The U.S. Army's Vehicle Intelligence Program (AVIP): The Future of Manned, Wheeled Tactical Vehicles

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IV2001 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium





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http://www.ornl.gov/ORNLReview/v33_3_00/features.htm

- **1.** Propulsion, Vehicle and Power Systems
- **2.** Information and Decision Support Systems
- **3.** Materials, Structures, and Mechanical Systems
- **4.** Safety, Security and Human Factors
- **5.** Systems Operations and Control
- 6. Energy Efficiency and Environment



National Automotive Center

U.S. Army Tank-automotive & Armament Command

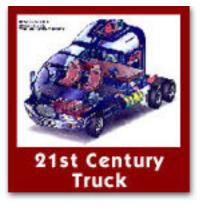


http://www.tacom.army.mil/tardec/nac/index.htm

- Founded in 1992
- DoD/Army focal point for collaborative ground vehicle research and development (R&D)
- Its primary focus is to benefit current and future military ground vehicle systems through:
 - performance improvements,
 - service life extensions, and
 - reduction in ground vehicle design,
 - manufacturing, production and operating and
- **SUPPORT COSTS.** OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY





increase fuel efficiency
enhance safety
cut total owning and operating costs
reduce emissions
maintain or enhance performance

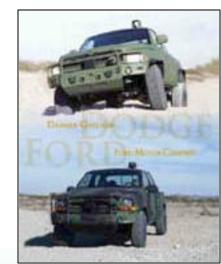


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University of Alaska Fairbanks
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Vehicle Intelligence

Vehicle Intelligence (VI) is the application and integration of vehicle electronics (telematics) within vehicles in order to provide a more efficient and safer driving task/mission.

VI provides new driving functionalities, and enhances existing functionalities, that will optimize performance in real-world driving environments. Specifically, VI can:

- enhance mission logistics
- optimize fuel consumption,
- enhance driver efficiency
- increase mission safety margins
 - minimize vehicle emissions



VI Issues in the U.S

- Product Liability
- Limited Direct Control Functions
- Untrained Population
- Independent, Non-Integrated Systems

Evolutionary Process:

- * Driver Warning
- * Driver Advise
- * Driver Assistance
- * Partial Control
- * Autonomous Control Functions



The Army Vehicle Intelligence Program (AVIP)

A New U.S. Army Concept to Enhance Productivity, Efficiency, Sustainability, Safety, and Driving Quality of It's Wheeled Tactical Fleet...

AVIP will:

1. Build on the Lessons Learned of the US-DOT ITS Program.

2. Conduct Research in Advanced Vehicle Control

3. Integrate Robotics Technologies

4. Demonstrate Advanced Vehicle, Soldier-in-the-Loop Concepts

 Assess the utility of commercial ITS/VI technologies for application to Army Transformation, Future Combat System (FCS), and 21st Century Truck (21CT).

• Develop advanced vehicle control technologies that center on the soldier/driver in the loop.





• Develop on-board information management technologies that are sensitive to soldier/driver cognitive loading, the potential for distraction, and appropriately directed soldier/driver attention.

• Develop advanced control functions that will allow various types of soldier/driver-vehicle interactions. For Example:

- Low Workload Warnings
- Higher Workload Advice
- Even Higher Workload Driving Assistance
- Semi-Autonomous Functions
- Autonomous Driving



 Build on the Army's extensive robotics technologies (Unmanned Ground Vehicle, Demo III, etc.)

- -Autonomous Collaborative Systems
- -Control and Coordination of Distributed Systems
- -Depth Extraction
- -Image Clutter Characterization
- -Machine Learning
- -Machine Vision
- -Multi-Spectral Imaging and Analysis

- -Object Recognition/Tracking
- -Performance of Degraded Systems
- -Sensor Fusion
- -Stereo Vision
- -Supervisory and other Advanced Control
- -Vision-Based Navigation

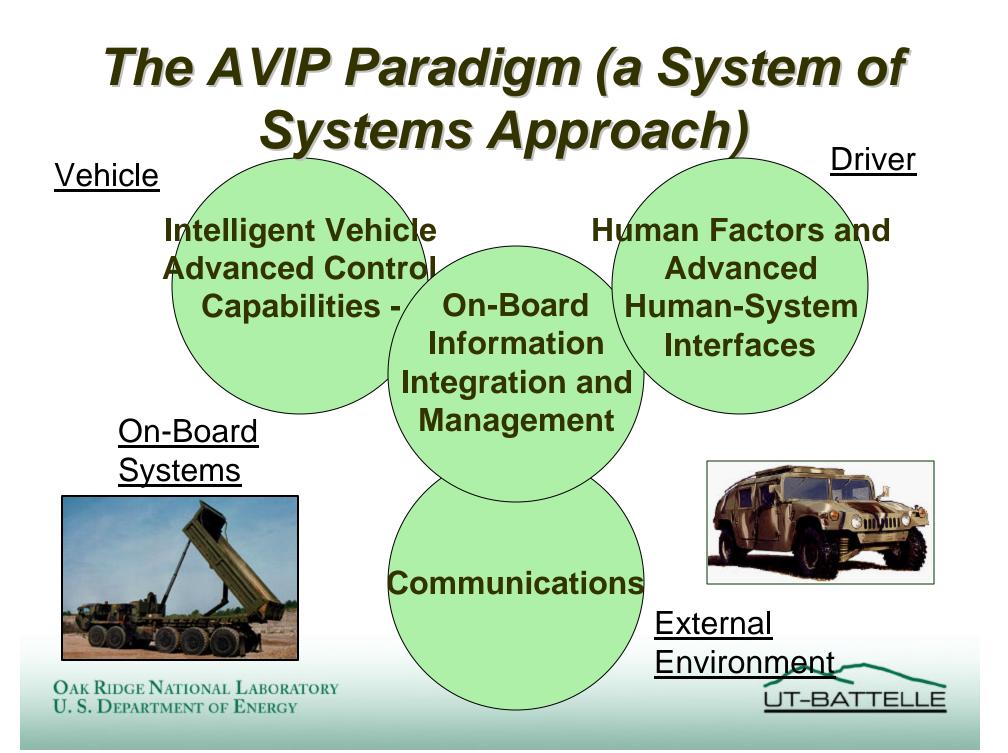


• Demonstrate through modeling, laboratory experiments, and Field Operational Tests, how AVIP technologies can:

- improve fuel efficiencies
- enhance driver/soldier efficiency/productivity
- enhance mission efficiencies/logistics, and
- improve safety.







The Importance of AVIP

• It will stimulate the assimilation of VI Technologies into the Army's Tactical Fleet.

• It will allow the Army to lead research areas that are too slow in coming from the private industry.

• It will allow the Army to be early beneficiaries of research results that can contribute to Army Transformation, FCS, and 21CT; and enhance ground vehicle logistics, mission/fuel efficiencies, safety, etc.

• It will function to draw the interests of other Federal Agencies (e.g., DOT) and private industry.



Major AVIP Research Methods

1. <u>Modeling</u> (Assessment of the Impact of VI Technologies on Military Applications).

2. <u>Laboratory Studies</u> (Functional and Physical Integration, Data/Message Handling, Human-System Interface Research, Algorithm Development).

3. <u>Vehicle Demonstrations</u> (Bringing Laboratory Results to Life).

4. <u>Field Operational Tests</u> (Collection of Data to Assess Impacts and Benefits).



AVIP Research Areas

- **1. Physical Integration of VI Technologies**
- **2. Functional Integration of VI Technologies**
- **3. VI Information Fusion**
- 4. Driver Associate Concepts
- **5. Advanced Soldier-Vehicle Interfaces**
- 6. Advanced Control: Autonomous Functionalities and Semi-Autonomous Control
- 7. Integration of Robotics Technologies



Candidate ITS/VI Technologies for AVIP

- Adaptive Cruise Control
- •Collision Avoidance and Prevention
- •Drive-by-Wire
- Driver Condition Monitoring
- Driver's Associate
- •Fleet Management.Logistics
- Fuel Burn Optimization
- In-Vehicle Information Fusion

- Lane Tracking
- Navigation Systems
- •Night Vision/Vision Enhancement
- •Platooning/Electronic Tow Bar/Vehicle Following
- Route Guidance
- Truck Rollover Warning
- Truck Stability Technologies



The Army's Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Fleet Several Different Families of Trucks

- •Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicles (CUCVs)
- High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs)
- •Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTVs)
- M900 series line haul tractors and special bodies
- Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTTs)
- Palletized Loading Systems
- Heavy Equipment Transporter Systems (HETSs)
- •M809/M939 and older series 5-Ton Trucks



Representative Pictures of Three of These family types



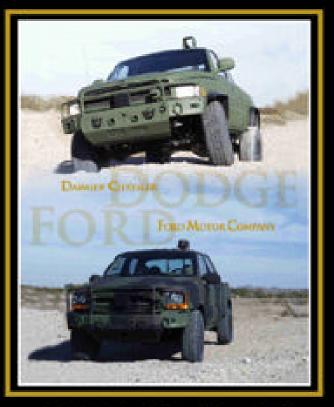
Class IIB – HMMWV M998 Utility Vehicle



Class VIII – M915 Line Haul Rig

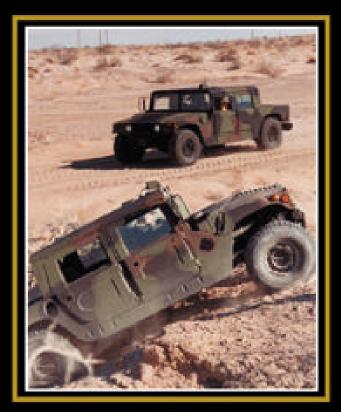


Class VI – FMTV Tactical Truck



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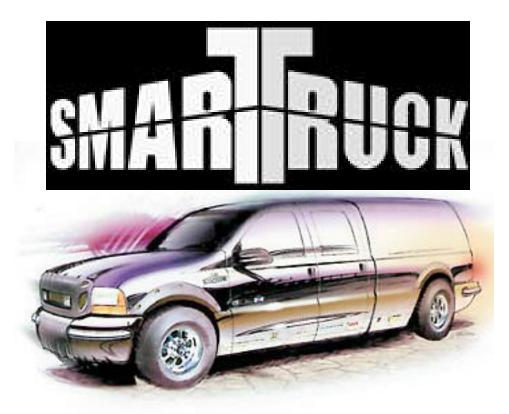
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COMmercially BAsed Tactical Truck (COMBATT)



Audiovox Mobile VideoRaytheon Night VisionCountermeasuresValde Vehicle PCDelphi QUADRASTEER™DriverTech Truck PCECLIPSE CommanderCutler-Hammer PanelMatesBiocentric/AuthenTec Fingerprint IdentificationICRC Remote Control Weapon Station

Integrate and demonstrate a hybrid electric drivetrain for improved fuel economy and range

Integrate next generation voice controlled navigation computer with map display

Develop and evaluate a satellite linked data acquisition system and flight recorder box for improved soldier safety

Lower maintenance, operating and support costs with on-board computers used for improved and faster diagnostics and service.

Demonstrate first multiple databus concept on military trucks

Reduce cost and increase frequency of computer communications upgrades by embracing "plug-and-play" commercial and off-the-shelf technology

Share cost of research and development with private industry.

Future Direction

- DOD funding is being put into place.
- Leveraging opportunities are being sought with other U.S Federal Agencies.
- Team building with private industry/academia is taking place.
- Initial efforts (~ \$2M) are being planned for FY-02.
- Longer-term efforts (~\$15M/yr.) are being defined.

Conclusions

• AVIP is an important element in the Army's Transformation.

• The soldier/driver will remain a key element of the Army's Interim and Objective Force Projections.

• AVIP will improve fuel efficiencies, mission efficiencies, logistics, safety, and sustainability.

• AVIP will be the catalyst for implementing ITS/VI technologies into the Army's wheeled tactical fleet, and will lead the development of advanced control technologies.