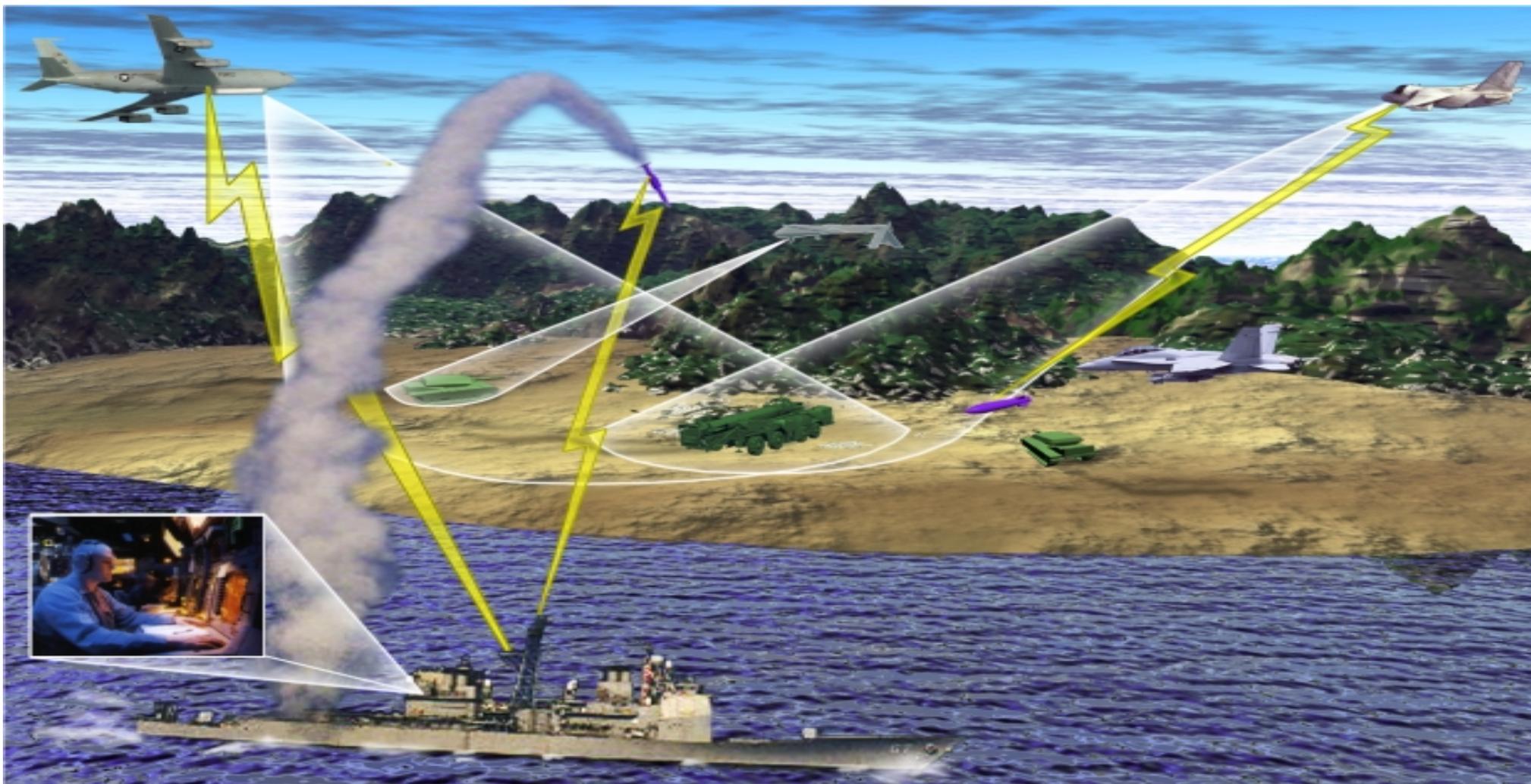




Networked Targeting Technology



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Special Projects Office



Next Generation Time Critical Targeting



Future Battlespace Dominance *Requires* the Ability to Hold Opposing Forces at Risk:

- At Any Time
- In Any Weather
- Fixed, Stationary or Moving



Opponents Will Take Advantage of Delays or Shortcomings in US Quick Reaction Targeting Capabilities to Shelter Threat Systems

Examples:

- Use of mobility to protect threat surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile systems
- Use of very short duration air defense emissions to avoid anti-radiation missile targeting





Key Enabler: Robust Tactical Networks



- Significant Investment Has Led to Widespread Planned Availability of Tactical Data Links
- This Investment Can Be Leveraged to Enable New **Rapid Reaction Targeting Concepts** Through the *Dynamic Synchronization* of *Sensors* and *Strike Weapons* Systems Across Large Areas over Tactical Networks
- Networked Targeting Offers Significant Advantages in *Precision* Over Traditional ISR and Traditional Stand-Alone Weapon Delivery Systems
- Networked Targeting Precision Supports:
 - Increased Lethality
 - Minimizes Collateral Damage
 - Increased Effectiveness
 - Minimizes Risk to US and Coalition Forces

The DARPA Special Projects Office is Aggressively Pursuing Networked Targeting



DARPA Special Projects Office Networked Targeting Programs



- **Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement (AMSTE)**
 - Network Ground Moving Target Indication (GMTI) Sensors with Precision Weapons to Enable Precision, Stand-Off Engagement of Movers
 - Networked Targeting Permits:
 - Multi-Lateration of Stand-Off ISR and Strike GMTI Radars for Targeting Precision
 - Precision Tracking of Targets From Nomination through End Game with Targeting Updates to Weapons in Flight
 - Use of Low Cost GPS Guidance and Low Cost Seekers

- **Advanced Tactical Targeting Technology (AT3)**
 - Network Threat Warning Receivers to Enable Rapid, Precision Geolocation of Short-Dwell Emitters
 - Networked Targeting Permits:
 - Very Rapid Reaction Against Pop-Up Threats (seconds)
 - Extremely Precise Geolocation



The AMSTE Motivation



- Technology Investments Have Enabled US Forces to Hold **Fixed** and **Stationary** Targets at Risk
- AMSTE Will Extend US Battlefield Dominance to **Moving** Threats
 - **Extend our capabilities to permit all weather engagement of vehicles on the move**
 - **Deny opponents the sanctuary of movement**



- Existing Technologies Provide the Basis for the **Affordable** Precision Targeting of Moving Surface Targets
 - **Planned GMTI sensors**
 - **Precision weapons**
 - **Communication networks**
 - **High performance processing**

AMSTE is a systems-of-systems approach, coupling capable sensors to precision weapons through robust sensor-to-sensor and sensor-to-weapon networks



AMSTE Focus



Target *moving* surface threats from long range and rapidly *engage* with precision, stand-off weapons

Key AMSTE Characteristics:

All-Weather Engagement:

Requires use of **multi-laterated, geo-registered GMTI** sensors

Targeting Focused:

Requires ability to **maintain threat track** from nomination through engagement

Precision Engagement:

Requires ability to provide **fire control updates** to weapons in flight

AMSTE Technologies support a seamless moving target engagement from
Nomination ➡ Track Maintenance ➡ Engagement



AMSTE Challenges



Issues

- *Track Accuracy*
- *Precision Endgame*
- *Track Maintenance*
- *Affordability*

Approach

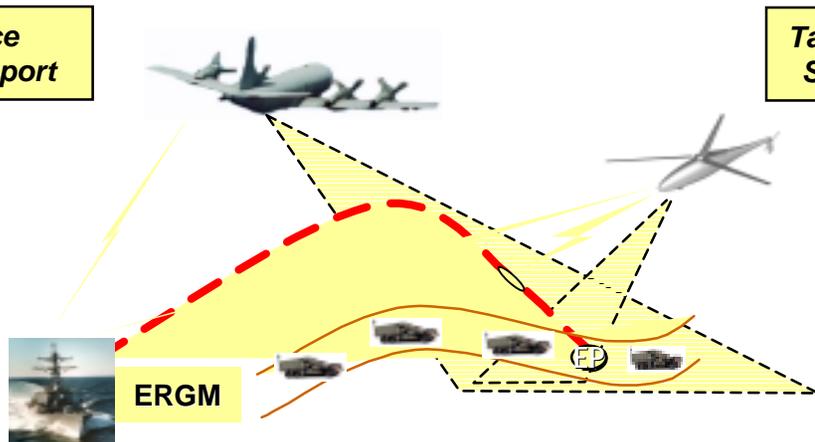
Networking of Standoff/Penetrating Sensors
GMTI Radar Multilateration
Advanced Tracking Algorithms
Grid-locking and Geo-registration

In-Flight Weapon Target Updates
Weapon Data Links
Precision Fire-Control Tracking
Low-Cost Seekers

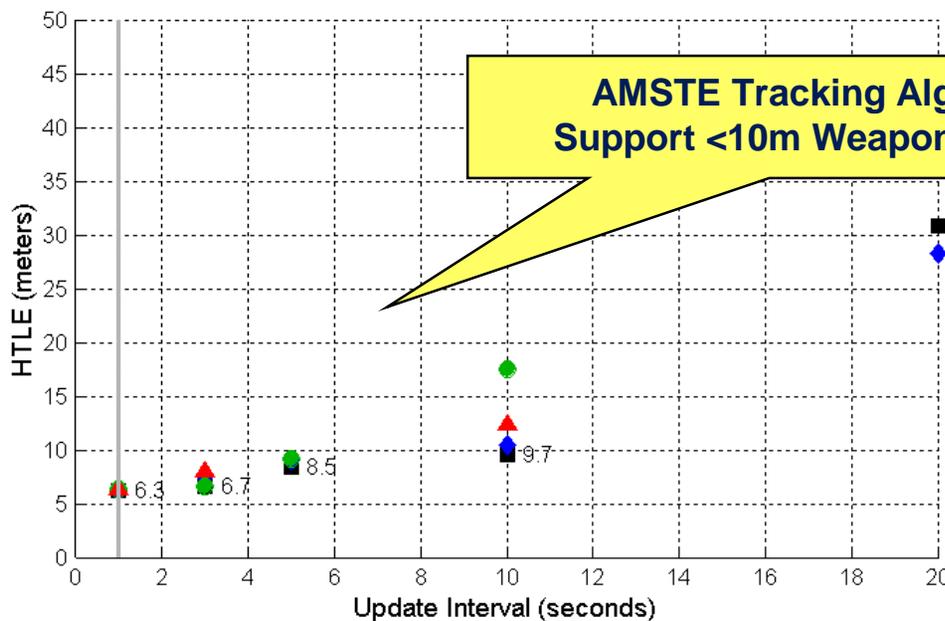
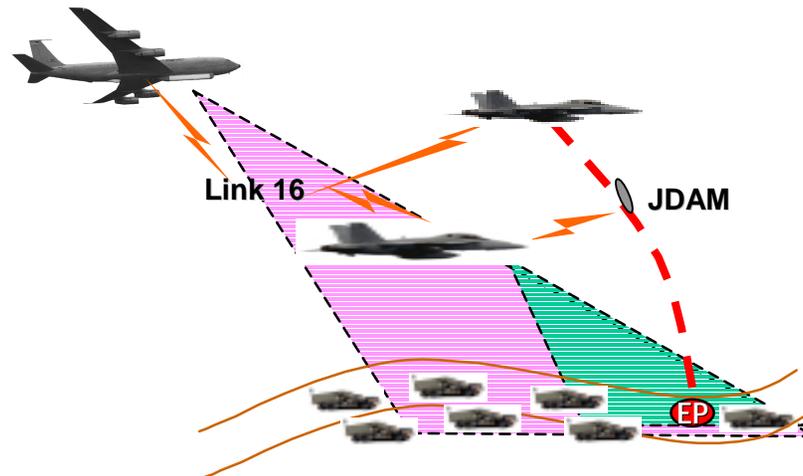
Feature Aided Tracking

Maximize use of existing resources and minimize the need for new systems

Surface Fire Support



Tactical Strike



AMSTE Tracking Algorithms Support <10m Weapons Delivery

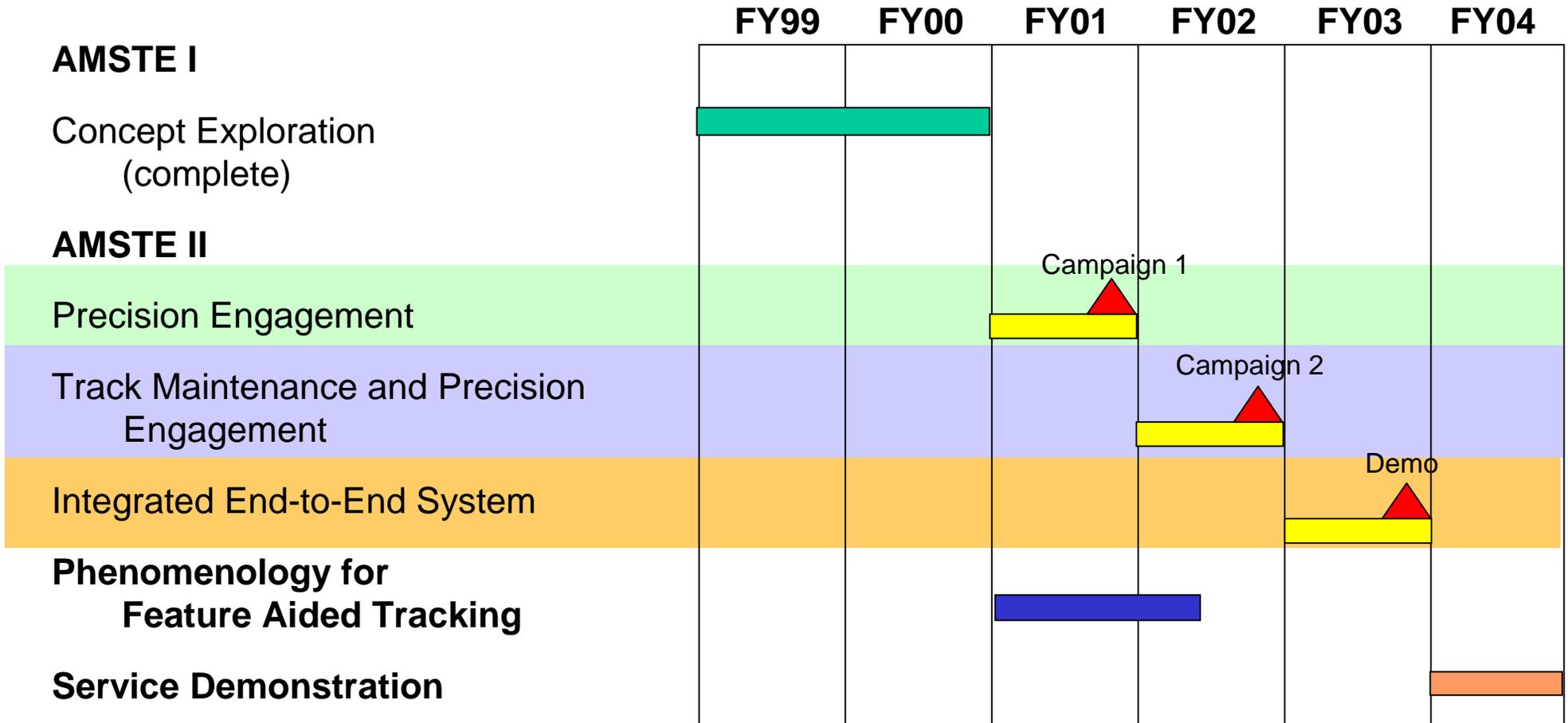
AMSTE Phase I:

- Investigated Weapons System Trades
- Developed and Tested Precision Fire Control Tracking Algorithms
- Collected Live and Simulated Multi-sensor GMTI data

Findings Support Feasibility of AMSTE Concept and Establish Foundation for AMSTE II



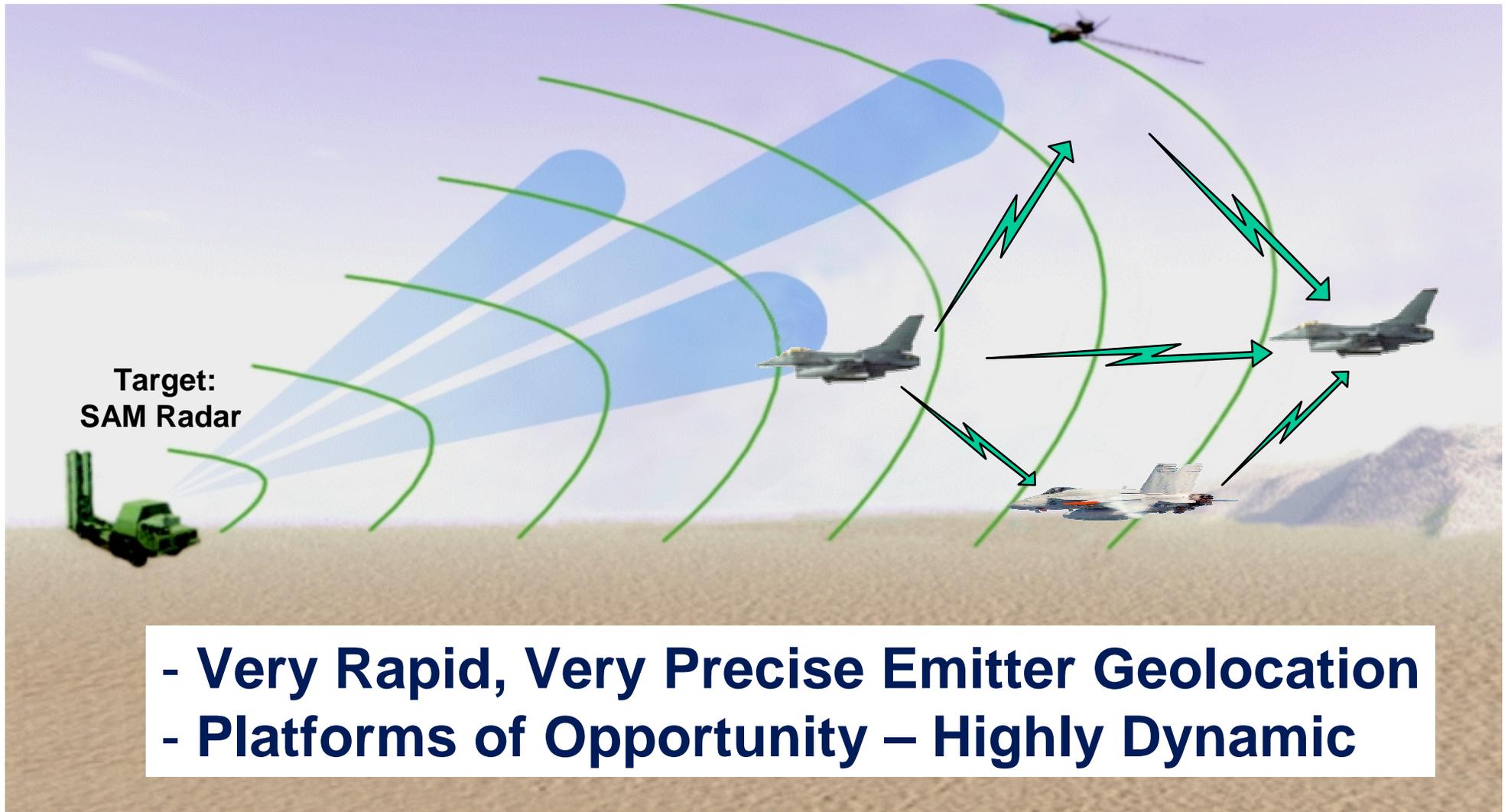
AMSTE Program Schedule and Milestones



AMSTE II will use an Integrated, System-of-Systems Approach to Demonstrate an Affordable Moving Surface Target Engagement Solution



Advanced Tactical Targeting Technology (AT3)





AT3 Challenges



Issues

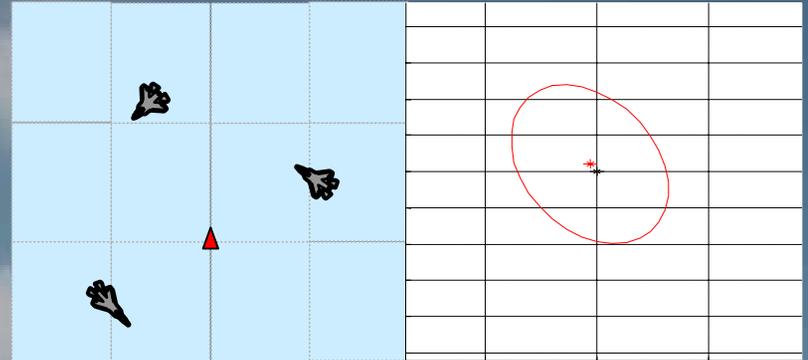
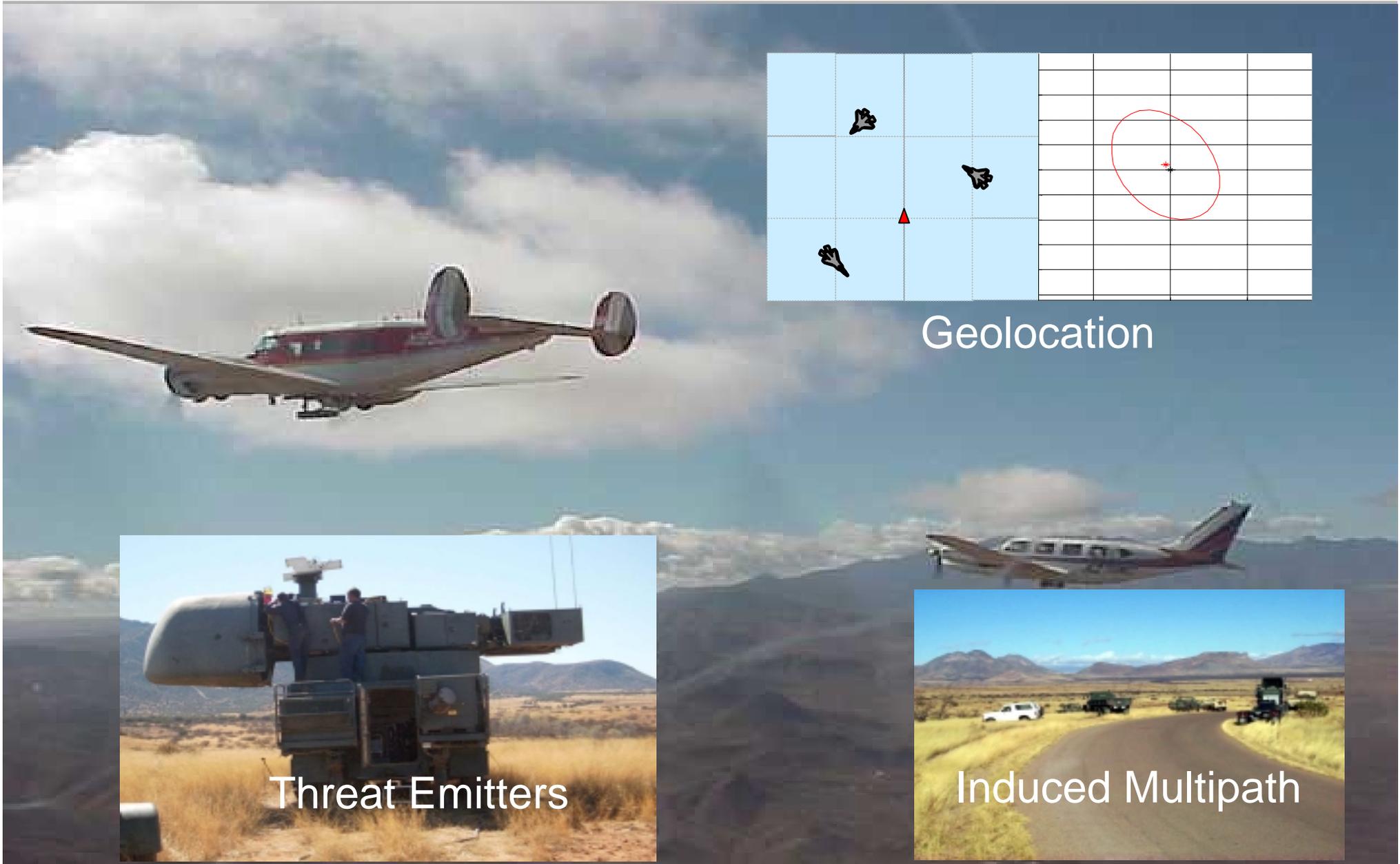
- *Exploit Threat Sidelobe Emissions*
- *Common Pulse, Ambiguity Resolution, Geolocation*
- *Network Management, Collector Cueing, Traffic Load Reduction*
- *Multipath, RF Agility, etc.*

Approach

- Affordable, High Performance Digital Receiver
- Exploit Correlations within Pulse Trains and Between Collector Platforms
 - Coherent vs. Non-coherent
- 7-D Precise Registration of Battle Space
- Network Simulation/Analysis Traffic Management/Data Compression
- Novel, Transparent Tactical Network Approaches
- Leading Edge, Inter-Collector Multipath Decorrelation, Digital Receiver Flexibility, Other



AT3 Phase I



Geolocation



Threat Emitters



Induced Multipath



AT3 Phase II



Status

- Raytheon (Tucson, AZ) Proceeding to FY02 Data Collection and Real Time Flight Demonstration

Opportunity

- Innovative Multi-Ship Algorithm Development
 - Dense Pulse De-interleaving
 - Highly Agile Emitters
 - Coherent Techniques
 - Polarization Exploitation, etc.
- Explore Trade Space in Non-Real Time Environment





- Networked Targeting Can Be Limited By Tactical Network Capacity, Latency and Rigidity
 - The Need:
 - Increased bandwidth and on-the-fly reconfigurability
 - Very low latency data transfer
 - Advanced network planning/management
 - Compatibility with legacy systems
- New Applications for Tactical Networking Concepts
 - Synchronization of Strike and Sensor Assets for Real-Time Battle Damage Assessment



DARPA Special Projects Office Networked Targeting Programs



- DARPA SPO Is Aggressively Pursuing The Networked Targeting Paradigm Through Advanced Applications Such as **AMSTE** and **AT3**
- Near Term Experimentation with Networked Targeting Must Involve Both Technologists and Users
 - Co-development of Advanced System Concepts and Supporting Tactics, Training and Procedures is Critical to Successful Transition of Networked Targeting Approaches
- Networked Targeting Approach Offers Promise In Many Other Mission Areas by Realizing Tighter Coupling Between Sensors and Shooters