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MACHINE LEARNING AND BATTLEFIELD DECISION MAKING

September 11, 2019

Prof Paul Brittan | Chief Scientific Officer at TRL

Introduction: Machine Learning and Battlefield Decision Making



Paul Brittan

Chief Scientist

Role: Chief Scientific Officer at TRL Technology, a subsidiary of L3HARRIS, specializing in AI&ML for CEMA.

Background: +30 years of Machine Learning applied to CEMA, Analytics, Speech Recognition and Image Processing

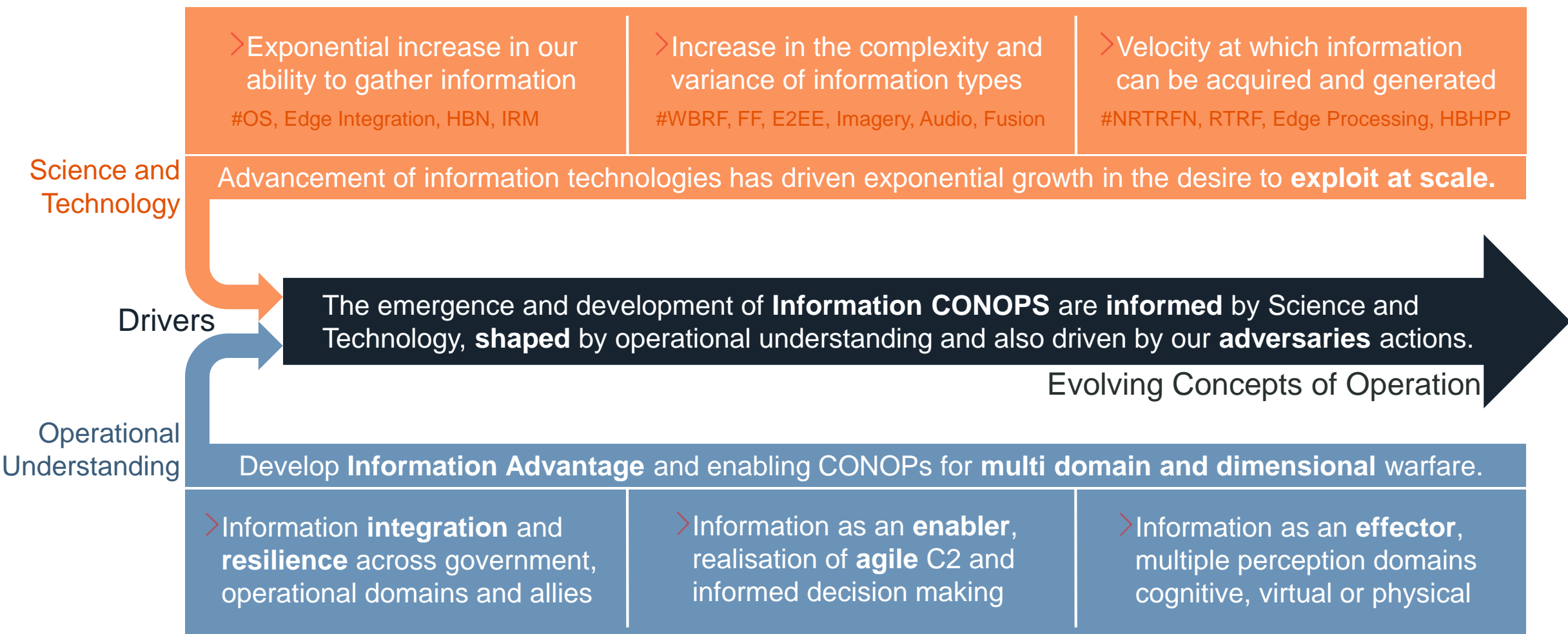
Objective: Discuss why and how Machine Learning will have to assist in the Delegation of Intent



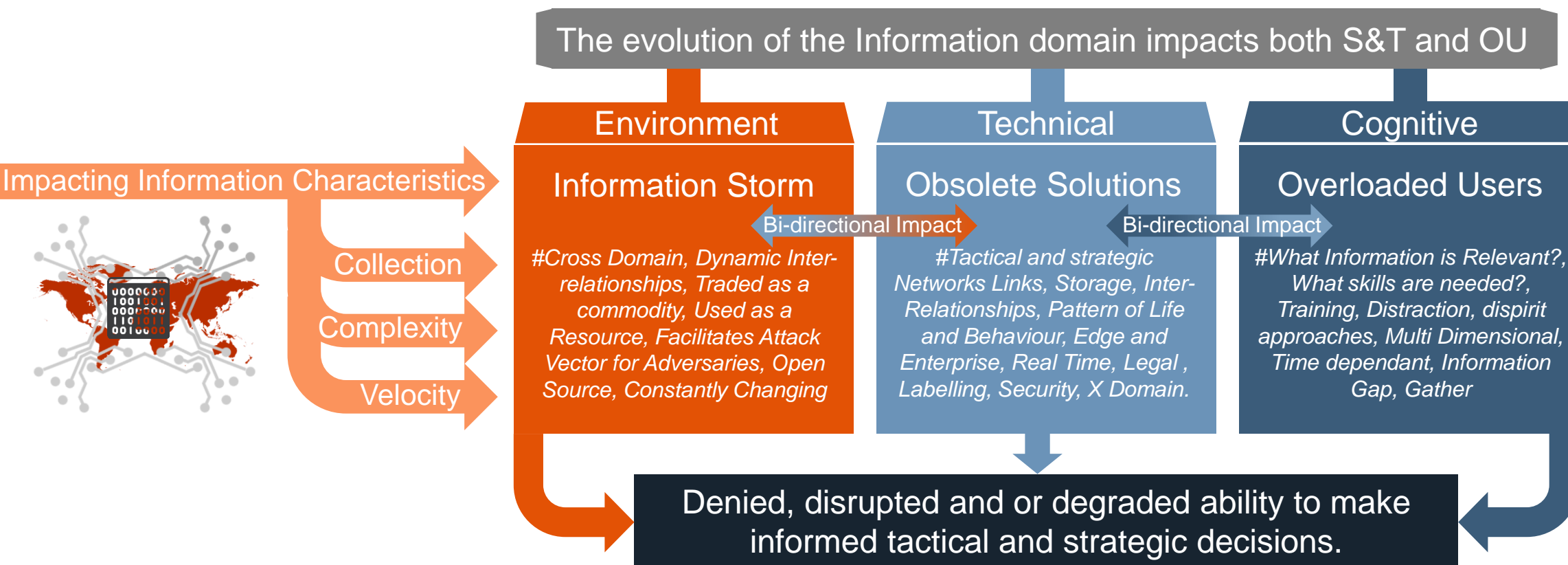
L3HARRIS™

L3Harris Technologies is an agile global aerospace and defense technology innovator, delivering end-to-end solutions that meet customers' mission-critical needs.

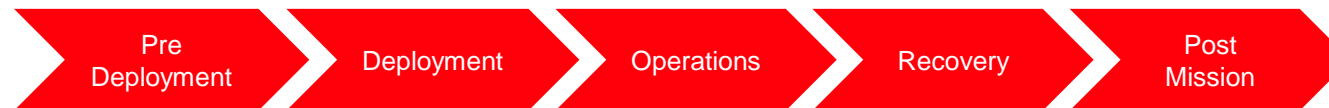
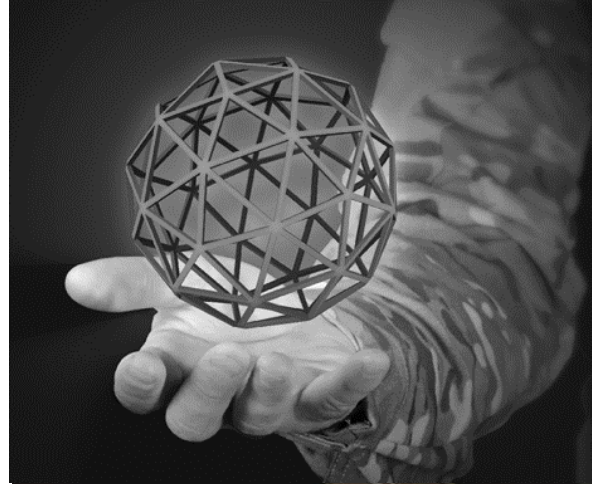
Stuart Gardiner spoke about “Drivers for Evolving CONOPS”



...and the Impact on CONOPS



Tempo at the Fighting Edge



The tempo of modern warfare is dependent on Networking, Bandwidth, and PNT.
Defining: Order of Battle, Chains of Command, and Decision Making

But what if the “Network” disappears?

Machine Learning and Battlefield Decision Making



Operating Scenario:

- **Autonomous CEMA Adversary**
Well equipped and devolved chains of command
- **Contested and/or Congested Environment**
 - Loss of Strategic Backhaul
 - Disrupted Tactical Communications
 - Loss of Position, Navigation, and Timing
- **Information Overload from Big Data**
Volume, velocity, diversity, and sparsity

Operational Needs:

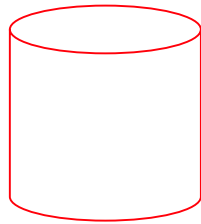
- **Automated Decision Support**
Reduced Cognitive Burden
- **Utilise increased Situational Awareness**
Every soldier and platform is a Sensor
- **Legal, Accountable, and Proportional Actions**
Driven by Rules of Engagement
- **Threat Signal Prioritisation**
Automate or support faster decision making



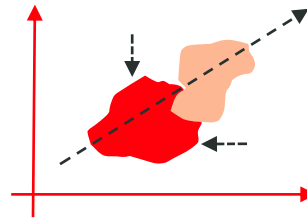
Benefits of Machine Learning:

- **Distributed Analytics**
To support Situation Awareness
- **Decentralised Decision Support**
To support loss of communications
- **Authorised Autonomous Decision Making**
To expedite decisions
- **Trusted Edge based Computing**
To support Machine Learning

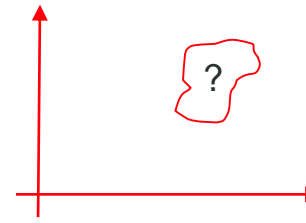
Where does Machine Learning and AI Fit?



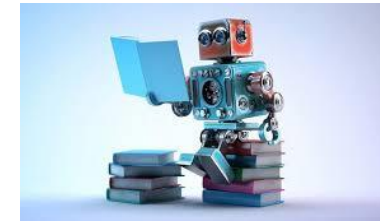
Big Data



Model Trends
and Cluster



Classify
and Predict



Aware, React
and Evolve

- **Big Data**

Volumes of data that exceed memory and/or traditional processing techniques

- **Data Science**

Modelling trends and clusters (classes) within big data

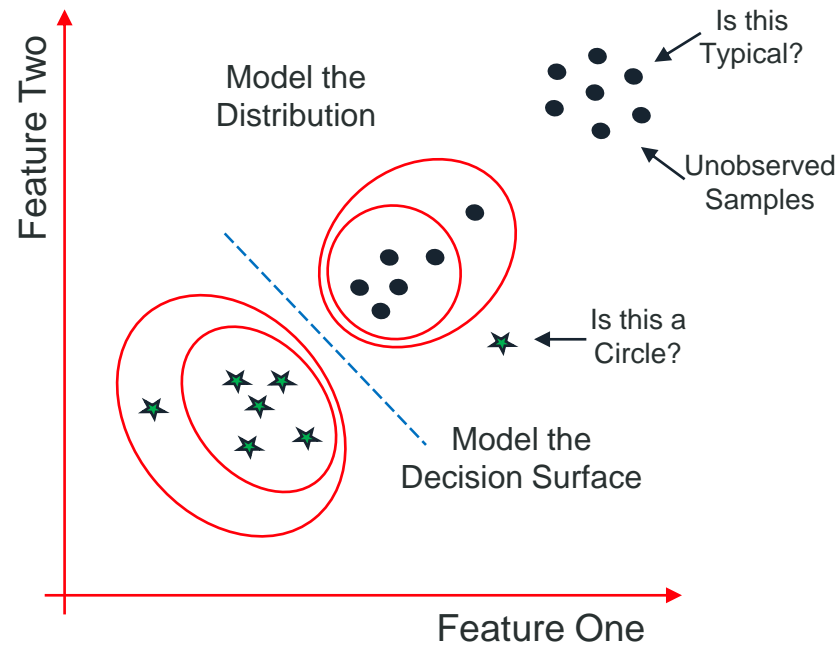
- **Machine Learning**

Use of models to classify or predict trends or classes within data

- **Artificial Intelligence**

Use of Machine Learning techniques to automatically react to evolving situations

The Challenges of Machine Learning



Challenges:

- Outliers
- Dependencies
- Chaotic and/or Noisy systems
 - Non-linear data
 - Hidden variables
 - Perturbation
- Too little (sparse) data
- Too much (big) data
- Curse of Dimensionality
- Regularisation and Quantisation
- Training Bias

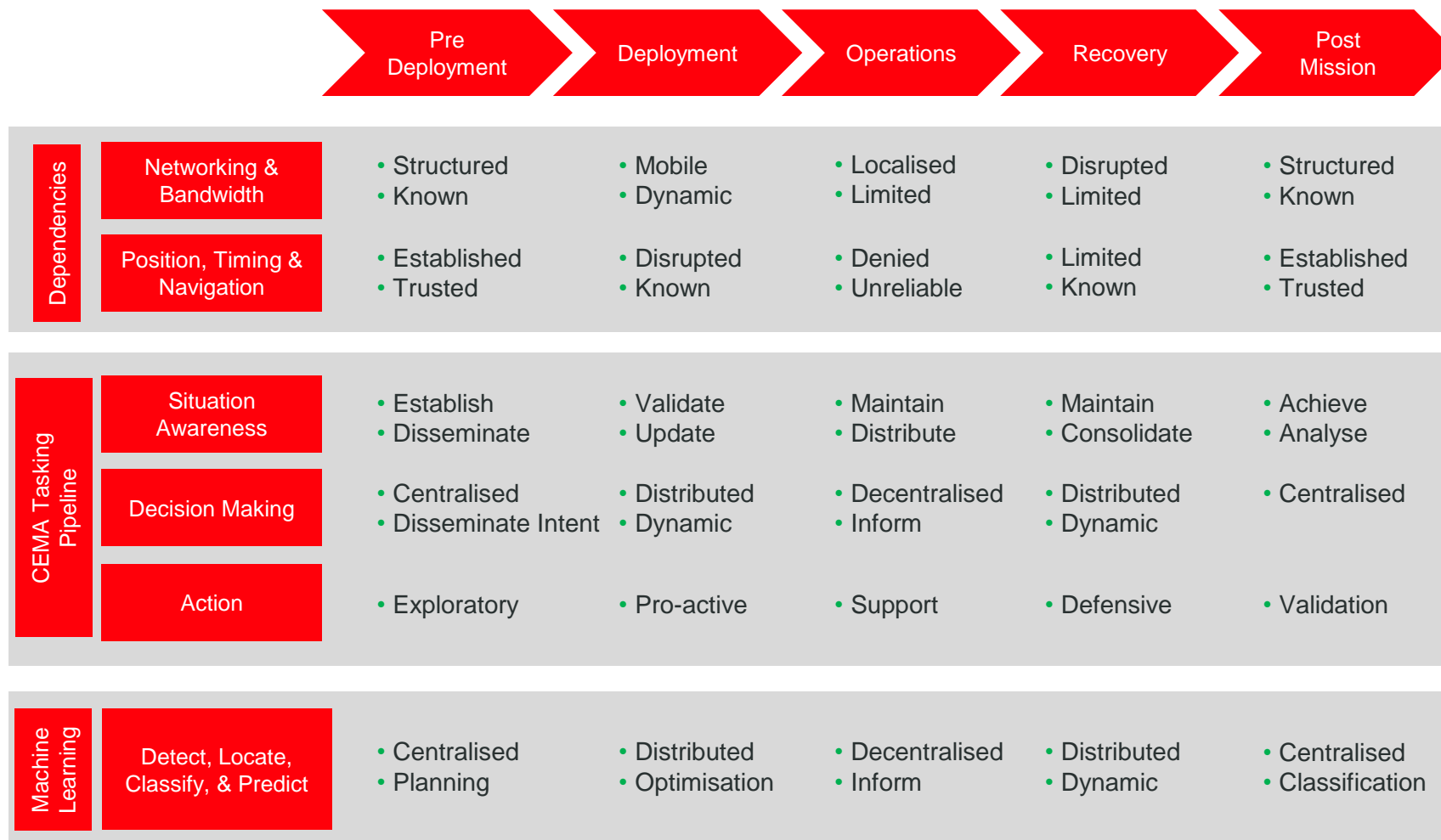
A Long History of Machine Learning



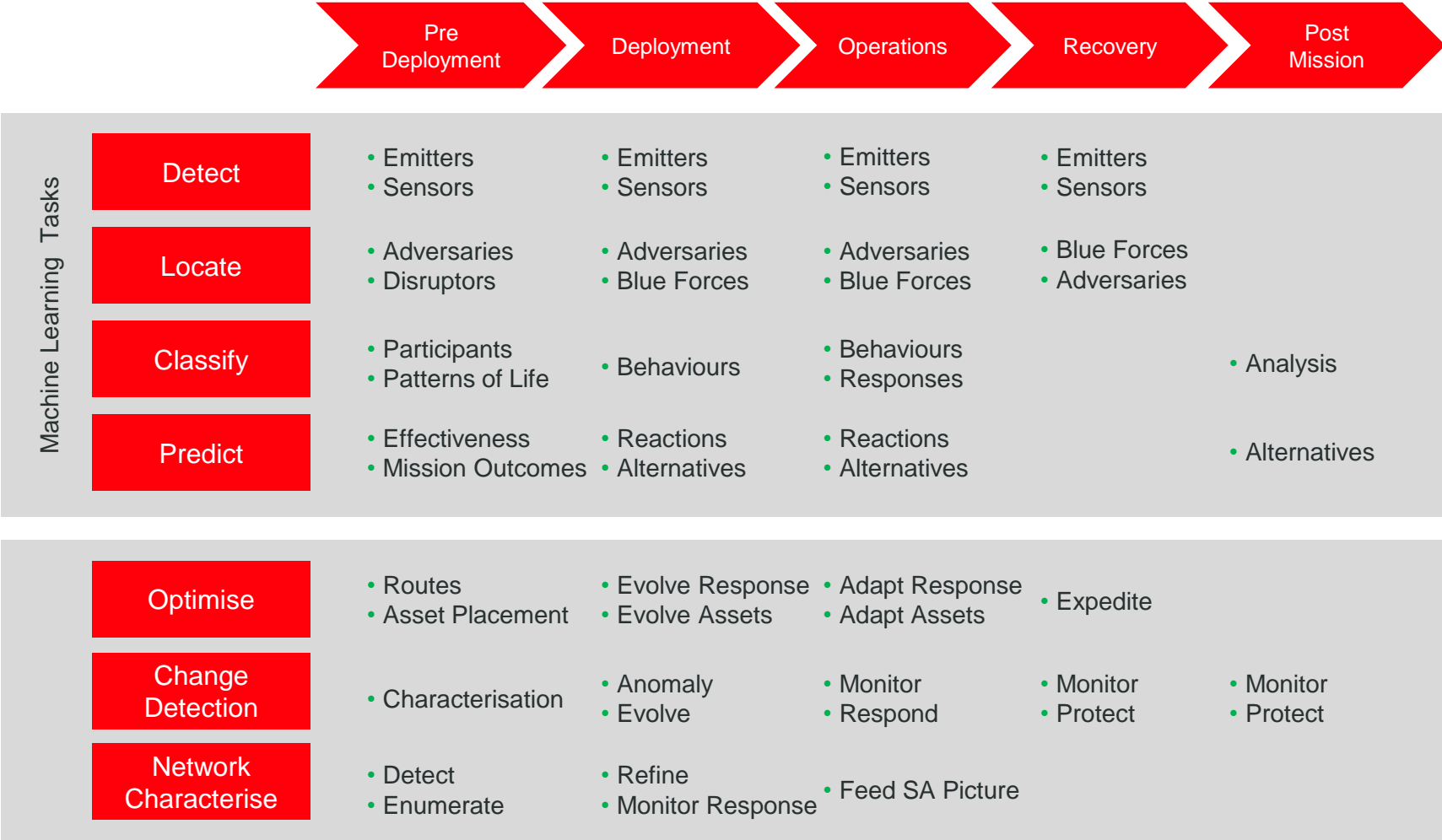
	First Established	Example	Advantages	Disadvantages
Bayesians	1763	Refinement Hypothesis and a-priori Knowledge	Measurement of Uncertainty	Need for Good Data Coverage
Connectionists	1951 2006	Neural Networks Deep Learning	Automatic Feature Extraction	Accountability
Analogues	1967 1995	Nearest Neighbour Support Vector Machines	Good out-of-sample Generalization	Model Selection
Symbolists	1970s	Inverse Deduction Rule Based	Potentially Short Learning	Brittleness & Scalability
Evolutionists	1992	Genetic Algorithms	Avoid Local Minima Adapt to the Unknown	Dependency on Encoding

The unspoken truth: There are few new ideas in Machine Learning!

Operational Timeline - Evolving CEMA Environment



Operational Timeline - Potential ML Application Areas



Loss of Strategic Backhaul, Tactical Comms, and PNT



Need for Decentralised Edged-Based Machine Learning

The majority of modern large scale Machine Learning techniques are distributed, but not decentralised



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