



U.S. ARMY COMBAT CAPABILITIES DEVELOPMENT COMMAND – GROUND VEHICLE SYSTEMS CENTER

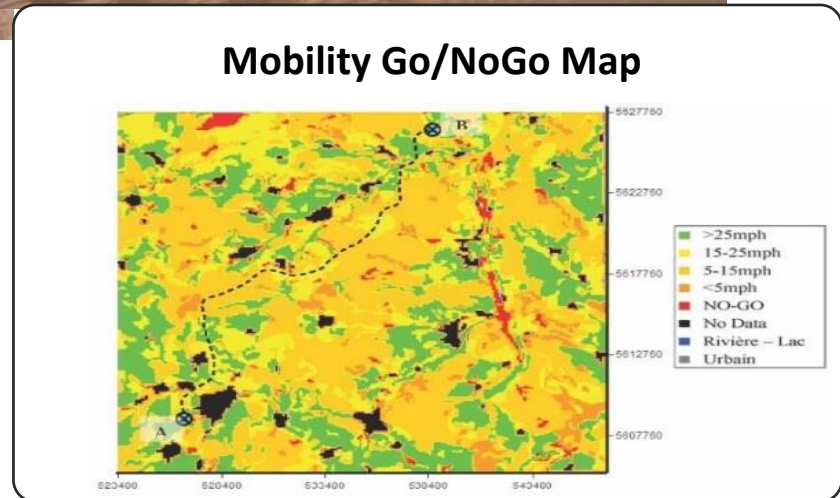
Next Generation NATO Reference Mobility Model (NG-NRMM)

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Ground Vehicle Systems Center

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Mobility Challenges





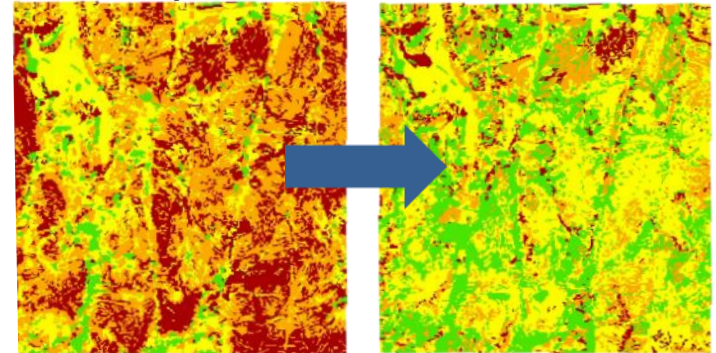
MOTIVATION: OFF-ROAD GROUND MOBILITY



- Army developed first mobility model in 1960s
- **Applications**
 - Operational analysis
 - Acquisition
 - Design
- **Inputs**
 - Vehicle data
 - Terrain maps (soil, topography, vegetation, roads & obstacles)
 - Terrain properties
 - Scenario data/weather effects

Advanced Mobility Technology enables
Increased terrain access at higher speeds

Representative Area of Interest



Current Platform
NOGO: 22%, V50: 10 mph

Platform w/Adv Mobility
NOGO: 6%, V50: 15 mph

Current Bradley

Bradley w/Adv Mobility





NATO Reference Mobility Model (NRMM)



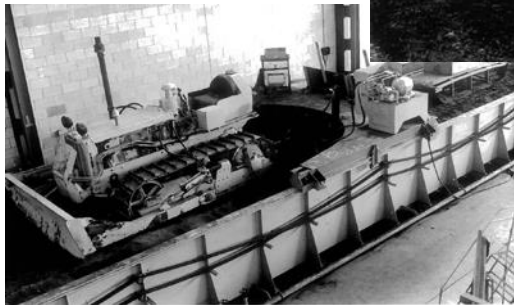
Marsh Buggy



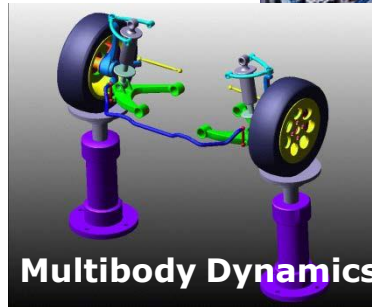
Physical Simulators



Autonomous Systems



Land Locomotion



Multibody Dynamics

1954 – Land Locomotion Lab established; led by Dr. Bekker

1971: AMC-71 Mobility Model

1978: NATO Reference Mobility Model

1992: NRMM II

2014: ET148, NG-NRMM

2016: RTG248 NG-NRMM

2020: NG-NRMM STANREC

1974: AMC-74 Mobility Model

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020



The Effort with NATO





EMPIRICAL VS. PHYSICS-BASED APPROACH

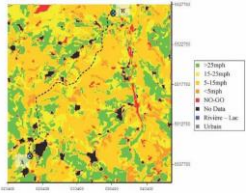


NRMM (Empirical)



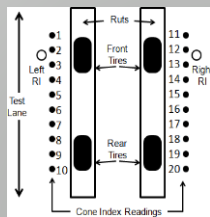
Vehicle Terrain Testing

Cone Penetrometer

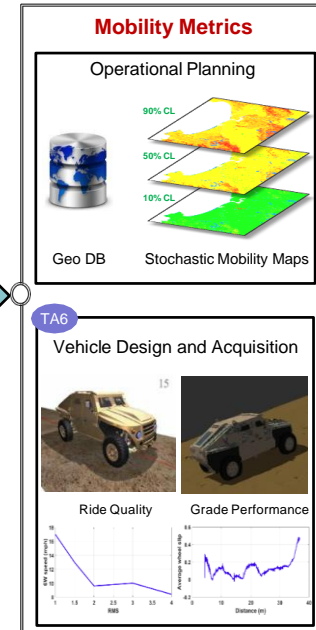
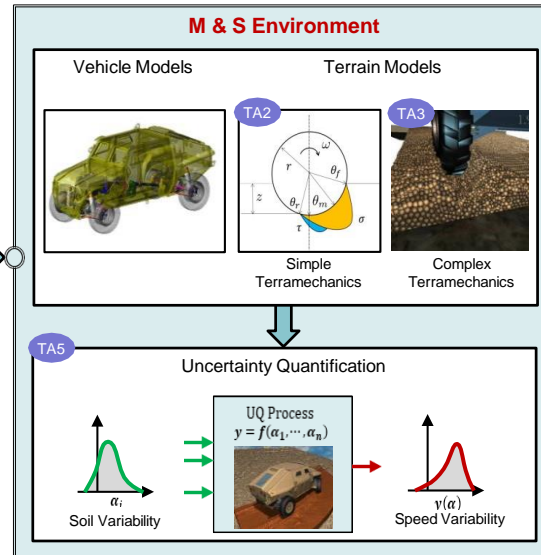
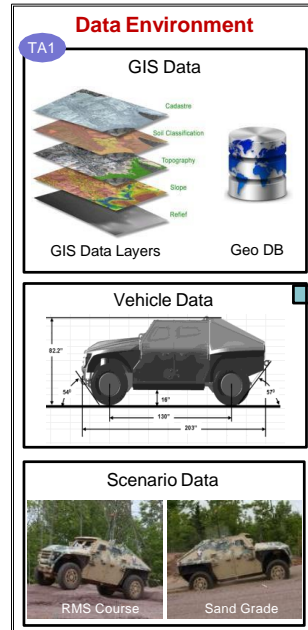


Speed-Made-Good Map

Vehicle Cone Index



NG-NRMM (Physics-based)



Physics-based modeling

- Supports 3D models
- Considers vehicle dynamics
- Enables prediction for in-design mobility systems
- Exploits advantages in simulation and computational capabilities
- Provides uncertainty-based information



Next Generation NRMM



NATO Applied Vehicle Technology Panel (70 Members, 15 Nations)

- Exploratory Team (ET-148) lasted from April 2014 - Dec. 2015
- Research Task Group (AVT-248) running from Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2018
- Research Task Group (AVT-327) running from Jan. 2018 - Dec. 2021



Goals

- Develop and demonstrate NG-NRMM - process & technologies
- Incorporate NG-NRMM as a NATO Standard
- Conduct Verification and Validation benchmarking studies
- Demonstrate technologies through CDTs



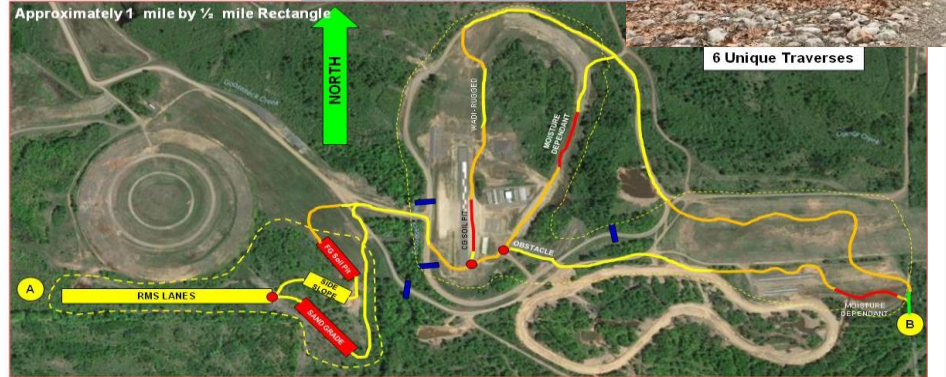
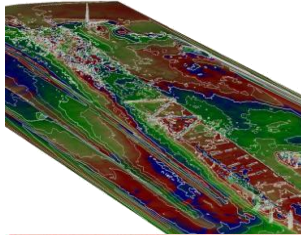
AVT Participants

- **ET-148:** BAE, NATC, Lockheed-Martin, ESRI, NASA JPL, ESRI, DRI, ASAC, Alion, Univ Alabama Birmingham, Colorado State Univ., Mississippi State Univ., Mass Institute of Technology, U.S. Army: GVSC, ERDC, ERDC CRREL, Aberdeen Test Ctr., AMSAA, **International – 21 members/12 nations**
- **AVT- 248:** BAE Systems, NATC, Ricardo Defense, Lockheed-Martin, ESRI, NASA JPL, Oshkosh Truck, RAMDO, ASAC, Alion, Michigan Tech Univ., Univ Alabama Birmingham, Colorado State Univ., Univ. Illinois Chicago, Univ. Iowa, Univ. Wisconsin Madison, U.S. Army GVSC, ERDC CRREL, Aberdeen Test Ctr., AMSAA, **International – 30 members/15 nations**
- **AVT-327:** BAE Systems, Oshkosh, MTU/KRC, Michelin, RAMDO, NATC, NASA JPL, ASAC, Alion, DRI, Univ. Wisconsin Madison, Colorado State Univ., Univ. Alabama Birm, Miss State Univ., Univ. Iowa, Embry-Riddle Univ., U.S. Army: GVSC, ERDC, ERDC-CRREL, AMSAA, **International: 24 members/9 nations**



NG-NRMM AVT-308 CDT-1

MTU/KRC, Houghton, MI, USA, 25-27 September 2018



Scope

- Showcased NG-NRMM's enhanced mobility prediction capabilities and demonstrated vehicle mobility performance using hardware and in the virtual domain
- Software vendors/developers:
 - Advanced Science and Automation
 - CM Labs Simulations
 - MSC Software
 - Aarhus University
 - South African CSIR Defense

Impact and Exploitation: DOTMLPFI

- The CDT demonstrated accurate and verifiable M&S solutions to ground vehicle mobility
- The results of the CDT energized the terramechanics community to further development and refinement of mobility solution predictions

- NRMM consistently over predicts S-M-G for all segments. Average value of over prediction is 75%
- NG-NRMM over and under predicts S-M-G. Average value of over / under predictions 6.2%



CDT-1 Takeaways



- Confirmation that NG-NRMM is Capable of Performing Mobility Simulation
- A complete set of vehicle data, terrains/courses, benchmarking/validation data, instrumentation/test plans, photos, and videos available at [ftp://ng-nrmm:thread\\$panel@nrmm.mtukrc.org](ftp://ng-nrmm:thread$panel@nrmm.mtukrc.org)

Test Name	Terrain
1 Straight Line Acceleration and Braking (TOP 2-2-602)	Pavement
2 Wall to Wall Turn Circle Radius	Pavement
3 Steady State Cornering (30 m radius) (SAE J2181)	Pavement
4 NATO Double Lane Change (AVTP 03-160 W)	Pavement, Gravel
5 Max. Side Slope with Sinusoidal Steer & Obstacle Avoidance	Hard-Packed Crushed Mine Rock
6 Maximum Longitudinal Grade	Pavement, Coarse Grain Sand
7 Vertical Step: 12", 18", 24"	Concrete
8 V-Ditch	Concrete
9 Half-Round Obstacle: 4", 8", 10", 12"	Pavement
10 Symmetric Random Roads: 1", 1.5", 2", 3", 4" RMS	Hard-Packed Crushed Mine Rock
11 Asymmetric Random Roads: 1", 1.5", 2" RMS	Hard-Packed Crushed Mine Rock
12 Soft-Soil Mobility: Drawbar Pull	Course Grain Sand Fine Grain Organic/ Silty Sand: Dry & Wet
13 Mobility Traverse	Composite of Natural Terrain & Engineered Courses



Traverse Details

Yellow Traverse B-A

- Section Y1 = TN Segments S10A, S9 & S8
- Section Y2 = TN Segments S5
- Section Y3 = TN Segments S7
- Section Y4 = TN Segments S7
- Section Y5 = TN Segments S5
- Section Y6 = TN Segments S5 & S4
- Section Y7 = TN Segments S4
- Section Y8 = TN Segments S4, S3, S2 & S1

Blue Traverse A-B

- Section B1 = TN Segments S1, S2 & S3
- Section B2 = TN Segments S3
- Section B3 = TN Segments S3, S4, S5 & S6
- Section B4 = TN Segments S12
- Section B5 = TN Segments S11 & S10B
- Section B6 = TN Segments S10B

Key Features & Challenges:

- Obstacle Avoidance on 30% Side Slope (Y8)
- Large Rock (Y1)
- Wall Crossing (Y3)
- 90 Deg Turn in Fine Grain Pit (Y7)
- Down 30% Soft Soil (B2)
- Sinusoidal in Coarse Grain Pit (Y5)
- Moisture Dehydration (B5)



NG-NRMM is a Standard Not a Specific Computer Code

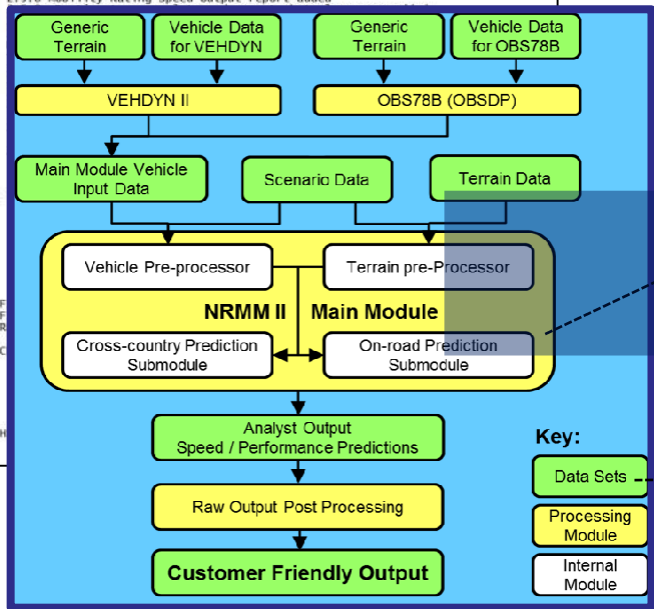
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21 May 91 Release edit
31 Aug 91 CTI operating scenario bug fixed
9 Aug 93 2.0.5 Provision to include "special" output routines added
8 Feb 96 2.5.7a Speed profile spread sheet report output added
20 Mar 96 2.5.8 Mobility Rating Speed output report added
24 Sep 96
14 Feb 97
20 Oct 99
28 Oct 99

5 Jan 00
15 Feb 01
9 Sep 02
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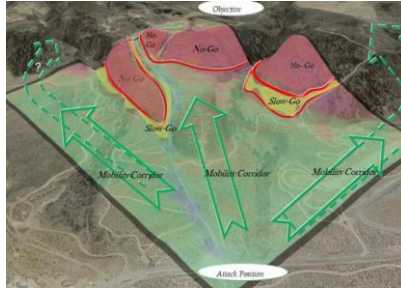
Next Generation NATO Reference Mobility Modeling Standards

- GIS Based Input and Output
- Mobility Metrics:
Speed Made Good
GO/NOGO
Fuel Economy
- Terramechanics Models
Uncertainty Quantification
Autonomous Vehicles
- Legacy Terrain Files and
Updated Terrain Data Format
- V&V Maturity Scale and Benchmarks
- Existing Standards (AVT, ITOPS, GIS, etc)



NG-NRMM CDT-2

Test Center for Vehicle Mobility (WTD41), Trier, DEU,
17-19 May 2022



Scope

- Showcase the enhanced mobility prediction capabilities of the NG-NRMM
- Test Vehicles
 - Marder A3 IFV (Tracked)
 - Boxer 8x8 Multirole Vehicle
 - M29 Weasel (Tracked)
 - Milrem THeMIS (Tracked Hybrid Modular Infantry System, remote controlled UGV)

Topics to be covered:

- M&S Tools and new applications to support Military Planners, Acquisition and Vehicle design
- Terramechanics, soil measuring and M&S methods
- Demonstrate vehicle mobility performance using tracked and autonomous vehicles on real test terrain as well as in virtual domain

Impact and Exploitation: DOTMLPFI

- CDT results / STANREC will have an influence across NATO in the further development of NG-NRMM applications
- Wider NATO use in operational planning, and implementation in driver mobility assistance systems
- NG-NRMM / CDT results will be used in future multinational development programs



Expected Results



- The CDT results will solidify the NG-NRMM and STANREC activities and will be used by NATO autonomous workgroup(s)
- Demonstrate the extended usage of NG-NRMM for mobility prediction of tracked vehicles (MARDER) and of autonomous vehicle systems (ThEMIS from MILREM Robotics)
- Motivate NATO nations' further development of NG-NRMM application functions and refinement of mobility solution predictions
- Energize stakeholders to make Allies aware of capabilities of new methodology

Marder Model





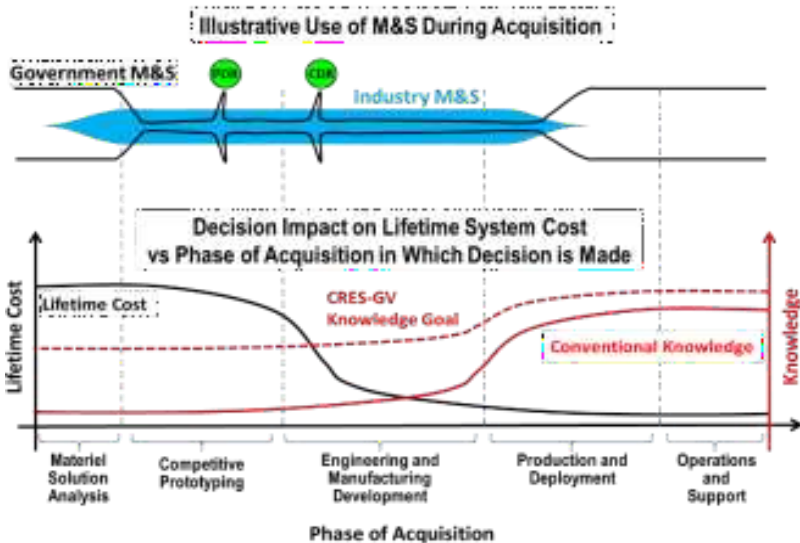
CREATE-GV Program Direction

Computational Research and Engineering Acquisition Tools and Environments



Enduring Key Program Goals:

- Enable greater and earlier physics informed performance assessments for analysis of trades in ground vehicle system development
- Enable a new ground vehicle acquisition paradigm by making sound performance data available for use in tradespace analysis
- Achieve via software tools tailored for HPCMP major shared HPC resources with unlimited government use and distribution rights



Mobility and Dynamics



- Vehicle Dynamics Performance Analysis
- Ride & Shock Quality
- Lateral Stability
- Soft Soil Performance

Vehicle Performance for Trade Space





CREATE-GV Components



The CREATE-GV program is developing high-fidelity, physics-based software tools

- **Mercury**: (Flagship product) – Physics-based co-simulation tool for simulating proving-ground performance tests used as acquisition requirements
- **Mobility Analysis Tool (MAT)**: Computational tool for predicting mission-level mobility performance metrics used as requirements
- **Ground Vehicle Interface (GVI)**: Portal-accessible user interface providing a simplified, intuitive process to launch HPC simulations using Mercury and MAT and produce performance data required for robust tradespace analysis

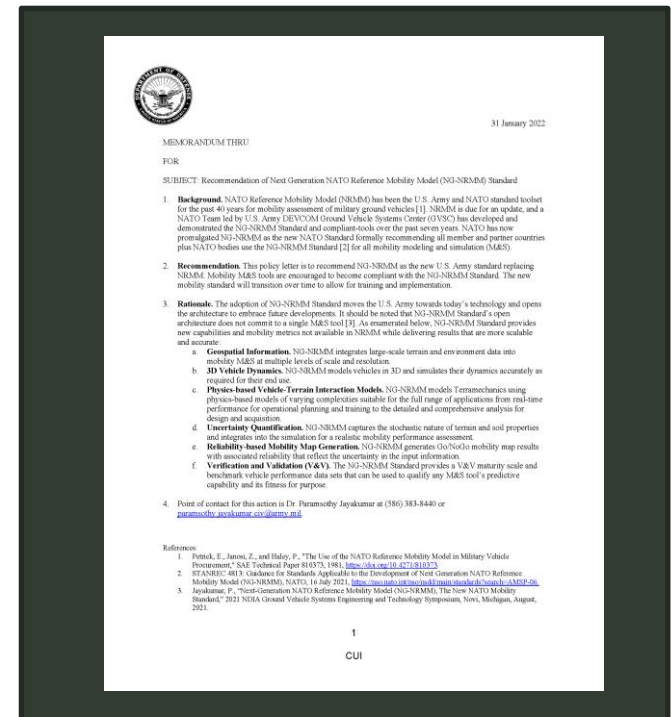




Army Policy Letter



- Efforts are also currently underway to have the NG-NRMM methodology approved as a U.S. Army standard
- This policy letter is to recommend NG-NRMM as the new U.S. Army standard replacing NRMM
- Mobility M&S tools are encouraged to become compliant with the NG-NRMM Standard
- The new mobility standard will transition over time to allow for training and implementation





Looking Forward



- **The U.S. Army is developing a tool that will be compliant with NG-NRMM standards and benchmarks called Mercury**
- **Commercial vendors have compliant software and are improving them**
- **NATO evaluating methods and approaches used to assess the mobility performance and reliability of autonomous ground systems and to establish a mobility assessment framework that would be specifically designed for assessing autonomous mobility**
- **Autonomy investments in DARPA RACER, VIPR, and ERDC/ARL/GVSC programs**
- **Near-term solution will be based on Bekker-Wong physics-based models rather than empirical assessment and far-term solution will be more advanced Discrete Element Method (DEM) models and Finite Element Models (FEM) requiring HPC**

