



CEMTE_x
*Army Centre for Operational
Experimentation and Technological
Modernization*

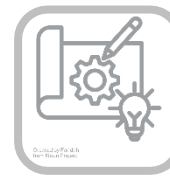


Developing a (C-)UxS ecosystem for the
Portuguese Army:

“EXE02 – Remote and Autonomous Systems”

Disclaimer: the images shown throughout the presentation should be understood as merely illustrative of desired UxS concepts, and not as endorsements of specific UxS systems.

Agenda



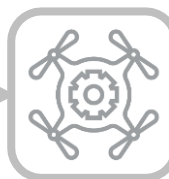
4+1
W?

Why?

How?

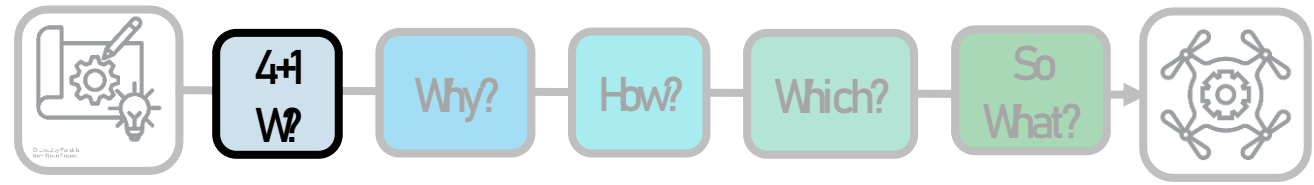
Which?

So
What?



1	Overview	What? Who? Where? When? + What for?
2	Filling Capability Gaps vs. Implementing Disruptive Tech	Why?
2.1	The Impact of UxS on Land Tactics	Why are UxS disruptive tech?
2.2	Implementing an Evolving UxS Ecosystem	Why should UxS be viewed as part of an evolving ecosystem?
3	From CONOPS to Capability	How?
3.1	From Use Cases to Specs	How are desirable and feasible UxS concepts identified?
3.2	From Prototype to Low-Rate Initial Production	How are the UxS concepts being developed into capabilities?
3.3	The role of Operational Experimentation	How are UxS concepts tested and evaluated?
4	The EXE02 – RAS UxS Concepts	Which?
5	The EXE02 – RAS End State	So what?

1. Overview



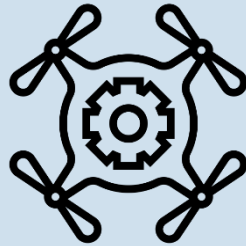
Who?

Portuguese Army through **CEMTE**x funded by the Military Programming Law (**LPM**)



What?

Acquires, Develops, and Tests prototypes and demonstrators (**TRL 4-8**) of UxS (**UAS + UGS**)



Where?

From **Industry** and **Academia**



When?

Along three phases between **2024** and **2034**:

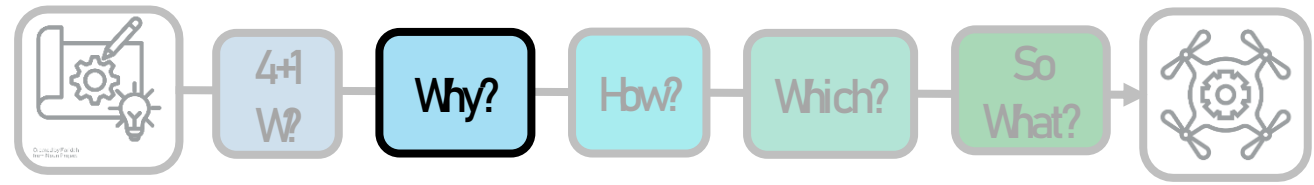
1. *COTS Acquisition (2024-2026)*
2. *Public Purchase of Innovation (2026-2030)*
3. *Low-Rate Initial Production (2030-2034)*



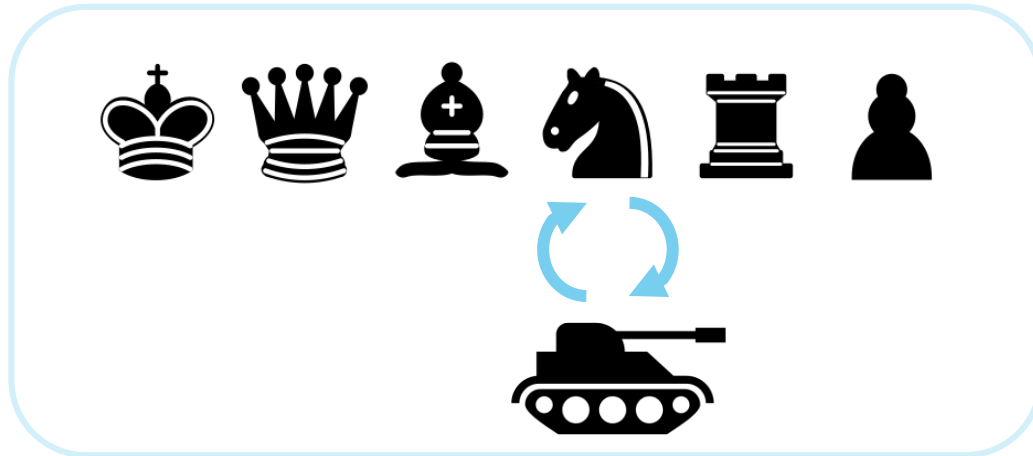
What For?

- To implement on a limited scale **innovative** and **disruptive concepts of operation** through the use of **UxS**
- To stimulate the **Portuguese National Scientific and Technological System**

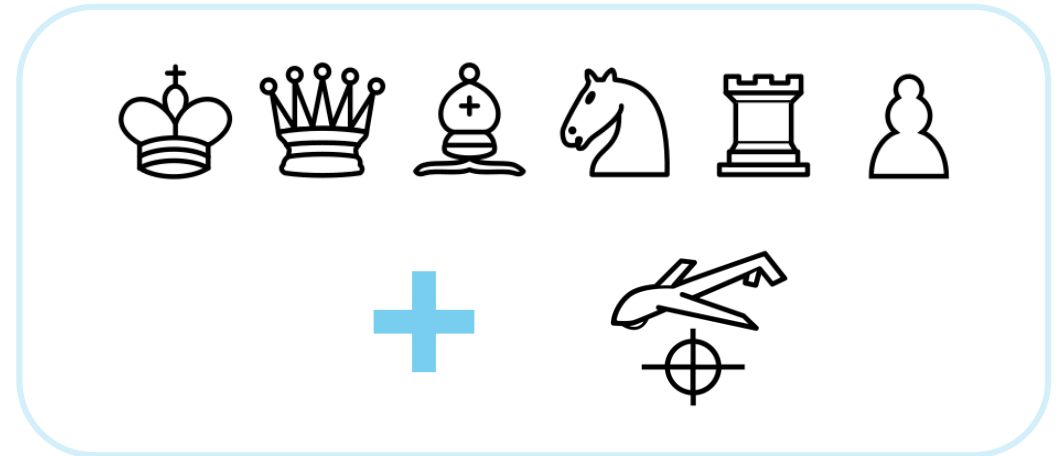
2. Filling Capability Gaps vs. Implementing Disruptive Tech



You have a 10M€ budget. Do you...



...upgrade a legacy capability which might lose relevance in the short-term?



...bet on adding an experimental, but potentially disruptive capability whose development cycle might never conclude?

...Or do you do both?!

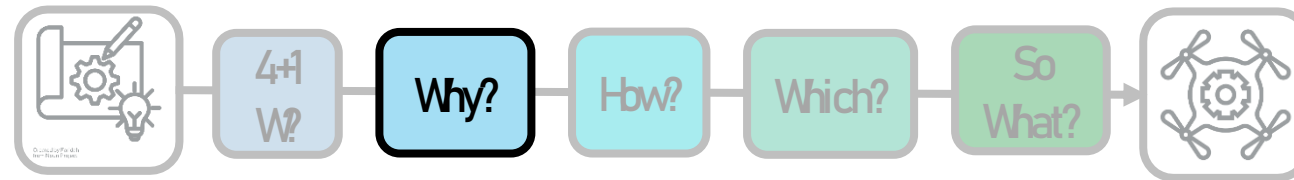
Why is the Portuguese Army investing in developing an experimental (C-)UxS ecosystem?

Why does the Portuguese Army consider UxS as disruptive technologies?

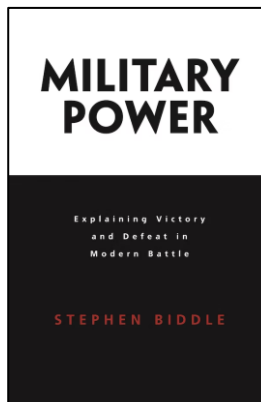
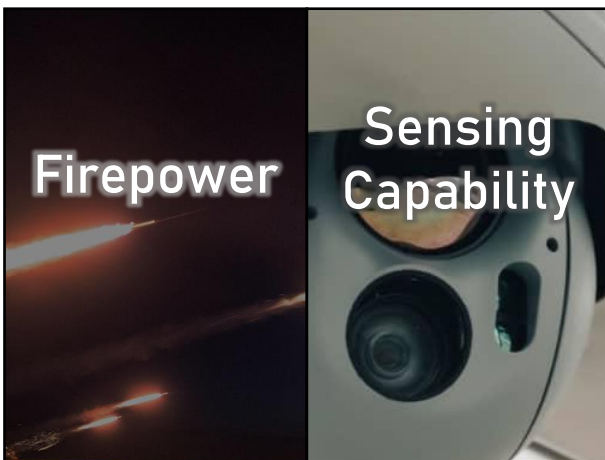
Why should UxS be viewed as part of an evolving ecosystem?

2. [Why?]

2.1 The Impact of UxS on Land Tactics Baseline: the Modern System



Analysis of level of parity in military technology of belligerents between 1815 and 1992



Statistical analysis of 660 land battles and major engagements between 1600 and 1982

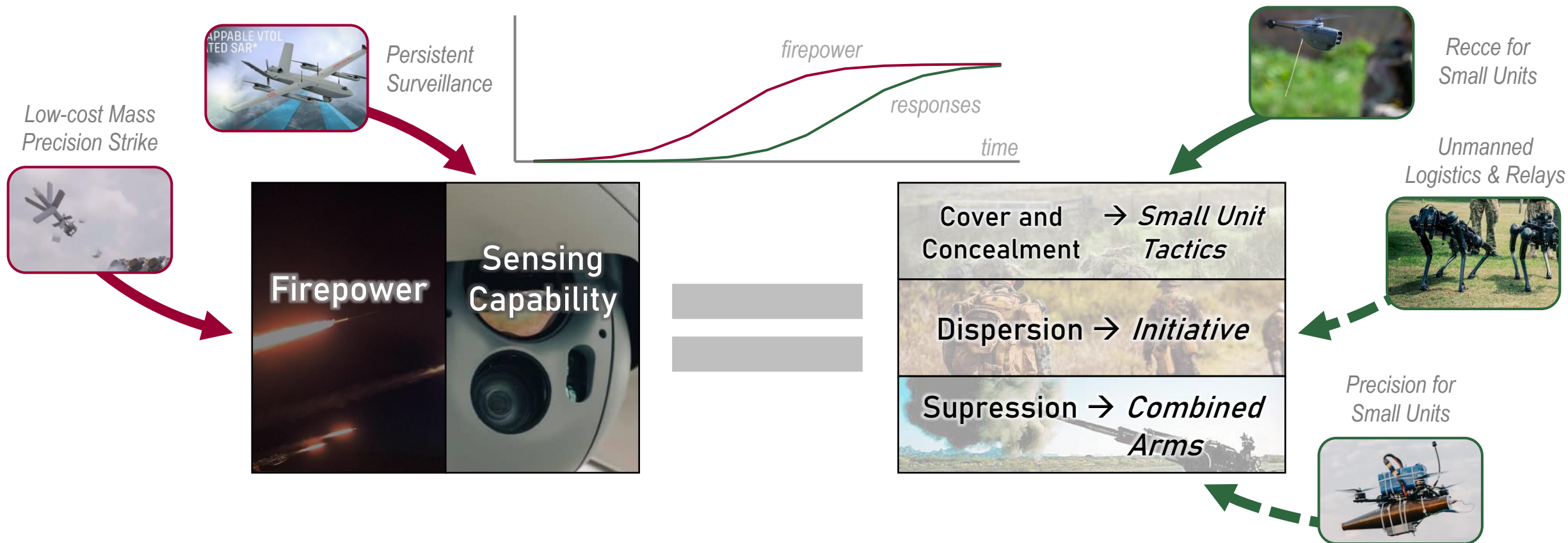
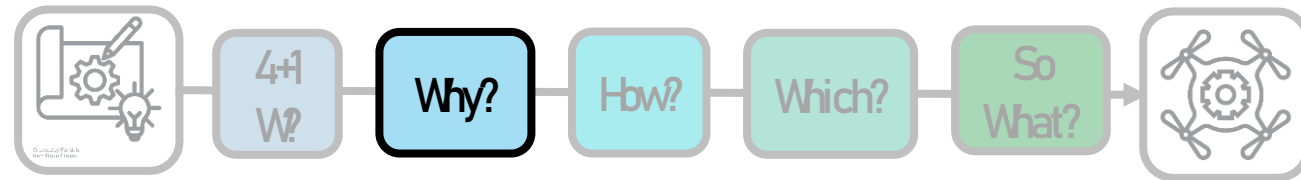


- In 2004, Stephen Biddle proposed the “Modern System” model, which explains the base principles of modern land tactics as a function of the increase in firepower afforded by technological advances (indirect fire, automatic firearms, radio, ...)
- According to the model, further increases in firepower and sensing capability will bring about further reliance on the tactical responses: increased dispersion of forces, use of cover and concealment, and use of suppression
- Given that technology evolves stepwise (i.e., non-linear, with bursts of innovation and periods of incremental change), for a given generation, the system (firepower vs. tactical responses) will tend to equilibrium

2. [Why?]

2.1 The Impact of UxS on Land Tactics

Disruptive technologies, incremental tactics

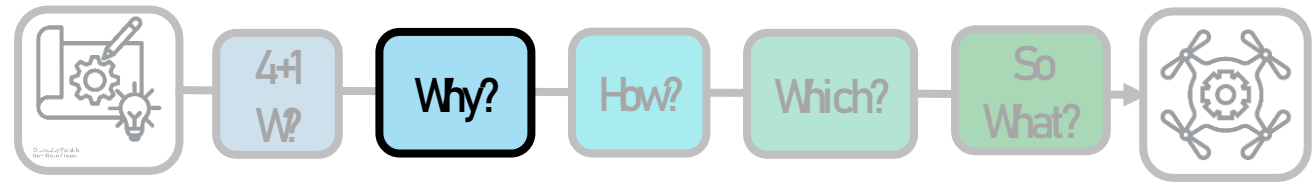


- At present, UxS can both increase firepower and sensing capabilities, and improve concealment, dispersion, and suppression of existing force structures – think of how an infantry platoon can diminish its exposure by having unmanned Observation Posts ahead of their position

2. [Why?]

2.1 The Impact of UxS on Land Tactics

Disruptive technologies, disruptive tactics



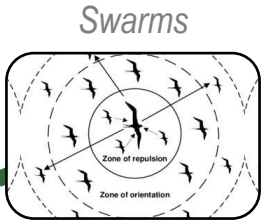
Directed Energy Weapons?



Counter-Swarms?



Cover and Concealment → <i>Small Unit Tactics</i>
Dispersion → <i>Initiative</i>
Supression → <i>Combined Arms</i>
Mass? → Attrition?

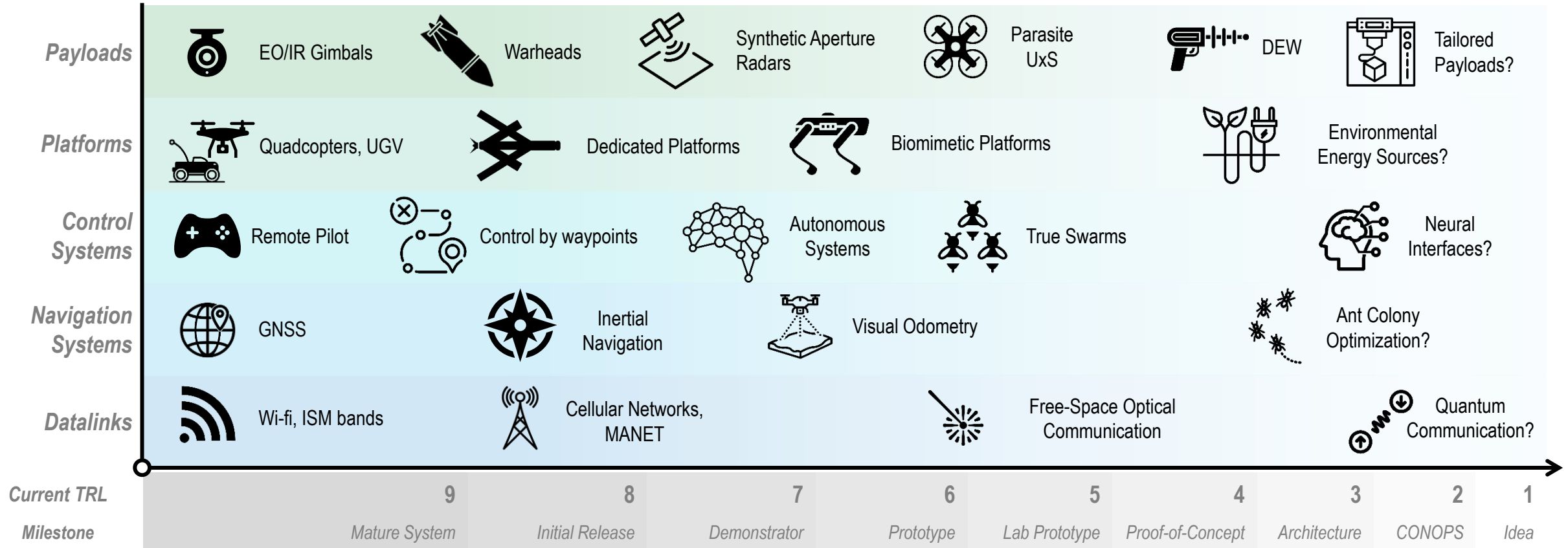
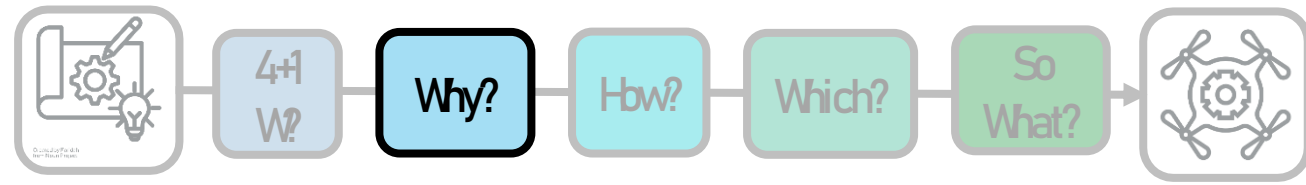


- UxS may also allow for truly **disruptive tactics**: large numbers of attritable UxS might overwhelm adversary sensors and fires, creating another tactical response for firepower out of unmanned mass – which will, in turn, lead to its own counter-tactics...

Disclaimer: the images shown throughout the presentation should be understood as merely illustrative of desired UxS concepts, and not as endorsements of specific UxS systems.

2. [Why?]

2.2 Implementing an Evolving UxS Ecosystem

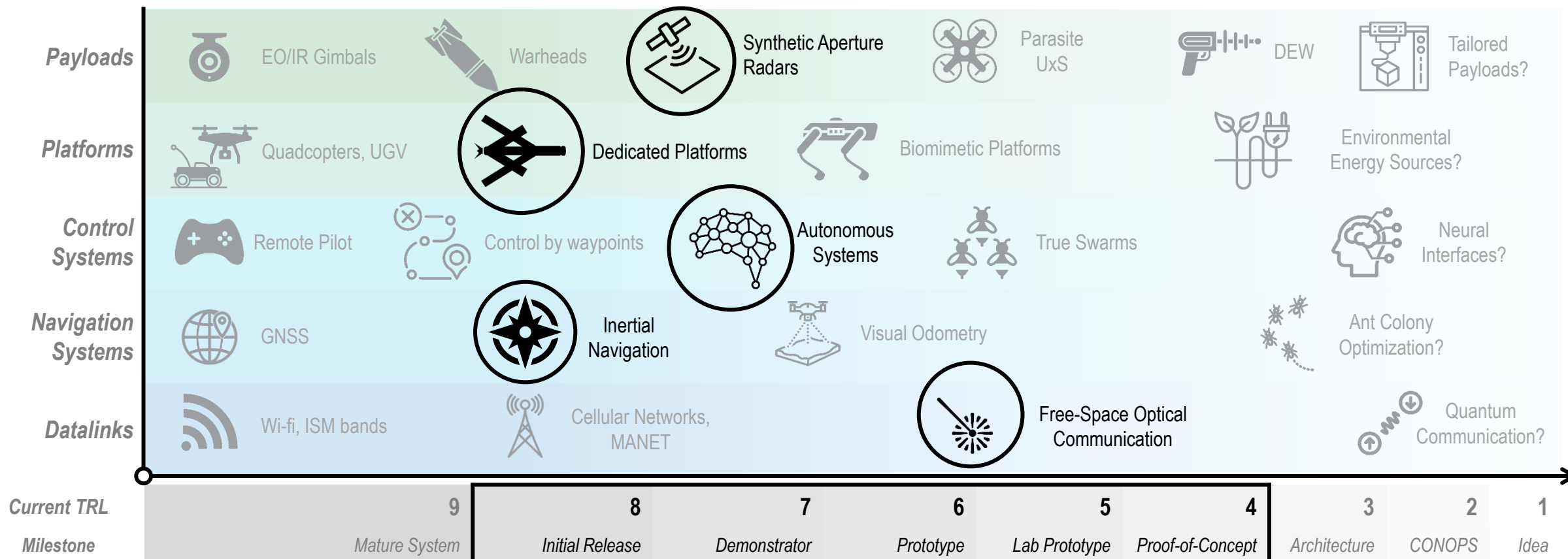
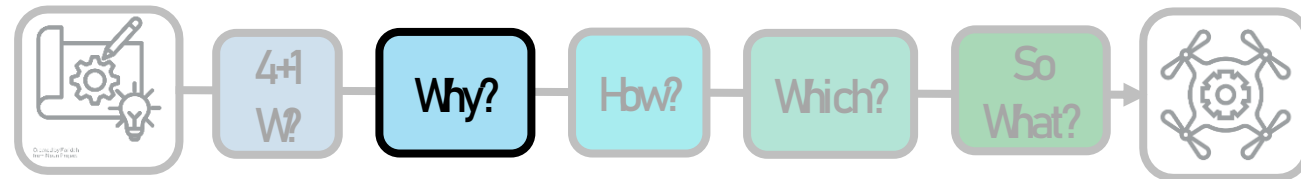


- Rather than standalone platforms coordinated by techniques, tactics, and procedures, UxS must be considered as part of an ecosystem of mutually compatible software, datalinks, control stations, and payloads to truly leverage their disruptive potential
- Furthermore, the use of modular architectures and open formats leads to a DevOps environment, where UxS can be adapted to perform specific roles, or counter evolving threats

2. [Why?]

2.2 Implementing an Evolving UxS Ecosystem

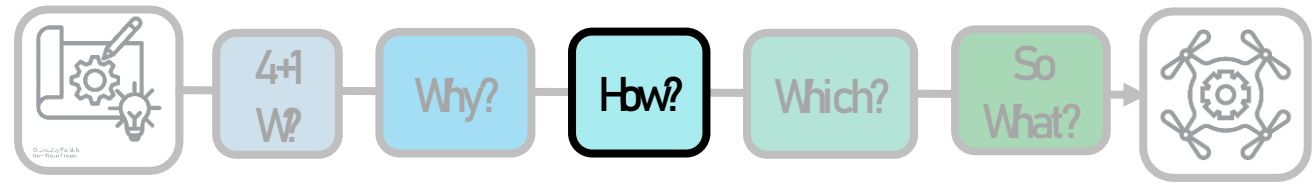
Example: an “instance” of the UxS “class”



▲ Scope of EXE02 – RAS

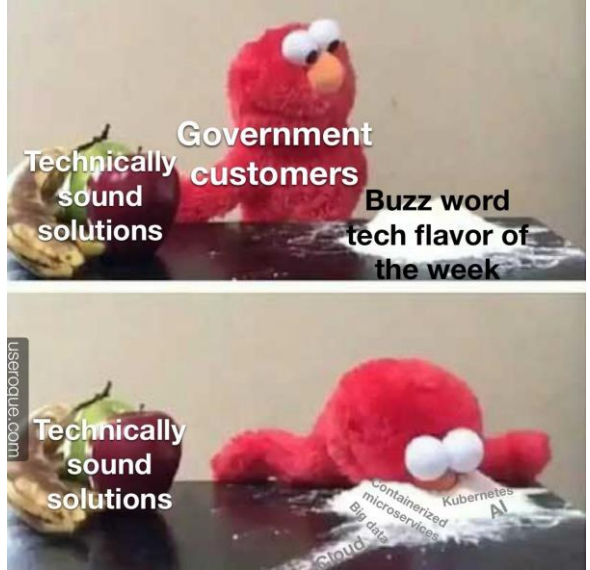
- With a modular system architecture and open formats, components with various degrees of technological maturity (TRL) and with diverse provenance (i.e., manufacturer) can be integrated to form a concrete UxS configuration (pictured above) for a given operational experiment – for example, to test a new concept of operations

3. From CONOPS to Capability



ROGUE

We are not in any way affiliated with the US Defence consultant "UseRogue.com", but we kindly requested permission to use their memes in this presentation, as we think they illustrate perfectly what should *not* be done.



How will the Portuguese Army *actually* implement its vision of the desired UxS ecosystem?

How are desirable and feasible UxS concepts identified?

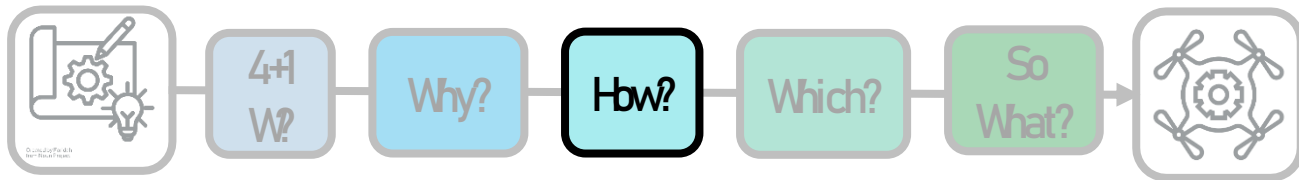
How are the UxS concepts being developed into capabilities?

How are UxS concepts tested and evaluated?

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3. [How?]

3.1 From Use Cases to Specs

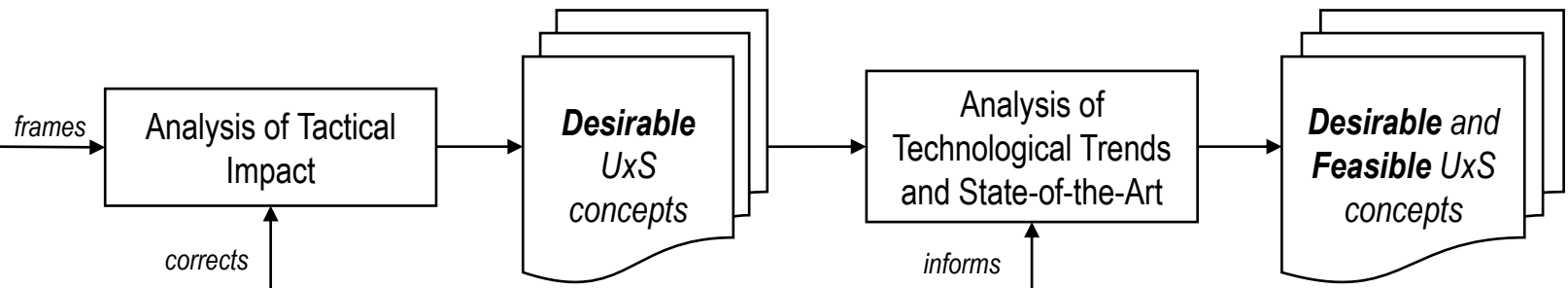


Models of Land Warfare

- Firepower
- Sensing Capability
- Cover and Concealment → *Small Unit Tactics*
- Dispersion → *Initiative*
- Suppression → *Combined Arms*

Lessons from Recent Conflicts

- Stormbreak: Fighting Through Russian Defences in Ukraine's 2023 Offensive (ORUST)
- WAR ON ROCKS: LEARNING FROM REAL WAR: GAZA AND UKRAINE (ORYX)
- Attack On Europe: Documenting Ukrainian Equipment Losses During The Russian Invasion Of Ukraine (ORYX)



Category	9 (Mature System)	8 (Initial Release)	7 (Demonstrator)	6 (Prototype)	5 (Lab Prototype)	4 (Proof-of-Concept)	3 (Architecture)	2 (CONOPS)	1 (Idea)
Payloads	EOIR Gimbals	Warheads	Synthetic Aperture Radars	Parasite UxS	DEW	Tailored Payloads?			
Platforms	Quadcopters, UGV	Dedicated Platforms	Biomimetic Platforms	Environmental Energy Sources?					
Control Systems	Remote Pilot	Control by waypoints	Autonomous Systems	True Swarms	Neural Interfaces?				
Navigation Systems	GNSS	Inertial Navigation	Visual Odometry	Ant Colony Optimization?					
Datalinks	Wi-fi, ISM bands	Cellular Networks, MANET	Free-Space Optical Communication	Quantum Communication?					

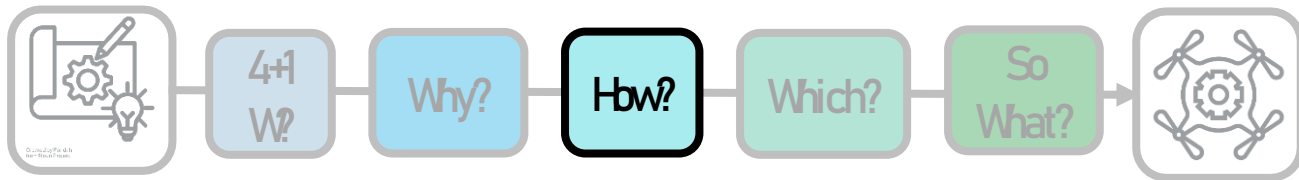
Technology Trends and State-of-the-Art

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3. [How?]

3.1 From Use Cases to Specs

Desirable UxS Concepts



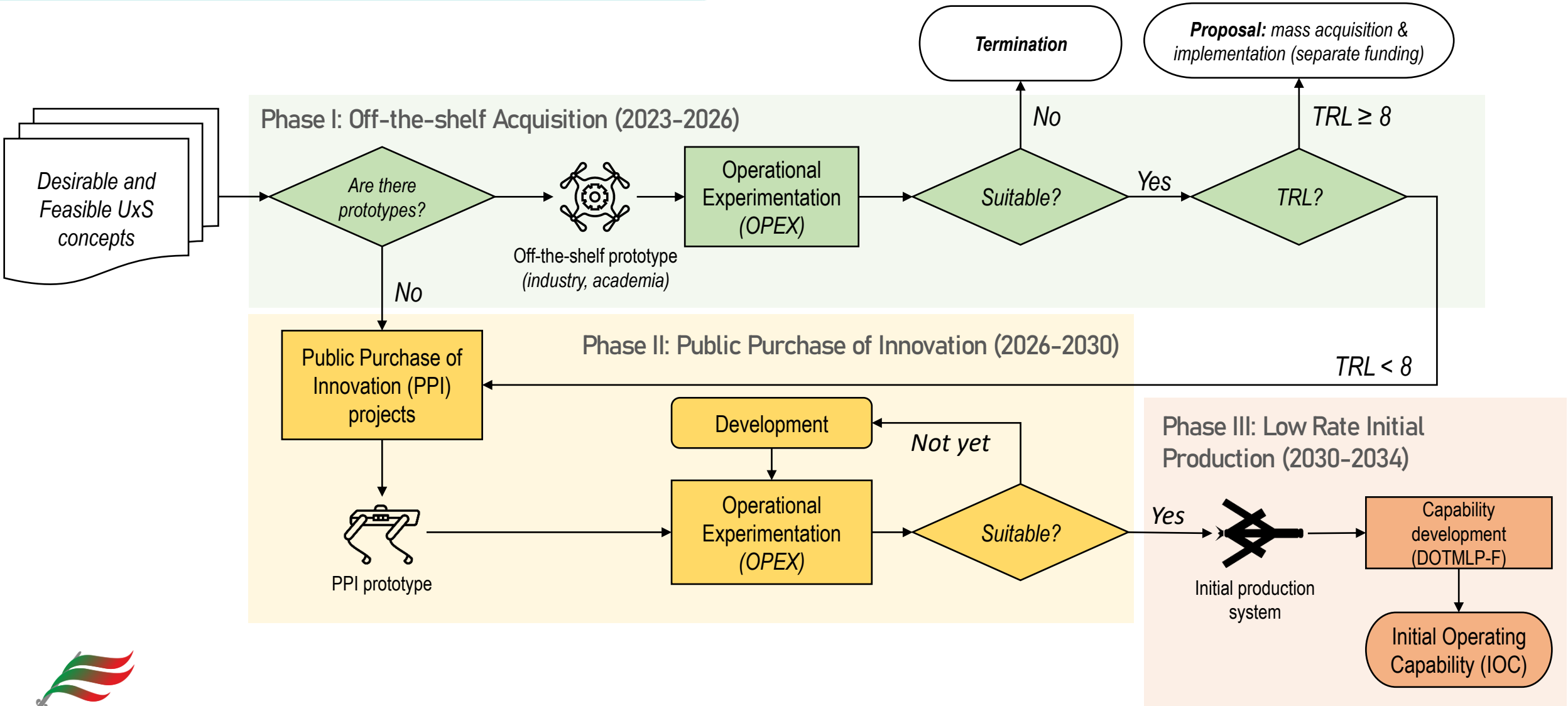
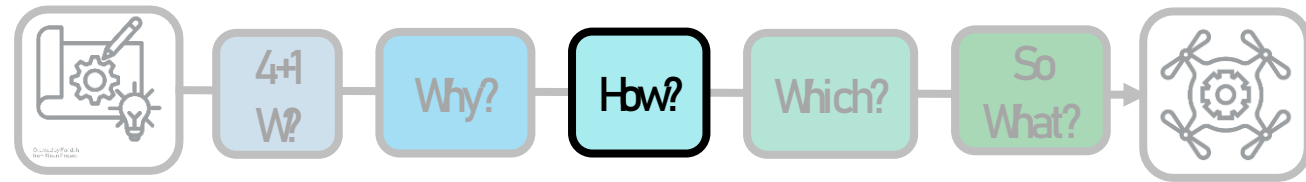
Scope of EXE02 – RAS ▼

Desirable and Feasible UxS concepts

	2024-2029		2029-2034		>2034
Increase Firepower	UAS I mini FPV	Loitering Munition	Autonomous Crew-Served Weapon	C-UAS Kinetic Interceptor	Autonomous Artillery, Smart hand-grenade
Improve Sensing		UAS I mini, >2h, EO/IR	UAS II SAR/GMTI	UAS I Tethered Sensor	True UAS Swarms
Increase Dispersion		UAS I mini, >2h, relay	UAS II relay		UGS Swarms
Diminish Exposure	UGS <30 kg	Robotic APC	Micro UAS		Quadruped UGS

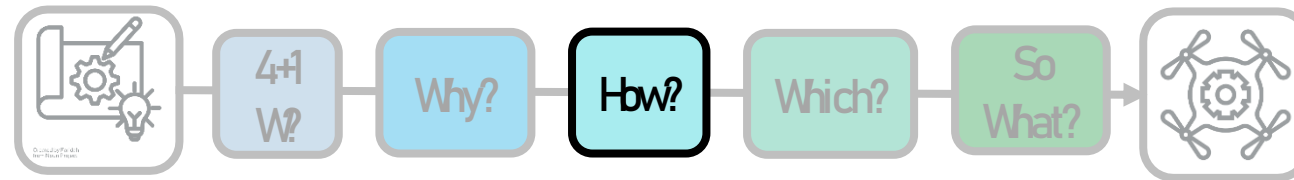
3. [How?]

3.2 From Prototype to Low-Rate Initial Production



3. [How?]

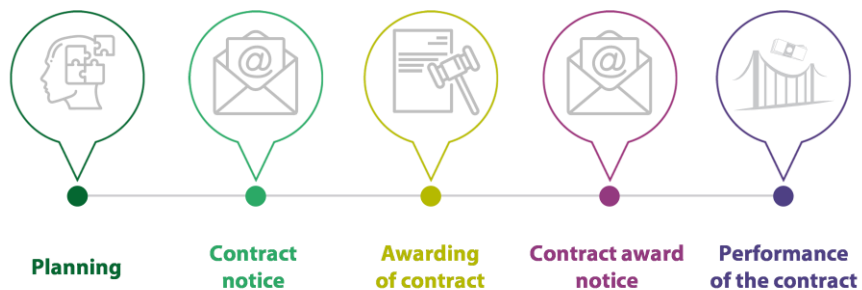
3.2 From Prototype to Low-Rate Initial Production Methods of Public Procurement



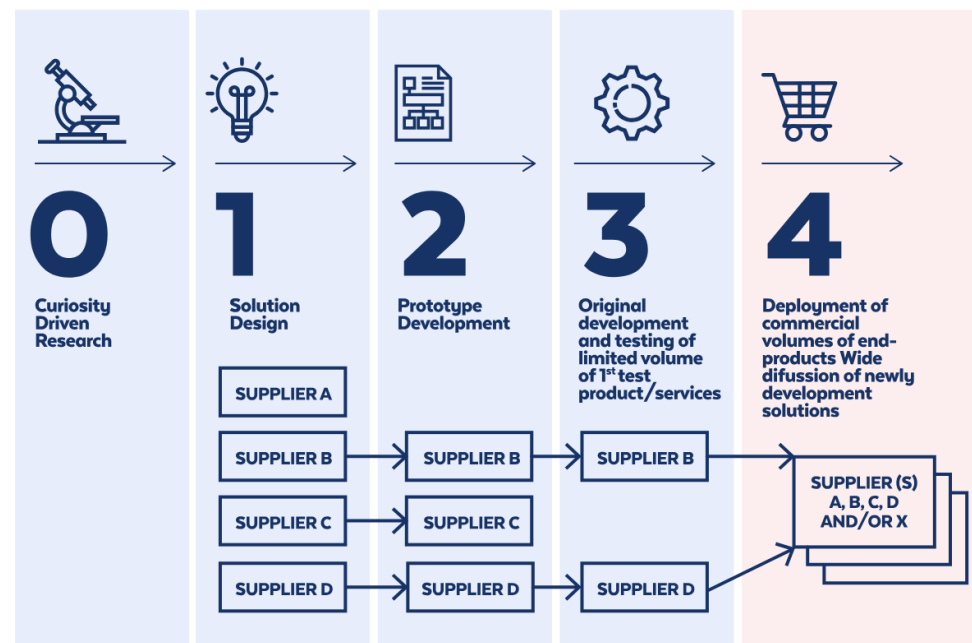
Phase I: Off-the-shelf Acquisition

Phase II: Public Purchase of Innovation

Phase III: Low Rate Initial Production



- Planning**
 - Identifying needs
 - Selection of the type of procedure
 - Definition of the selection criteria
 - Definition of the award criteria
- Contract notice**
 - Publication of the contract notice according to the European thresholds
- Awarding of contract**
 - Receipt and analysis of tenders
 - Choice of tender based on award criteria
 - Signing of the contract
- Contract award notice**
 - Publication of the contract award notice according to the European thresholds
- Performance of the contract**
 - Receipt of the order/works
 - Invoicing
 - Payment



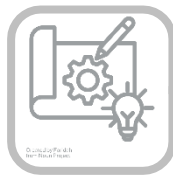
Ao serviço dos Portugueses



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3. [How?]

3.2 From Prototype to Low-Rate Initial Production Details and Available Funding



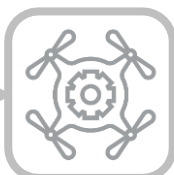
4+1
W?

Why?

How?

Which?

So
What?

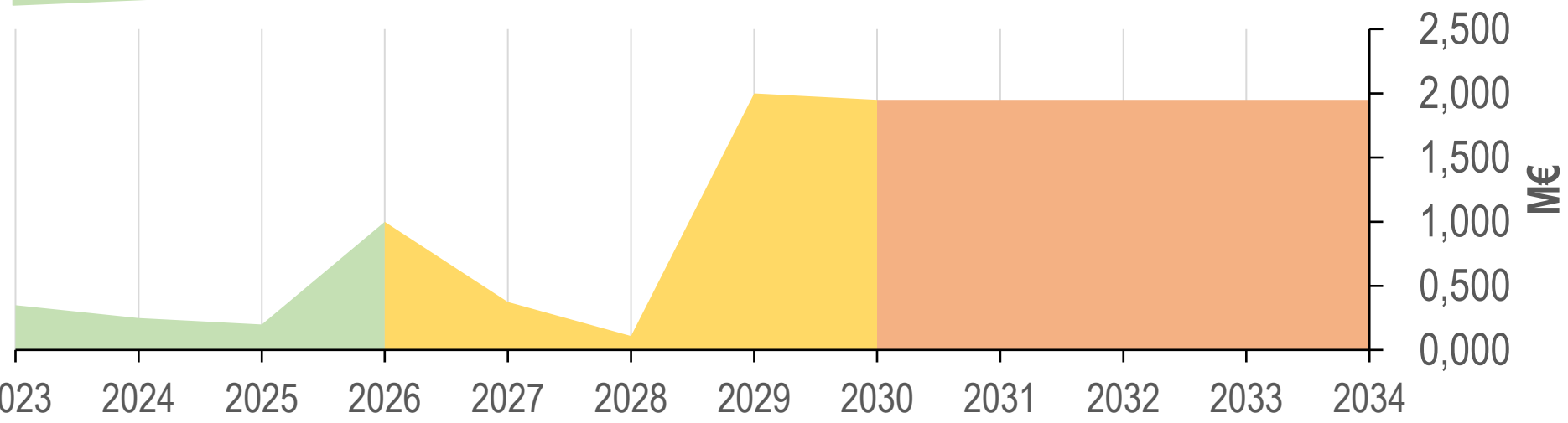


Phase	Phase I: Off-the-shelf Acquisition	Phase II: Public Purchase of Innovation	Phase III: Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP)
Concept	Off-the-shelf UxS demonstrators and prototypes are tested by CEMTEX & the units	Tailored UxS are developed according to PRT Army specs and tested by CEMTEX & the units	Desired UxS capabilities are implemented on a small scale (DOTMLP-F)
Output	Proven UxS systems ready for mass acquisition and capability development	Tailored UxS ready for LRIP	IOC of desired capabilities Tailored UxS ready for mass acquisition

Number of UxS concepts

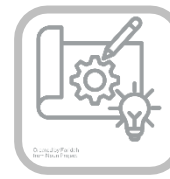


2023 Military Programming Law Funding



3. [How?]

3.3 The role of Operational Experimentation ARTEX



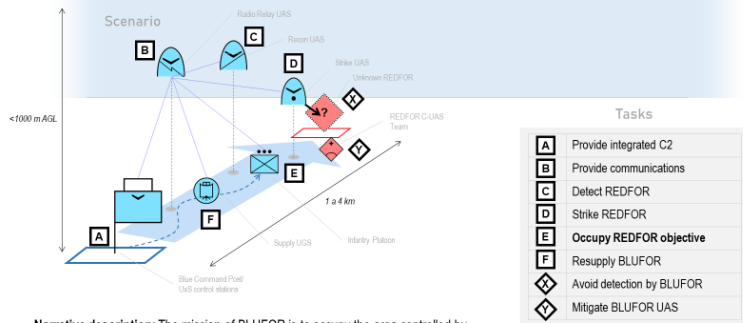
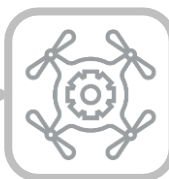
4+1
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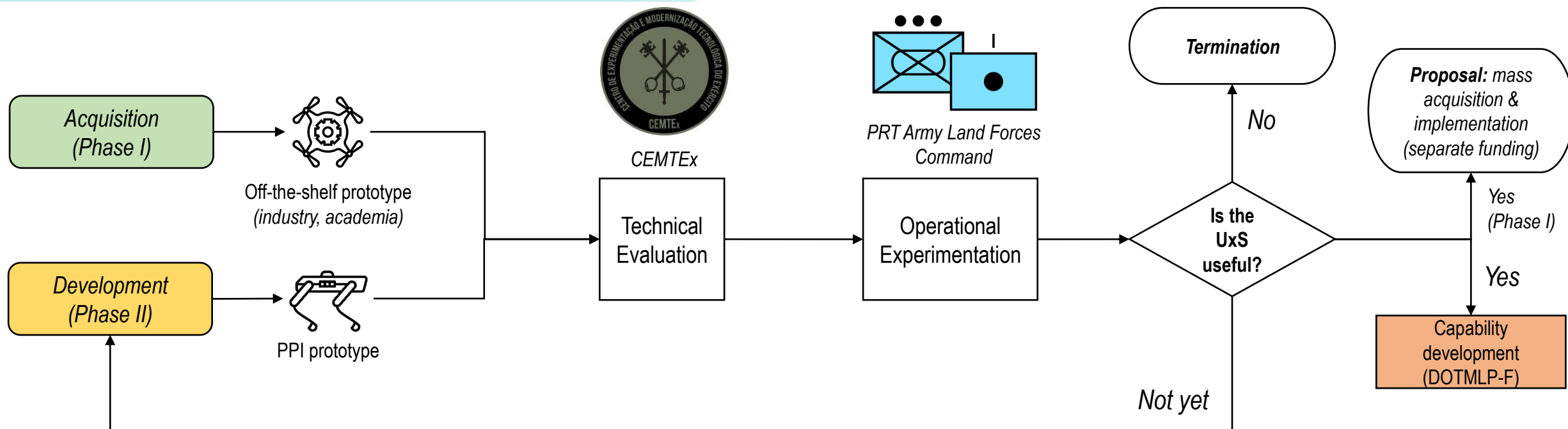
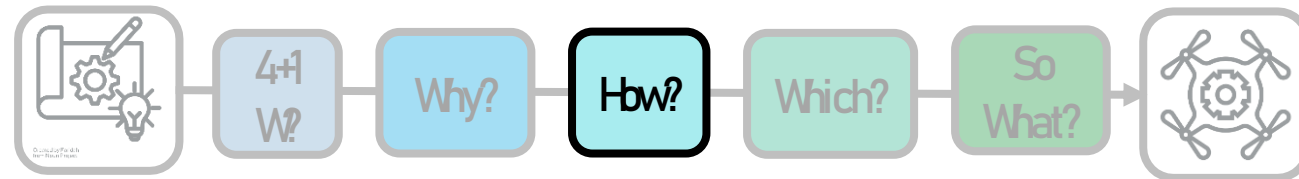
Narrative description: The mission of BLUFOR is to occupy the area controlled by REDFOR. The exact location and capabilities of REDFOR are unknown.



- The ARmy Technological EXperimentation is an annual operational experiment whose main goal is to test emerging technological solutions – whether proposed by the industry/academia, or directed by the PRT Army, such as EXE02 – RAS prototypes
- ARTEX comprises both standalone tests, and integrated Field Training Exercises and Live Fire Exercises

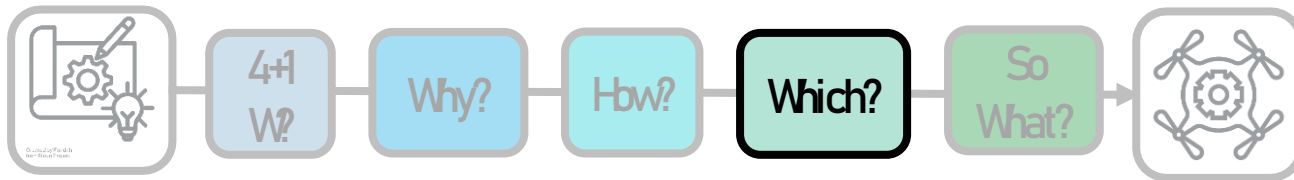
3. [How?]

3.3 The role of Operational Experimentation Unit-level OPEX



1. CEMTEx tests the prototype (technical evaluation) and prepares evaluations tools and metrics for the unit-level OPEX
2. Target unit is trained on the prototype and uses it during a set period (training cycle/deployment) (operational experimentation)
3. CEMTEx analyses evaluation data and OPEX results, and proposes one of the following to the Army General Staff:
 - A. If the prototype UxS is considered **useful**: mass acquisition (for off-the-shelf prototypes), capability development (for PPI prototypes)
 - B. If the prototype UxS is considered **not useful**: further development or termination

4. The EXE02 – RAS UxS Concepts



Phase I: Off-the-shelf Acquisition
2023-2026

Phase II: Public Purchase of Innovation
2026-2030

Phase III: Low Rate Initial Production
2030-2034

Subproject EXE03 – UAS

Subproject EXE03 – UGS

Method
Standard
Public
Procurement
(PRT law)

Quadcopter
FPV

Long-endurance
Orbiter

Multicopter
Multirole

Loitering Munition
(Phase II, PPI?)

Unmanned M113

Mini-UGV

“Enablers”

“Drone carrier”
vehicle

GCS
vehicle

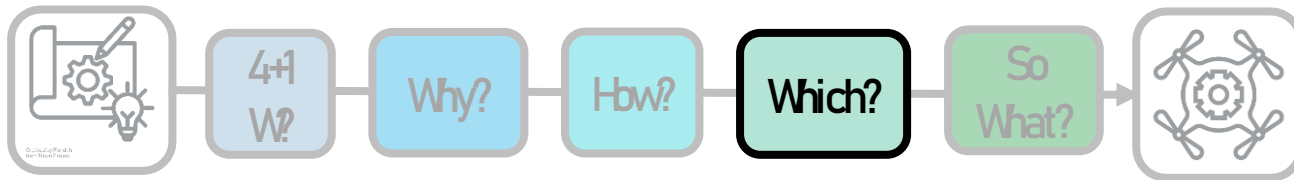
Portable
jammer +
RFDF
equipment

FPV
simulation &
training
systems

Form: tracked wheeled quadcopter winged tethered balloon

Function: attack ISTAR relay cargo

4. The EXE02 – RAS UxS Concepts



Phase I: Off-the-shelf Acquisition
2023-2026

Phase II: Public Purchase of Innovation
2026-2030

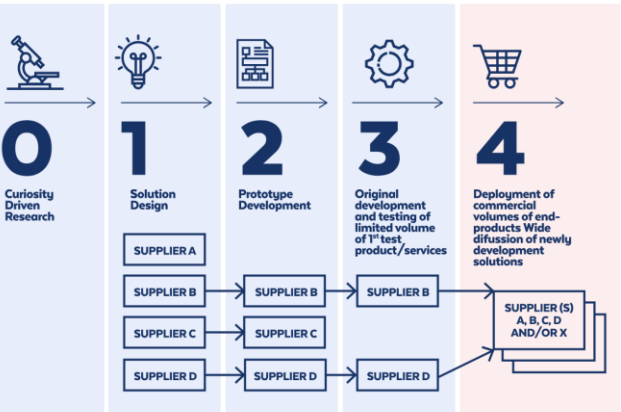
Phase III: Low Rate Initial Production
2030-2034

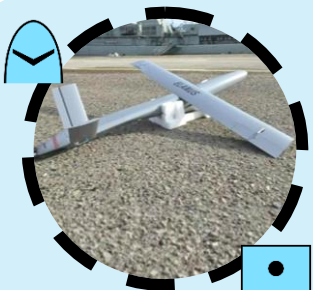
Subproject EXE03 – UAS

Subproject EXE03 – UGS

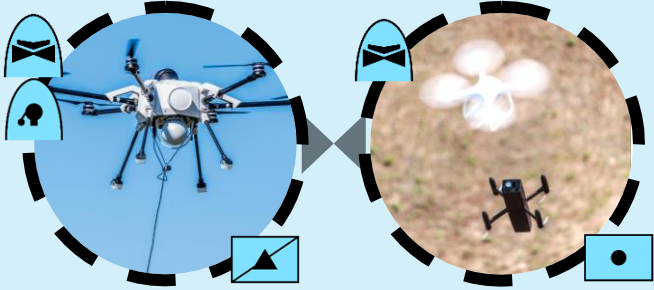
Method

Public Purchase of Innovative Solutions (PRT based on EU law)







Loitering Munition




Tethered C-UAS sensor + kinetic interceptor



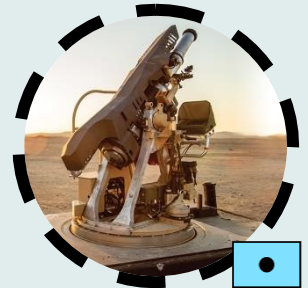
Urban micro-UAS



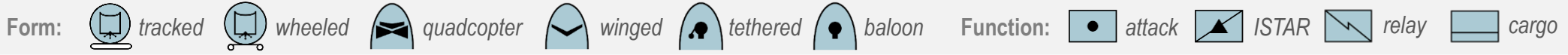
Large orbiter



Squad UGV

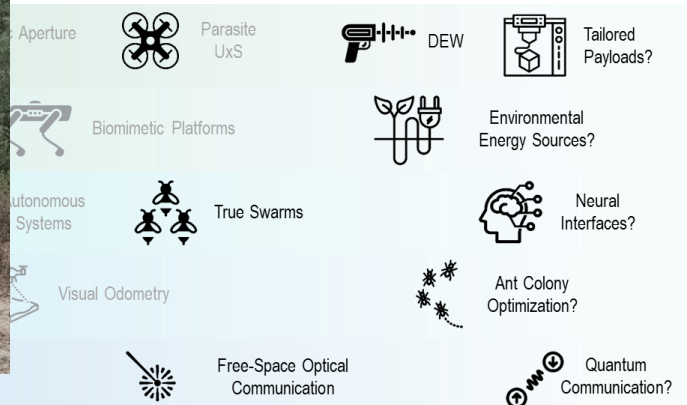
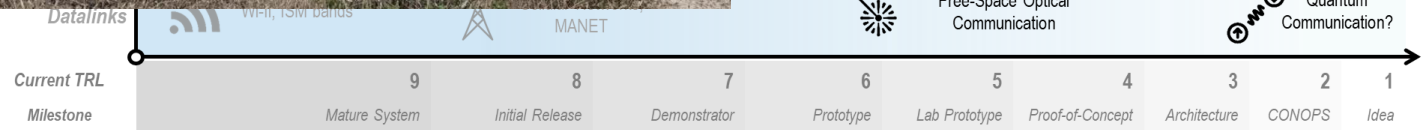
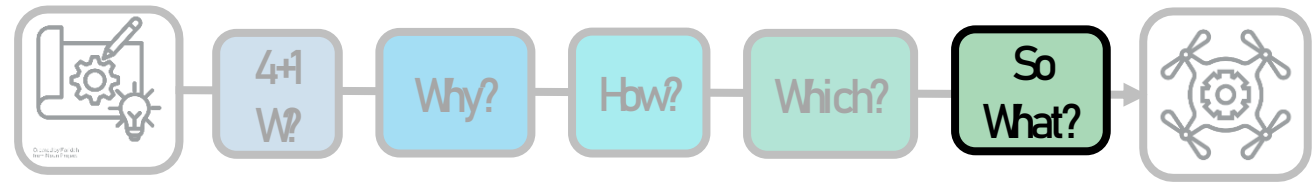


Autonomous crew-served weapon



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5. The EXE02 – RAS End State



At the end of the EXE02 – RAS program:

- The PRT Army will have implemented disruptive and innovative concepts of operation made possible by an ecosystem of UxS
- The resulting UxS ecosystem – system architecture, components, formats, software, procedures, training – will be ready for further evolution



Army Centre for Operational Experimentation and
Technological Modernization

“EXE02 – Remote and Autonomous Systems” Points of Contact

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Deputy Project Manager: Captain (OF2) Artur Varanda
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