

Strategic Imperatives for the DoD Science & Technology Program

Mr. AI Shaffer Principal Deputy Defense Research and Engineering The Next Phases of Development --Thoughts from the Secretary of Defense--





"I believe the Department should seek increasing competition, use of prototypes, and ensure technology maturity so that our programs are ready for the next phases of development..." Secretary Gates before the SASC, January 27, 2009

The strategy (National Defense Strategy) strives for balance in three areas: between trying to prevail in current conflicts and preparing for other contingencies, between institutionalizing capabilities such as counterinsurgency and foreign military assistance and maintaining the United States' existing conventional and strategic technological edge against other military forces, and between retaining those cultural traits that have made the U.S. armed forces successful and shedding those that hamper their ability to do what needs to be done.

Foreign Affairs Magazine Jan / Feb 2009

DDR&E VISION: To develop technology to defeat any adversary on any battlefield

Any Battlefield includes physical, cyber, space, undersea, etc

Any adversary includes both State & non-State actors





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Forces of Change...





Expanding Knowledge Base Science Becoming Global, Multidisciplinary



2009 MIT Innovations List of Top 10 Emerging Technologies:

- Biological Machines
- Traveling Wave Reactor
- Racetrack Memory
- \$100 Genome
- Software Defined Networking
- Intelligent Software Assistance
- Liquid Battery
- HashCache
- Nanopiezotronics
- Paper Diagnostic Tests
- Nanoradios (2008 holdover)



Technology opportunities are expanding, but not well understood...

Pace of Technology **Continues to Increase**



50 75 100 125

75 100 125

100 125

100 125

50

50

75

75 50

High-tech leapfrog

1750-1900

(open-hearth furnace) Telephones

(electric-hearth furnace)

Personal computers

Railways

1900-50

Steel

Radio Aviation

1950-75

CAT scan

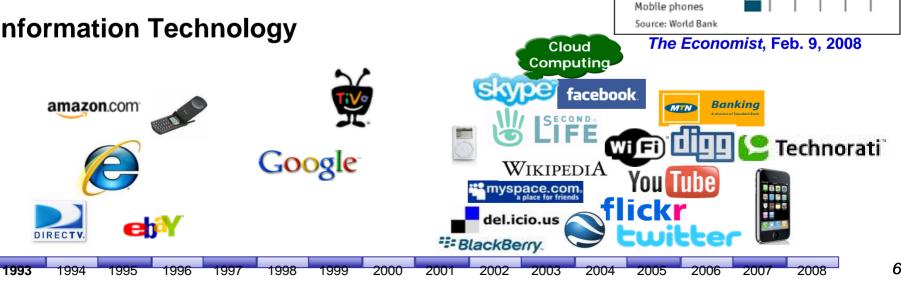
Internet use

1975-2000

Steel

Number of years after invention for selected technologies to reach 80% country coverage

- Time between modeling of semiconducting properties of germanium in 1931 and first commercial product (transistor radio) was 23 years
- **Carbon nanotube**
 - **Discovered by Japan (1991)**
 - **Researchers recognized carbon nanotubes** were excellent sources of field-emitted electrons (1995)
 - "Jumbotron lamp" nanotube-based light source available as commercial product (2000)
- Information Technology



*



FY2010 Budget will contain "recommendations that are the product of a holistic assessment of capabilities, requirements, risks and needs for the purpose of shifting this Department in a different strategic direction" *

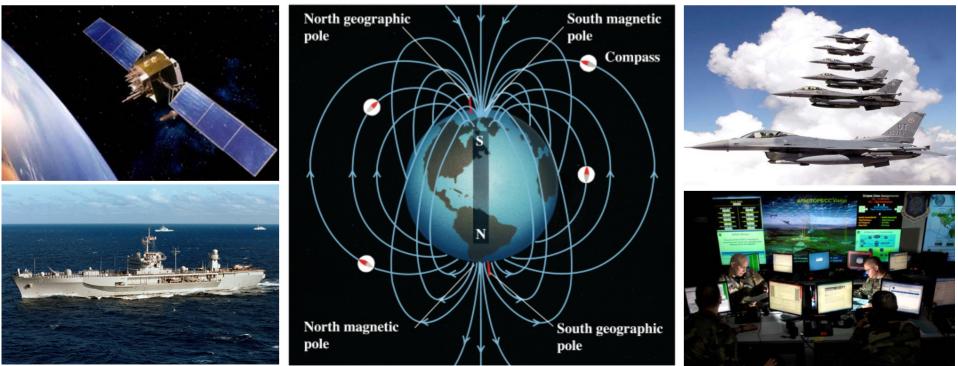
Secretary Gates, Defense Budget Recommendation Statement, Arlington, VA, April 6, 2009

Shifting away from an emphasis on ships, tanks, and planes—to focus on protection, information, knowledge, and timely, actionable intelligence

Rise of the Commons



- Military operations increasingly depend on being able to operate in places "no one owns" – The Commons
- U.S. DoD science and technology is increasing to assure capability to operate in the commons.



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The Fallout From Desert Storm

- US dominance over Soviet-era systems "shocked" potential adversaries and combined to give US conventional superiority
 - Precision Weapons
 - Night Vision
 - Low Observability
 - Networked Systems
 - Space
 - Command and Control
- The advent of information-based warfare fed the emergence of irregular warfare







Led To Resurgence of Irregular Military Operations

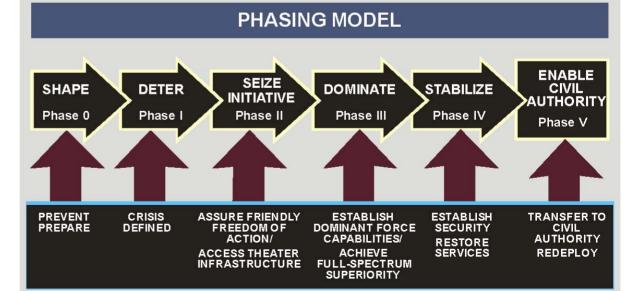


Implications



US and Allies have unquestioned advantage With Conventional Systems

- World wide resurgence of Tribal Alliances
- New Capabilities Needed to Deal with the New Strategic Framework
- Engagement Includes Soft Power
- Phase 0, 1, 4, and 5 Coming to the Force





Complex Operating Environment



- Today's global economy is technology driven
- Adversaries will increasingly leverage technology to challenge U.S Armed forces capabilities
- Irregular and asymmetric forms of warfare are likely
- Economic, demographic, resource, technology, and climate trends will present new challenges







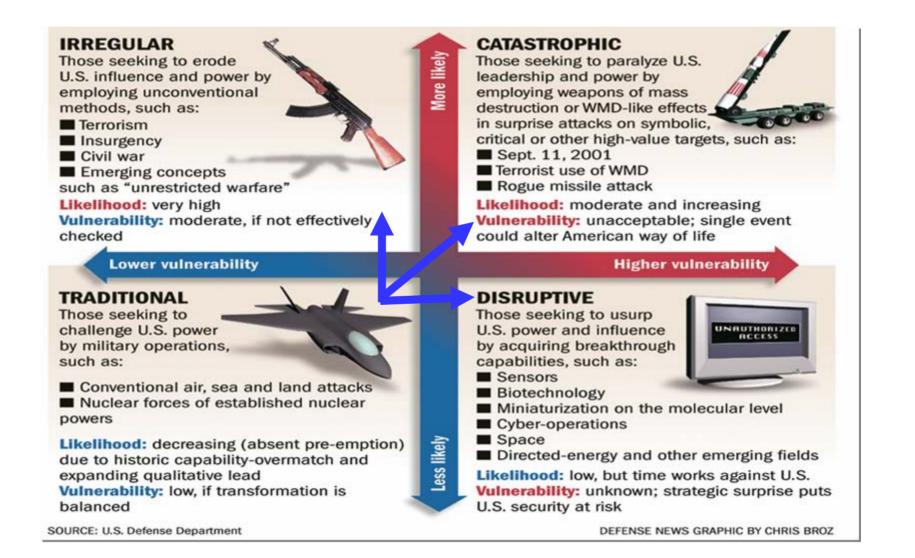
Strategic Plans





National Defense Strategy Drives Investment Strategy





S&T Enabling Technology Priorities -Supporting the QDR Strategic Outcomes-



- Technology focus areas:
 - Human, Social, Cultural, and Behavioral Modeling
 - Biometrics and Biological exploitation
 - Information Technology and applications
 - Persistent Surveillance Technologies
 - Networks and Communication
 - Language Translation Technologies
 - Manufacturing Technologies
 - Cognitive Enhancement
 - Directed Energy Technologies
 - Autonomous Systems Technologies
 - Hyperspectral Sensors
 - Nanotechnology
 - Advanced Materials
 - Energy and Power Technologies
 - Organization, Fusion, & Mining Data
 - Combating WMD Technologies
 - Energetic Materials

**Blue Text—Areas with substantial increases in FY08/09 President's Budget Request



(Joint Training is Ubiquitous)



Strategic Imperatives

Four Principal Objectives

- Basic Research and Three DoD Strategic Imperatives

Secretary of Defense Posture Statement on the FY2009 Budget, February 2008

"As changes in this century's threat environment create strategic challenges – irregular warfare, weapons of mass destruction, disruptive technologies – this request places greater emphasis on **basic research**, which in recent years has not kept pace with other parts of the budget."

Secretary of Defense, Budget Recommendation Statement, Arlington, VA, April 6, 2009

- 1. Take care of our people
- 2. Develop the right capabilities for today and tomorrow
 - Persistent surveillance
 - Cyberspace operations/protection
 - Combating weapons of mass destruction
 - Irregular warfare
- 3. Reform the Procurement, Acquisition, and Contracting processes









President Obama, Science Debate, September 2,2008



"My administration will put basic defense research on a path to double and will assure strong funding for investments in DoD's applied research programs. We will enhance the connections between defense researchers and their war-fighting counterparts."

Investment in Basic Research is a commitment to the future warfighter

Strategic Basic Research Plan (BRP)





2008

Department of Defense Research and Engineering

Strategic Basic Research Plan



- \$270M Basic Research Increase (PBR 09)
 - Enhance the science and engineering personnel base and Emphasize research to address Grand Capability Challenges:
 - Cyber protection/ information assurance
 - Network sciences
 - Science of autonomy
 - Information fusion and decision sciences
 - Biosensors and biometrics
 - Human sciences (cultural, cognitive, behavioral, neural)
 - Software sciences and materials
 - Immersive sciences for training and mission rehearsal
 - Power and energy management
 - Counter directed energy weapons
 - About 500 focused research efforts

A Strategic plan guiding DoD research, built around National Science Foundation (NSF) Taxonomy

April 2009 Budget Statement - Imperative 1: Take care of our people -



- Personnel & Platform Protection
- Advanced Medical Research
- Education



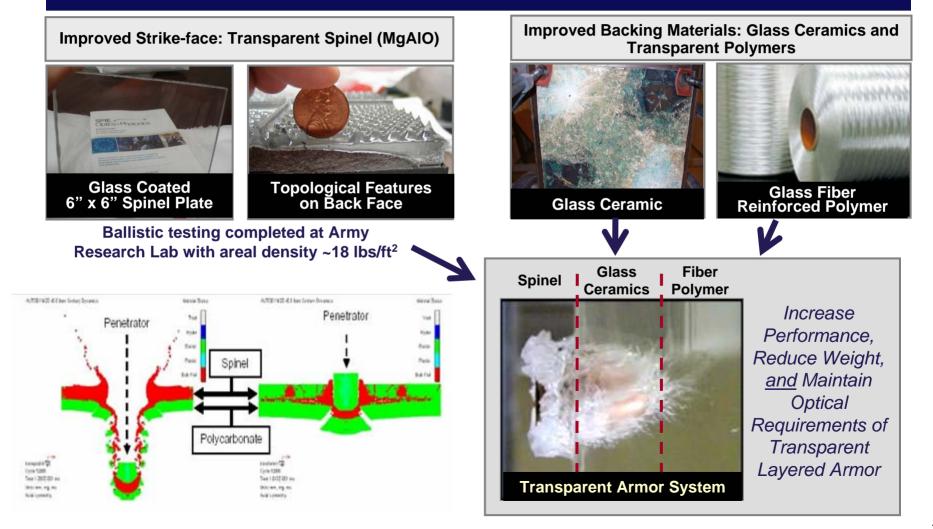




Example – Protection Lightweight Armor



Objective: To overcome the traditional cost/performance tradeoff through innovative arrangement (topology) of known materials, rather than invention of new materials



Example – Medical R&D Military Operational Medicine Research Program

- Capabilities structured into four key focus areas:
 - Injury Prevention
 - Psychological Health and Resilience
 - Physiological Health and Well-Being
 - Environmental
 Health and Protection

Priority 1 Injury Prevention

Priority 2 Psychological Health



Priority 3 Physiological Health

Priority 4 Environmental Health



Example – Educating Our Force National Defense Education Program (NDEP) Building Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM) Skills



Challenge:

- Downward trend in S&E degrees at all levels of education
- General erosion of US competency in math and science at mid/high school

STEM Development:

- Science and Math competence is gained in K-12
- Forms foundation of educated, capable, and technical workforce for DoD

Path Forward:

• Promote STEM Education in mid/late educational years combined with defense community employment



NDEP website = http://www.ndep.us

DoD employs nearly half of all Federal physical scientists, technologists, engineers, and mathematicians

April 2009 Budget Statement - Imperative 2 -Develop the right capabilities for today and tomorrow



- Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Advanced Tagging, Tracking, & Locating
- Cyberspace Operation/Protection Technologies
- Battlespace Awareness
- Energy & Power
- Unmanned Vehicles
- Advanced Electronics
- Advanced Materials
- Processing Large Data Sets
- Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance
- Human, Social, Cultural, Behavior Modeling
- Software Development











April 2009 Budget Statement - Imperative 3 - Reform the Procurement, Acquisition, and Contracting processes



- Joint Analysis Teams
- Milestone Development Decisions
- Information Access
- DoD Challenge Programs
- Technology Transition Initiatives
- Operational Prototyping

DoD Techipedia

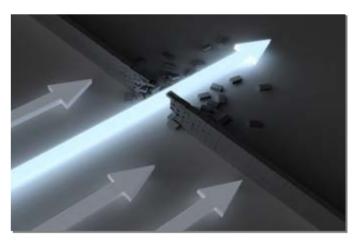


Why a Wiki for DoD Technology Collaboration?

- Break across community barriers
 - Foster communication between those with needs and those with potential solutions
- Success of Wikipedia, Intelipedia make Wikis more familiar, especially to Generations X and Y
 - Builds on how people are interacting at home, and at schools
 - Increasing awareness of wiki's in the DoD S&T users community are through interaction with Intelipedia's S&T areas
- Low technical barriers to entry
 - Browsers based no specialized tools
 - Low bandwidth

https://www.dodtechipedia.mil







The Challenge Demonstrate a Wearable Power System that provides 20 watts of power on average for 96 hours weighing 4 kg or less (minimum 480 W-hr/kg)					
Prize Purse					
1 st \$1,000,000					
2 nd \$500,000					
3 rd \$250,000					
Competition Description					
Competition Announced	July 2007				
169 Teams Registered	Nov 2007				
$(> 500 \text{ competitors}/ \sim 20 \text{ countries})$					
Fuel Plans Due	Mar 2008				
System Description Due	Jun 2008				
Capstone Events	Sep – Oct 2008				
– Competition	Sep 22 – Oct 4				
– Kids' Day	Oct 3 rd				
 Awards Ceremony 	Oct 4 th				

\$1,000,000 3.762 Kg

DuPont SFC/Smart Fuel Cell M-25 Team Wilmington, DE

Direct Methanol Fuel Cell/Li-Ion Battery/ Power Electronics Hybrid Fuel – Liquid Methanol

\$500,000 3.790 Kg

Adaptive Materials Inc. - Ann Arbor, MI

Solid Oxide Fuel Cell/ Li-Ion Battery/ Power Electronics Hybrid Fuel – Pressurized Propane &

\$250,000 3.865 Kg

Jenny 600S – Middleburg, VA

Direct Methanol Fuel Cell/ Li-Ion Battery/ Power Electronics Hybrid Fuel – Liquid Methanol



92-Hour Bench Test



4-Hour Field Test

Joint Capability Technology Demonstration (JCTD)



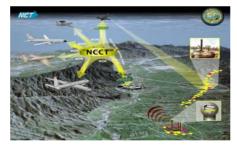
- Improves ACTD process/replaces ACTDs (Oversight--not Program Management)
- Designed to speed transformational, joint and coalition capabilities
- Works with combatant commands to identify solutions emerging/validated needs
- Partners with services/agencies to push technology solutions
- Final demonstration phase reached in two years for most JCTDs
- Majority of JCTD start up and transition costs centrally funded in DDR&E/AS&C

Transformational



The SPARTAN ACTD demonstrates a multi-mission unmanned surface vessel (USV) capability that will can transform the way our forces provide ship/harbor security.

Joint



U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force are working with UK on the Network Centric Collaborative Targeting ACTD to horizontally integrate intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platforms for target identification and geolocation.

Coalition



Pakistani troops deploying for Tsunami relief effort with help from Coalition Theater Logistics ACTD

"We are encouraged by recent actions taken by DOD to initiate a Joint Capabilities Technology Demonstration business process as it is intended to meet joint and coalition forces needs we have outlined." GAO--Michael Sullivan, Director Acquisition & Source Mgt, HASC sub-committee on Tactical Air and Land Forces Subcommittee, 9 March 2005.

Director of Defense Research & Engineering Vision





VISION: To develop technology to defeat any adversary on any battlefield











Example – Educating Our People





STEM Education Delegated to DDR&E - New Initiative to Develop a Strategic Plan

Vision:

Build and develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) talent that is sustainable for national security Mission Includes:

- Attract, engage, and stimulate a global national security STEM community to meet the needs of the Department of Defense (DoD)
- Organize and coordinate Department-wide policies and resources in support of education and outreach
- Ensure the Department's portfolio is synchronized with the whole of government

DoD employs nearly half of all Federal physical scientists, technologists, engineers, and mathematicians

Theater Support Vessel (TSV)



Problem: Need for a joint expeditionary capability to deliver combat ready units configured for immediate employment in JOA.

- High Speed Rapid Littoral Maneuver and Force Closure
- Rapid Unassisted Ingress and Egress Enables Austere Port Operations
- Reduction of Reception and Staging Times in Theater of Operations
- Mitigate Anti-Access and Area Denial Efforts





Solution:

- High Speed Vessel Capable of:
 - Intra-Theater Movement of Combat Ready Units
 - Ship-to-Ship and Ship-to-Shore Operations
 - Supporting Operations in the Littorals



Quick Reaction Special Projects (QRSP) (PE 0603826D8Z~\$115M/Yr)



- Technology Transition Initiative For DoD S&T Community
 - Establishes a Technology Transition Council
 - Jump starts selected components/subsystems into systems
 - Bridges the "Valley of Death"
- Quick Reaction Fund
 - Provides flexibility to respond to emergent DoD needs within budget cycle
 - Takes advantage of technology breakthroughs in rapidly evolving technologies
 - Completion of projects within a 6-12 month period
- Rapid Reaction Fund
 - Develops, procures, tests, and fields critical force protection needs in Iraq
 - Enhances force protection to counter Improved Explosive Devices (IEDs)

JOINT HIGH SPEED VESSEL

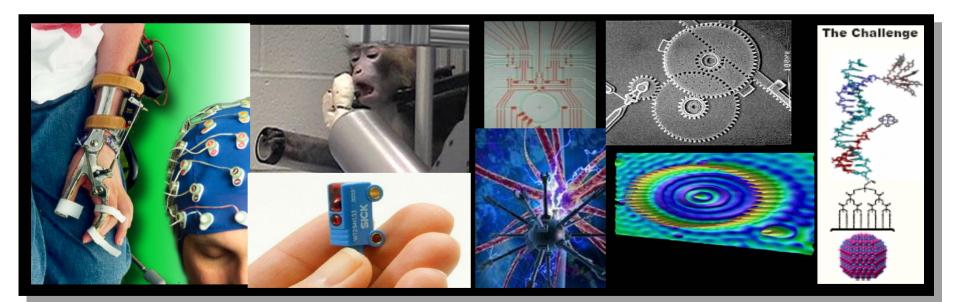


DIMENSIONS LENGTH 103.0 m (337.9 f) BEAM 28.5 m (93.5 f) DRAFT 3.83 m (12.57 f) MATERIAL ALUMINUM	ft)		+ L 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	eeejwa	WEIGHTS LIGHTSHIP 1453 mt (1430.0 Lt) FULL LOAD 2397 mt (2359.1 Lt) FUEL 682 mt (671.2 Lt) JP-5 148 mt (145.7 Lt) PAYLOAD 635 mt (700.0 st)	
SPEED	90% MCR with	MISSION BAY	10(2) 2	(20052 6)2	ALIVILIA DV SVSTEMS	
		AREA (with Tie-Downs) CLEAR HEIGHT	1863 m ² 4.75 m	(20053 ft^2)	AUXILIARY SYSTEMS	
635 mt (700 Maximum 43 knots wit	st) Payload thout Payload	CLEAK HEIGH I	4.75 m	(15.6 ft)	ACTIVE RIDE CONTROL	
RANGE 45 KHOIS WI	illout Fayloau	TURNING DIAMETER	26.2 m	(86.0 ft)	Transom Interceptors Foils: 3.24 m ² (34.9 ft ²) each, forward	
Maximum Transit	1200 nm	ISO TEU STATIONS	6 Inter	rface Panels	on inboard sides of demi-hulls	
Self-Deployment	5600 nm				VEHICLE RAMP	
SURVIVAL THROUGH	SS-7	AVIATION FACILITIES			Articulated Slewing Stern Ramp	
		•NAVAIR Level 1 Class 2 Certif	fied Flight Deck		Straight Aft to 45° Starboard	
ACCOMMODATIONS		for one helicopter	. h. P		TELESCOPING BOOM CRANE	
CREW	41 p	•Centerline parking area for on •NAVAIR Level 1 Class 4 Type			12.3 mt @ 15m, 18.2 mt @ 10 m	
Single SR	2		2 Certifieu		(13.6 Lt @ 49.2 ft, 20.1 Lt @ 32.8 ft)	
Double SR	6	VERTREP				
Quad SR	7	•Helicopter Control Station			ARMAMENT	
TROOP SEATS	312 p	<u>C4I SYSTEMS</u> •IFF / TACAN / MORIAH			•(4) .50 Caliber Machine Guns	
TROOP BERTHS		•Aviation VLS / Stabilized GSI			•Reservation for AT/FP System	
Permanent	104 p	•Integrated Shipboard LAN /NI	PRNET / SIPRN	ЕТ	•Reservation for Non-Lethal Effectors	
Temporary	46 p	•VMS / ECDIS-N, Four-Node				
GALLEY & MESSING	48 p	•Fiberoptic Gyrocompass MK-2			FIREFIGHTING	
		•Surface Search RADAR (X-Ba	nd and S-Band)		•High Expansion Foam in Mission Bay	
MACHINERY		•Dual GPS,	a . (170)		•AFFF on Flight Deck, Mission Bay	
•(4) MTU 20V8000 M71L Diesel I	0	Vessel Automatic Identification	n System (AIS)			
(9.1 MW each, 36.4 MW total	,	•Autopilot •Voyage Data Recorder			and in Machinery Spaces	
•(4) ZF 60000NR2H Reduction G		v oyage Data Recorder				
•(4) Wartsila WLD 1400 SR Wate						
•(4) IF V1312C2ME-HPCR Diese	I Generators					
(600 kW each, 2.4 MW total)						

DESIGN AT END OF PHASE I



- Greater base of technology development, more agility than previous
- Probability of technology surprise rapidly
- Technology increasingly hybrid, commercial/military



All factors drive to enhanced ambiguity.

A Changing World . . .



Dictates More Agility / Technology Options

Example – Medical R&D Combat Casualty Care Research Program



...technologies that save lives far forward on the battlefield, maintain critical care at all levels of the battlefield, and enhance recovery from combat trauma.

Meet demands on first responders

- Warrior Medic Diagnostic System
- Warfighter Physiological Status
 Monitor
- Decision assist tools for lifesaving interventions



Improve en route care

- Oxygen conservation
- Closed-loop algorithms
- Lightweight modules

Reduce the number of deaths on the battlefield

- Recombinant Factor VIIa
- Freeze-Dried Plasma
- Damage control resuscitation
- Enhanced resuscitation fluids
- Cryopreserved Platelets

Restore full function

Armed Forces Institute of Regenerative
Medicine

Fingertip regeneration in a 78-year-old man





Limit brain damage

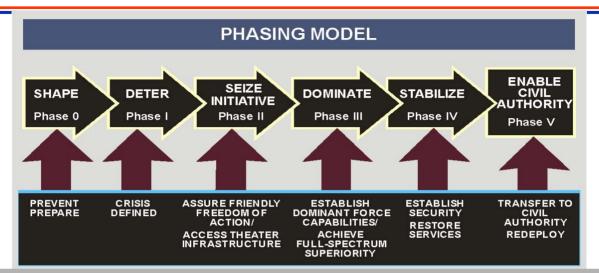
- Biomarkers
- Diagnostic device
- Neuroprotective drugs
- Silent seizure drug



Explore treatments for blast injury

- Pneumothorax detector
- Restoration of hearing loss
- Blast lung

6 Phase Model of Joint Operations



Phase 0 – *Shape* – Operations designed to assure success by shaping perceptions and influencing the behavior of both adversaries and allies

Phase 1 – *Deter* – Operations to deter undesirable adversary action by demonstrating the capabilities and resolve of the joint force

Phase 2 – **Seize Initiative** – Operations to gain access to theater infrastructure and to expand friendly freedom of action while degrading enemy capabilities

Phase 3 – **Dominate** – Operations focused on breaking the enemy's will for organized resistance

Phase 4 – **Stabilize** – Operations to perform limited local governance, integrating the efforts of other multinational, OGA, IGO, NGO participants

Phase 5 – *Enable Civil Authority* – Operations by the joint force to support legitimate civil governance

The Minerva Initiative





A DoD-sponsored, universitybased social science research initiative focusing on areas of strategic importance to U.S. national security policy

Initial research in the following areas:

- Chinese Military and Technology Studies
- Iraqi and Terrorist Perspectives Projects
- Religious and Ideological Studies
- New Approaches to National Security, Conflict and Cooperation