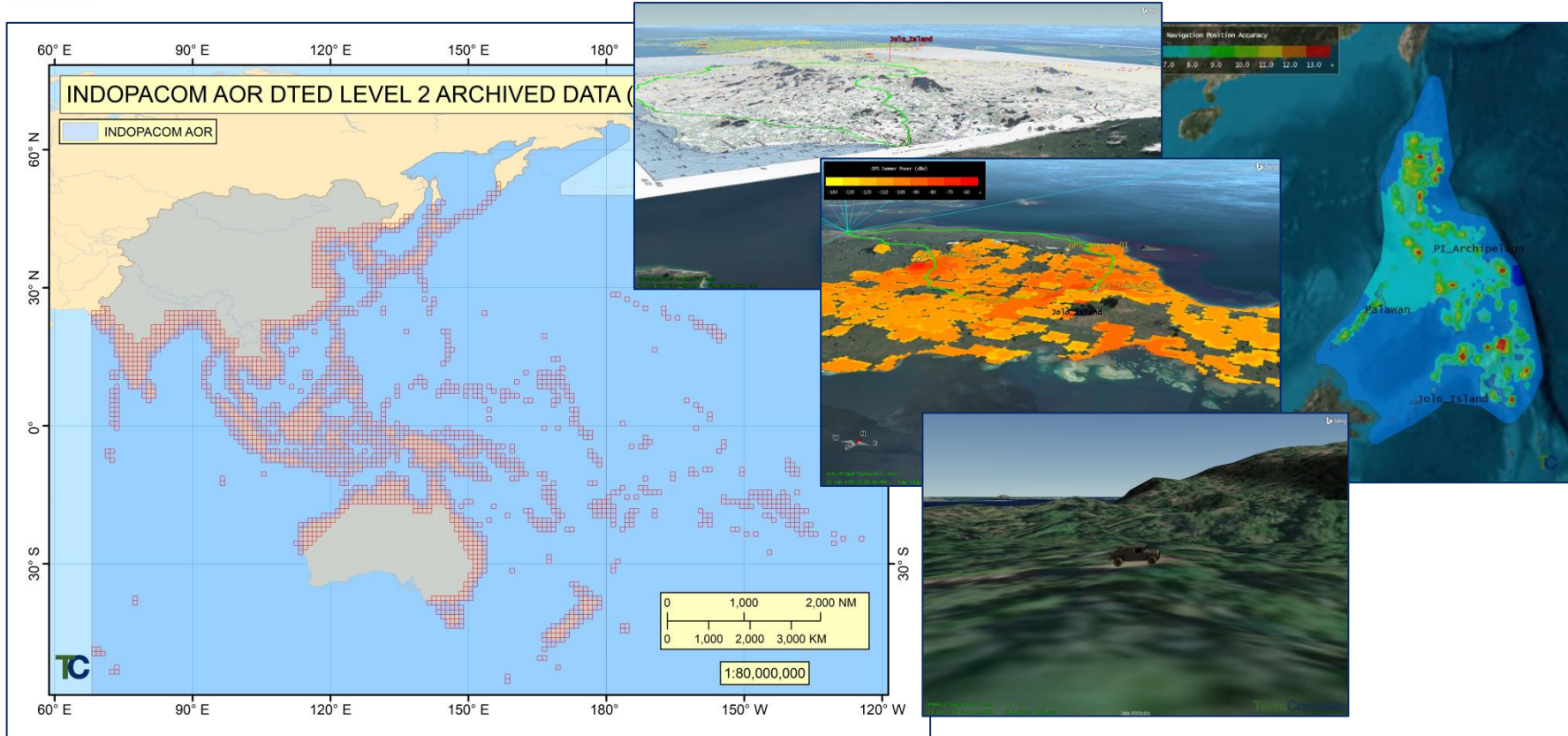


Philippines Archipelago is *larger* than Afghanistan and Iraq *combined*.

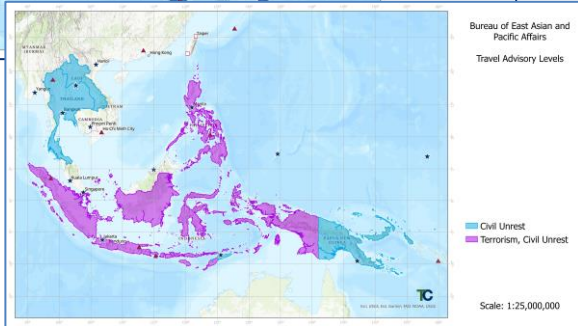
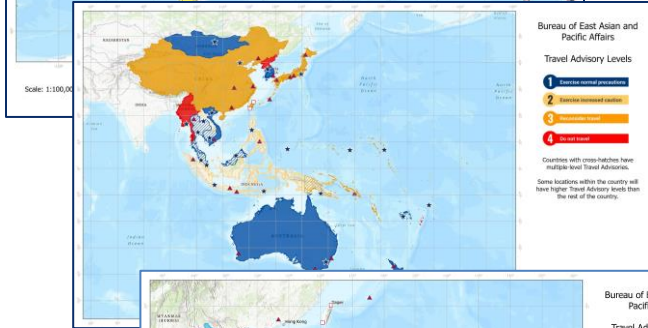




Geospatial Digital Twins: Digital Terrain Data

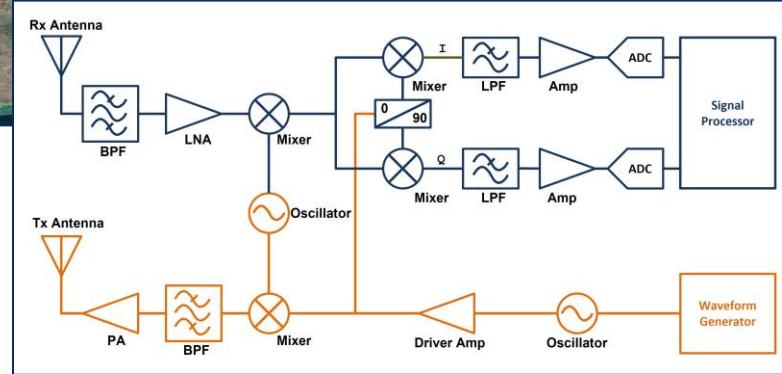
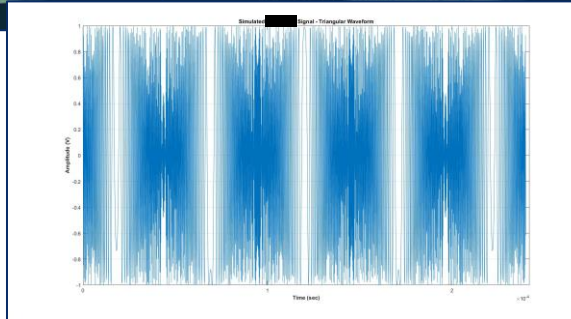
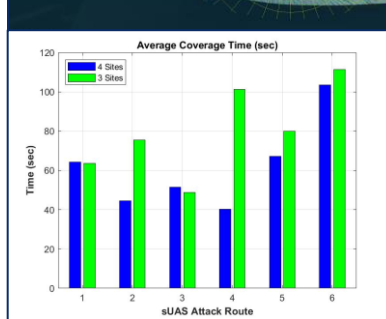
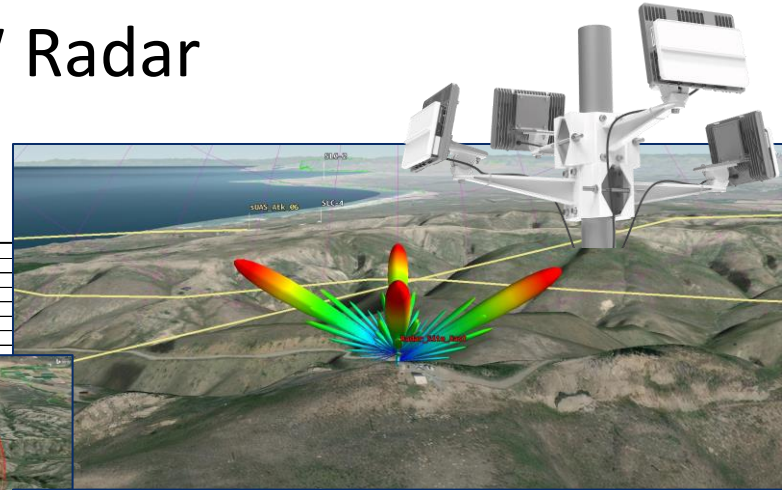


TC Geospatial Digital Twins: Geospatial Databases

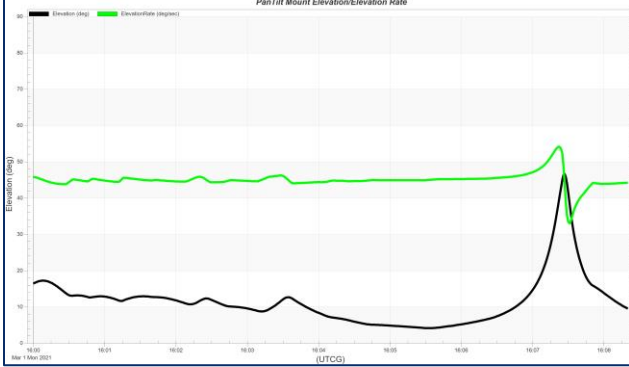
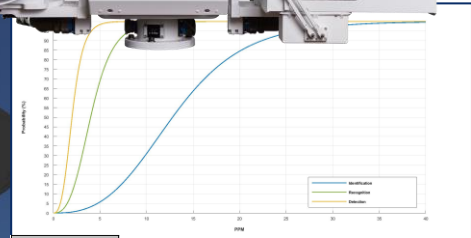
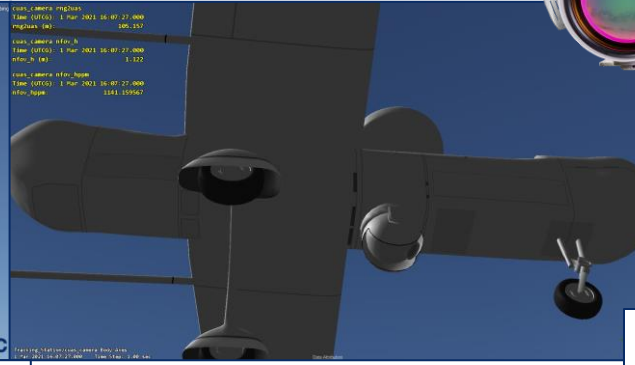


TC System Digital Twins: FMCW Radar

RADAR PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNITS	SOURCE/COMMENTS	
RF band		K		Given	Spec sheet
RF lower end frequency	f_l	24.05	GHz	Given	Spec sheet
RF upper end frequency	f_u	24.25	GHz	Given	Spec sheet
RF center frequency	f_c	24.15	GHz	Given	Spec sheet
RF Bandwidth		RADAR PARAMETER			
Beat frequency max (instrumented) range	$f_{beatmax}$	7.850	MHz	Calculated	
Beat frequency/range ratio		1.31	kHz/m	Calculated	
Range/beat frequency ratio		0.76	m/MHz	Calculated	
Min beat frequency interval		RADAR PARAMETER			
Window range resolution (6 dB)		5.76	m	Calculated	SOURCE
Range resolution limit		1	Hz	Given	Spec sheet
Search update (scan) rate		120	deg	Given	Spec sheet
Maximum target speed		60	deg	Given	Spec sheet
Search volume - elevation		2	deg	Given	Spec sheet
Angular resolution - azimuth		6	deg	Given	Spec sheet
Pulse round trip time		60	deg	Given	Spec sheet
FM bandwidth sweep		60	deg	Given	Spec sheet
Range resolution		60	deg	Calculated	

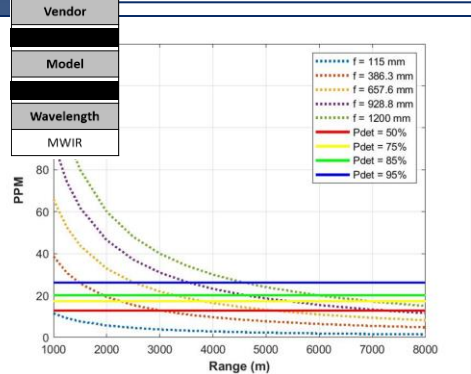


TC System Digital Twins: EOIR Cameras

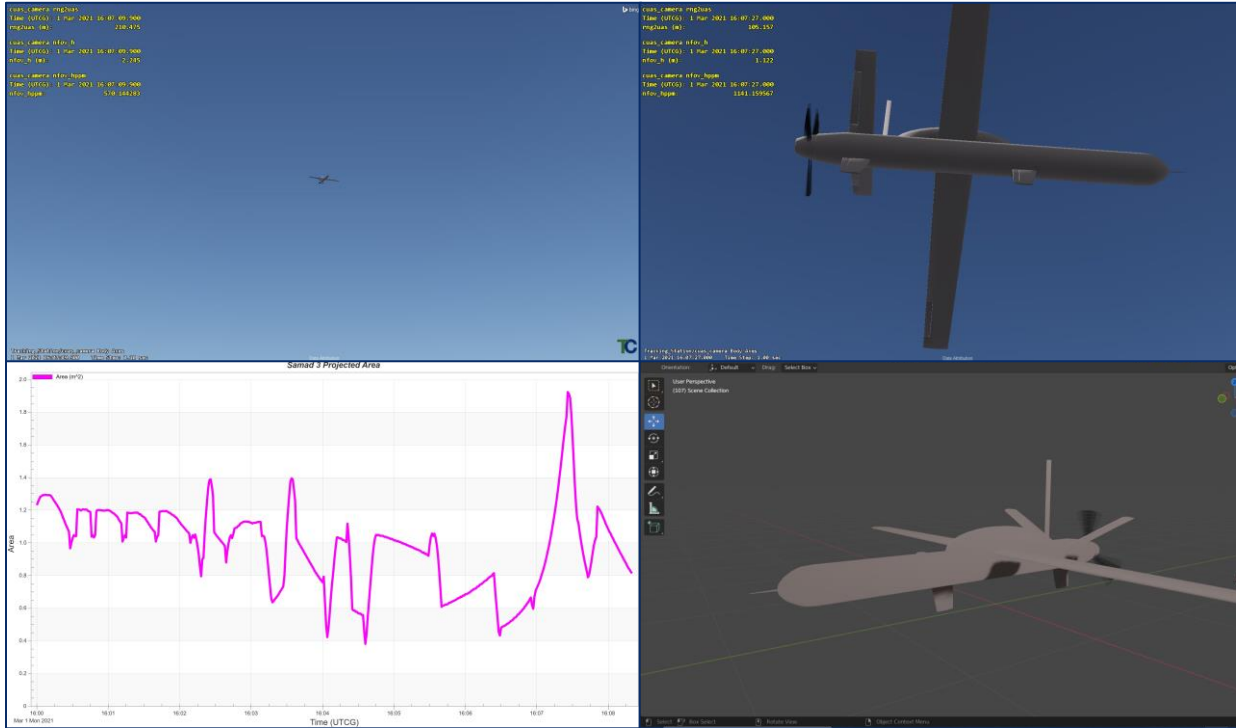


Vendor		Wavelength	Visible/NIR
Model		Sensor	1/2.8" CMOS
Resolution	1920 x 1080	Pixel Pitch	2.9 µm

RANGE (m)	FOCAL LENGTH (mm)															
	50.0	100.0	150.0	200.0	250.0	300.0	350.0	400.0	500.0	600.0	700.0	800.0	900.0	1000.0	1100.0	1200.0
50	107	346	948	1653	2359	3064	3770	4476	5181	5887	6592	7298	8003	8709		
100	54	173	474	827	1179	1532	1885	2238	2591	2943	3296	3649	4002	4354		
200	27	87	237	413	590	766	942	1119	1295	1472	1648	1824	2001	2177		
300	18	58	158	276	393	511	628	746	864	981	1099	1216	1334	1451		
400	13	43	118	207	295	383	471	559	648	736	824	912	1000	1089		
500	11	35	95	165	235	306	377	448	518	589	659	730	800	871	941	1012
1000	5	17	47	83	118	153	188	224	259	294	330	365	400	435	471	506
1250	4	14	38	66	94	123	151	179	207	235	264	292	320	348	377	405
1500	4	12	32	55	79	102	126	149	172	196	220	243	267	290	314	337
2000	3	9	24	41	59	77	94	112	130	147	165	182	200	218	235	253
2500	2	7	19	33	47	61	75	90	104	118	132	146	160	174	188	202
3000	2	6	16	28	39	51	63	75	86	98	110	122	133	145	157	169
3500	2	5	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	104	114	124	134	145
4000	1	4	12	21	29	38	47	56	65	74	82	91	100	109	118	127



TC System Digital Twins: Threat Systems



SCIENCE & GLOBAL SECURITY
https://doi.org/10.1080/08918682.2020.1842719



Flight Performance Analysis of the Samad Attack Drones Operated by Houthi Armed Forces

Mark Voskuil, Thomas Dekkers, and Ralph Savelsberg
Faculty of Military Sciences, Netherlands Defence Academy, Den Helder, The Netherlands

ABSTRACT
In recent years, there has been a large increase in the use of

4 M. VOSKUIL ET AL.



Figure 1. Reconstruction of Samad-2, length of 2.80 m (left); Samad-1 including details of the airfoil shape at the wing root (right).¹⁵



Figure 2. Motor and propeller (left); Samad-3 (front) and Samad-1 (back) on a display in Sana'a Yemen (right).¹⁶

170 engine. The Samad-3, with an external fuel tank mounted on top of fuselage, can be seen in Figure 3.

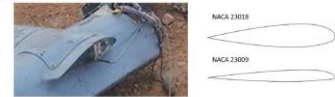


Figure 3. Close-up of Samad 1 (in Figure 1) showing the wing root airfoil (left): NACA 23018 airfoil and NACA 23009 (right).

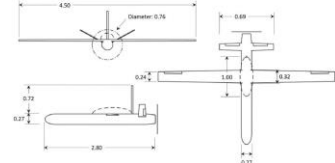


Figure 4. Schematic representation of the Samad-2 and Samad-3. The external fuel tank on the Samad-3 is indicated with a dashed line. The dash-dotted line in the front view on the top left

Takeaways

★ ORME

- ⊕ Multi-domain, multi-functional
- ⊕ US, Allied, threat & commercial systems
- ⊕ Deployment, Operations & Support

★ ORME Team

- ⊕ Task organized around core team of engineers, analysts, modelers, and operators

★ Analysis & visualization work products driven by requirements

- ⊕ CONOPS
- ⊕ Trade Studies
- ⊕ Test & Evaluation
- ⊕ Site Surveys
- ⊕ Wargaming & Exercises

★ Geospatial digital twins essential to ORME



Questions?

Definitions

- ✦ Mission Engineering: the deliberate planning, analyzing, organizing, and integrating of current and emerging operational and system capabilities to achieve desired warfighting mission effects (Defense Acquisition Guidebook)
- ✦ Digital Mission Engineering (DME): a Digital Engineering approach using digital modeling, simulation, analysis and visualization (MSAV) to create physics-based system, geospatial and operating environment digital twins
- ✦ System Digital Twin: a virtual representation of a [connected] physical asset (AIAA/AIA White Paper)
- ✦ Geospatial Digital Twin: a virtual representation of the natural and built environments (ESRI)
- ✦ Operationally Responsive Mission Engineering (ORME): the application of DME methods to current and emerging US, Allied, threat and commercial systems operating in designated areas of interest (AOI)