



Test Methods for Counter-UAS Systems

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COURAGEOUS Core Presentation

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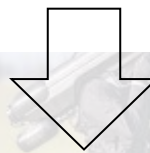


- 2022: > 500 commercial C-UAS systems
- Different systems < > different use case scenarios
- Performance claims often unsupported by evidence
- Different test methodologies make comparison impossible
- **No Silver Bullet**
- Each operational environment will require different cUAS Detection Tracking and Identification capabilities
- **NEUTRALISATION not covered by Project COURAGEOUS**



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS

Directorate D: Law Enforcement and Security
Unit D.2 : Counter-Terrorism



European Programme for counter UAS systems testing



End users



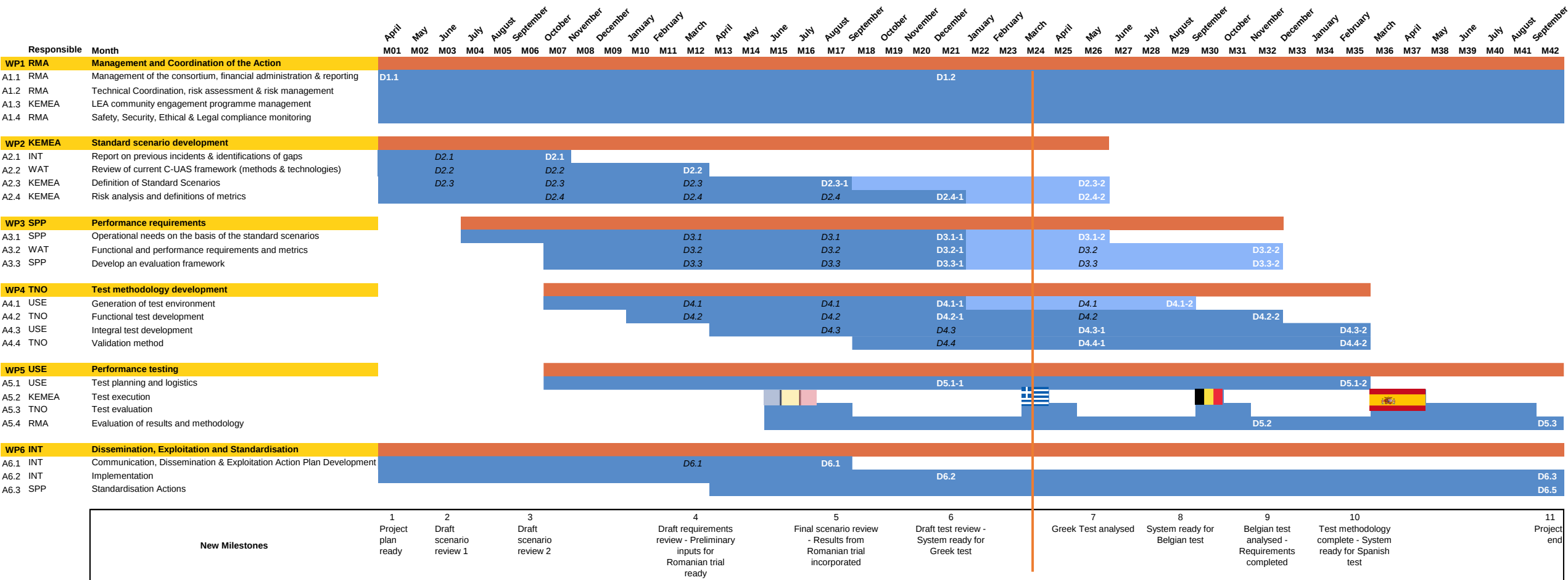
Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

Standardisation Org.



Research & Technology Org.







- Report on previous incidents & identifications of gaps



- Review of current C-UAS framework (methods & technologies)



- Definition of Standard Scenarios

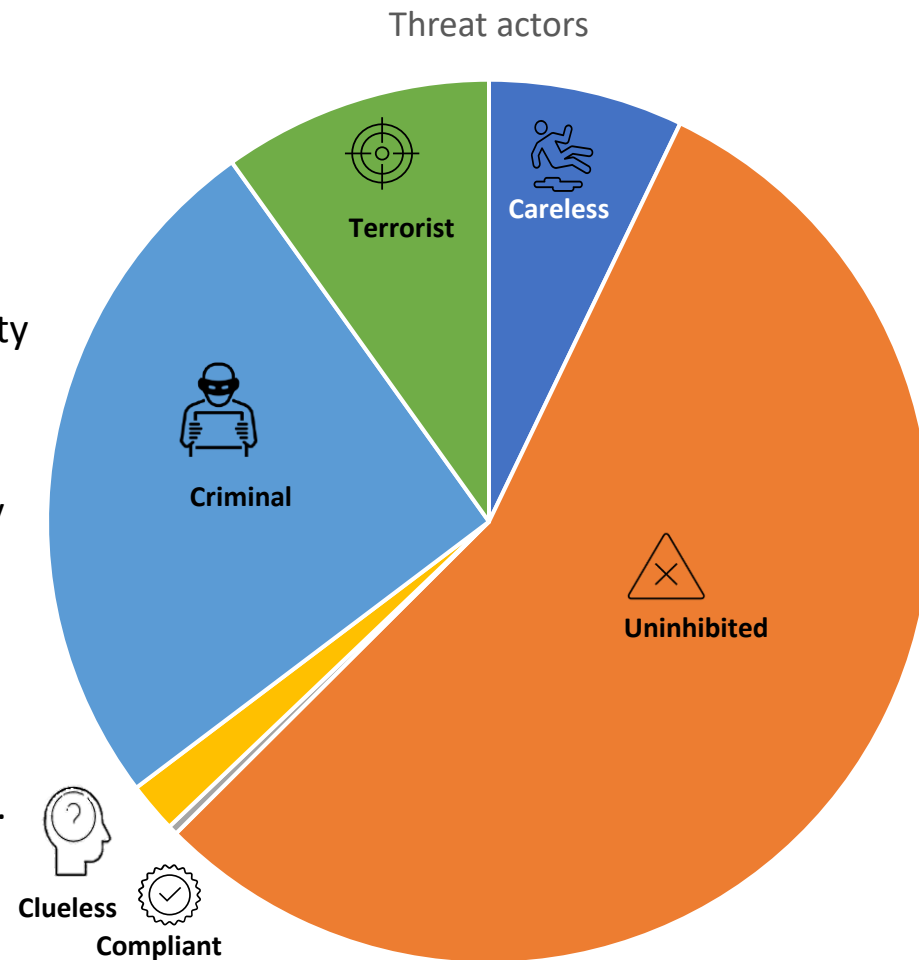


- Risk analysis and definitions of metrics

Task 2.1: Report on previous incidents & identification of gaps

- Extended literature review and research on previous drone related security threatening events covering EU MS and identification of gaps.
- Project Courageous has gathered eight hundred and twenty-three drone incidents from across the globe and has analyzed each of them to identify trends and any gaps that should be filled to ensure a coherent and cohesive approach to the drone threat across member states
- The analysis of previous drone incidents and identification of gaps has been created in order to understand the evolving incident landscape, involving drones and to identify gaps in current responses to such threats.

Leader: INT

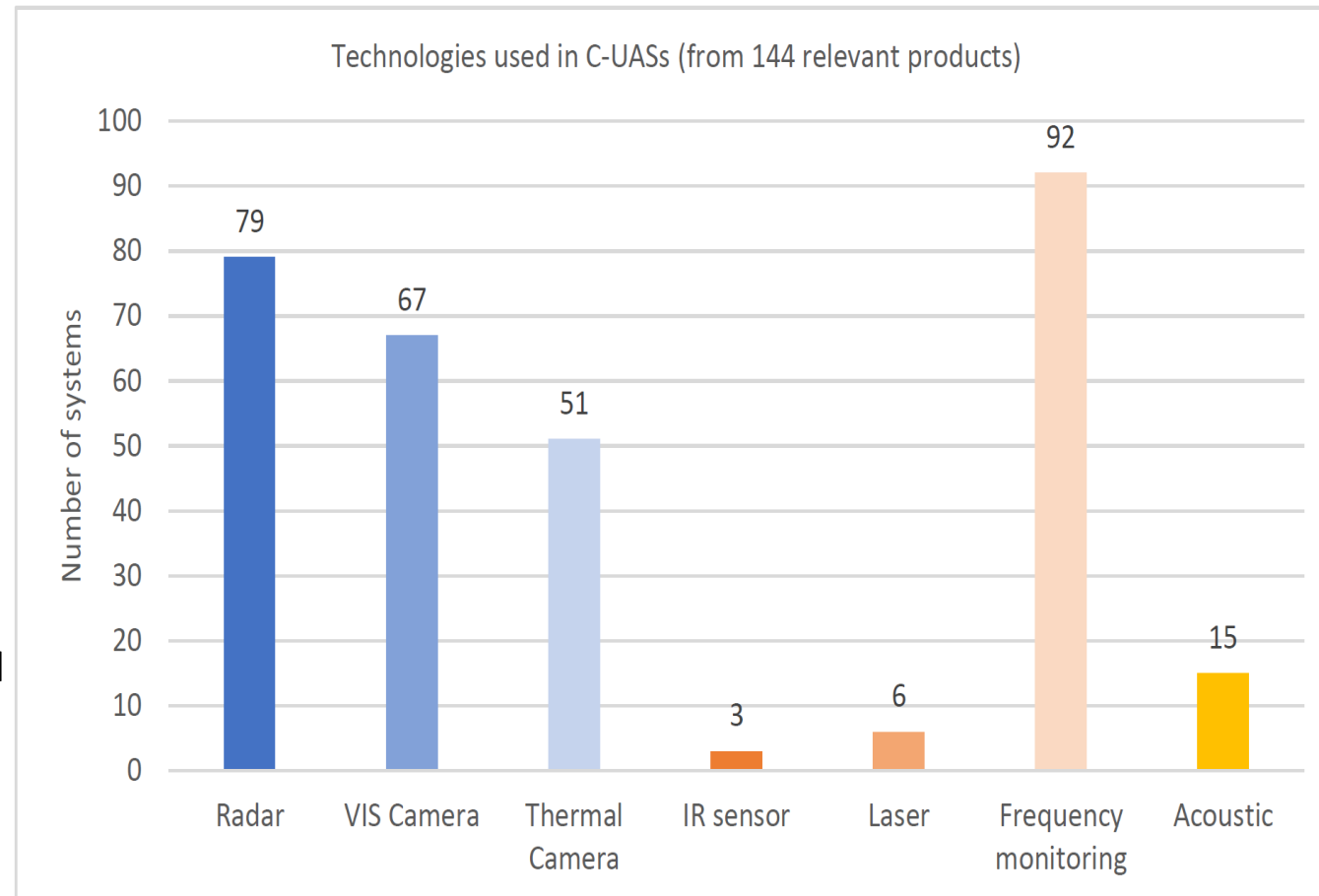


Task 2.2: Review of current C-UAS framework (methods & technologies)

- **Objectives:**

- Review the currently available counter-drone technologies (260 anti-drone systems were initially collected and analyzed)
- Established prevention and response methodologies
- Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages all technologies and their combinations, in order to develop comparative metrics for C-UAS solutions, for the next steps of the project

Leader: WAT



Task 2.3: Definition of Standard Scenarios

- **Objectives:**

- Combine the report on previous incidents & identifications gaps and the review of current C-UAS framework
- Ten (10) standard scenarios were developed, into the following three (3) main categories:
 - ❖ Sensitive Sites/Critical National Infrastructure
 - ❖ Public Spaces Protection/Events
 - ❖ Border Protection (Land – Maritime)

Leader: KEMEA



Prison



Airport



Concert



Government building



Land border



Maritime border



International summit



Political rally



Stadium



Nuclear plant

Task 2.4: Risk analysis and definitions of metrics

- **Objectives:**
 - Describes the level of risk of the standardized scenarios that were developed
 - Create a risk analysis matrix that merged the ten scenarios
 - Determine the Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) that covered all identified scenarios and use cases

Leader: KEMEA

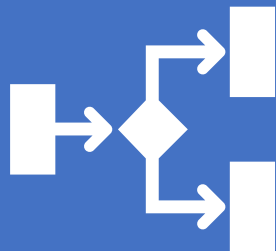
Scenario	Total Risk
Scenario 1 - Target: Prison	264,3
Scenario 2 - Target: Airport	253,4
Scenario 3 - Target: Nuclear Plant	227,3
Scenario 4 - Target: Government Building	252,9
Scenario 5 - Target: Stadium	238,7
Scenario 6 - Target: Outdoor Concert	253,5
Scenario 7 - Target: Outdoor Political Rally	253,4
Scenario 8 - Target: International Summit	217,3
Scenario 9 - Target: Land Border	235
Scenario 10 - Target: Maritime Border	244,1



- Operational needs based on the standard scenarios



- Functional and performance requirements and metrics

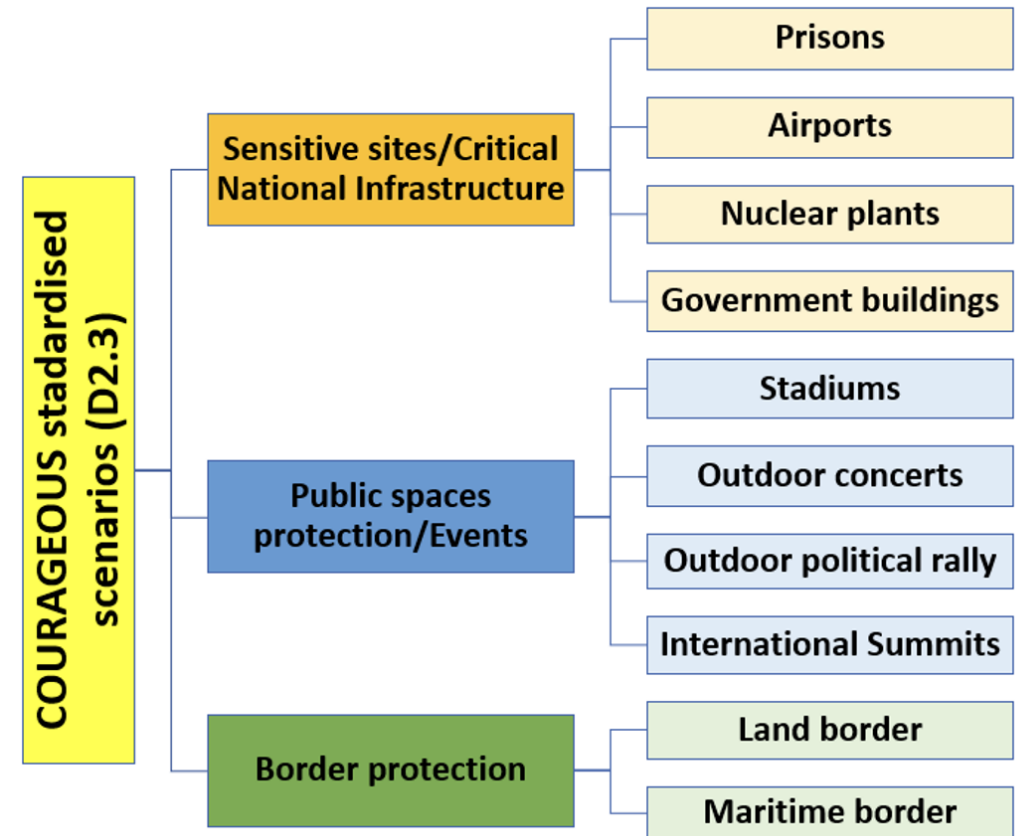


- Develop an evaluation framework

A3.1 - Develop operational needs on the basis of the standard scenarios

Req. N°	
Req. Name	
Description	
Importance	

Field	Meaning of the field	Format
Req. N°	Unique code identifying each requirement for future references.	GR followed by two numbers - Ex. GR05, for a general requirement SR followed by two numbers - Ex. SR05, for a specific requirement
Req. Name	Concise description of the requirement.	Free text.
Description	More detailed description of the requirement, with special emphasis on the motivation behind the requirement.	Free text
Importance	Assessment by project stakeholders of the importance of each requirement for the project.	Value from a list: • Shall • Should • May



A3.2 - Develop C-UAS system functional and performance requirements and metrics

Based on a defined set of standard scenarios and related operational needs, then developed into detailed functional and performance requirements that UAS detection, tracking and identification systems must meet, **a set of metrics has been developed with which to measure them**. Both requirements and metrics should be as technology independent as possible, and must be clearly defined and measurable for **two reasons**:

- a) will be used as a basis for developing a testing methodology; and
- (b) may be provided to C-UAS manufacturers who may be prepared to have their systems tested under the COURAGEOUS programme.

In order for the metrics to objectively evaluate individual systems and have added value in the project, it is necessary to develop them in such a way that they are as **universal and transparent** as possible. Can be used for different C-UAS and for equal measurement conditions - test environment.

A3.2 - Develop C-UAS system functional and performance requirements and metrics

Four thematic groups have been distinguished in the metrics:

1. test facility specification (UAS),
2. environmental conditions,
3. specification and equipment of the test site,
4. parameters subject to testing for detection, tracking and identification,

Within each of the metrics, ranges have been defined for which weighting points will be assigned, resulting in a numerical value that will determine the quality of the proposed solution.

A3.3 - Develop an evaluation framework

Will provide a structured tool to systematically document, review, compare and evaluate test results.

The result is intended to create a common baseline understanding amongst Member State authorities concerning the effectiveness of different C-UAS solutions, which in turn shall support decision-making at national level regarding the development, procurement and/or operational deployment of different systems.





- Generation of test environment



- Functional test development



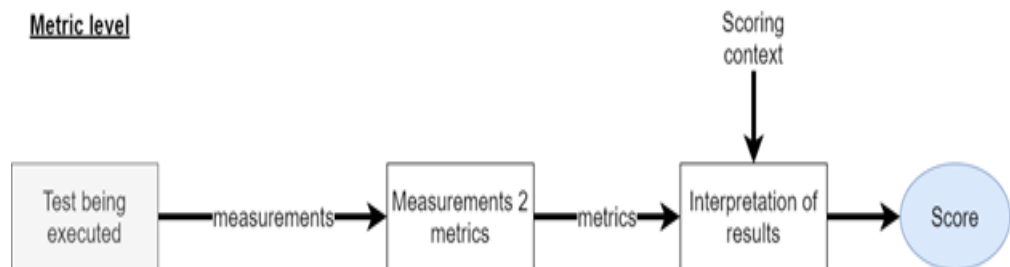
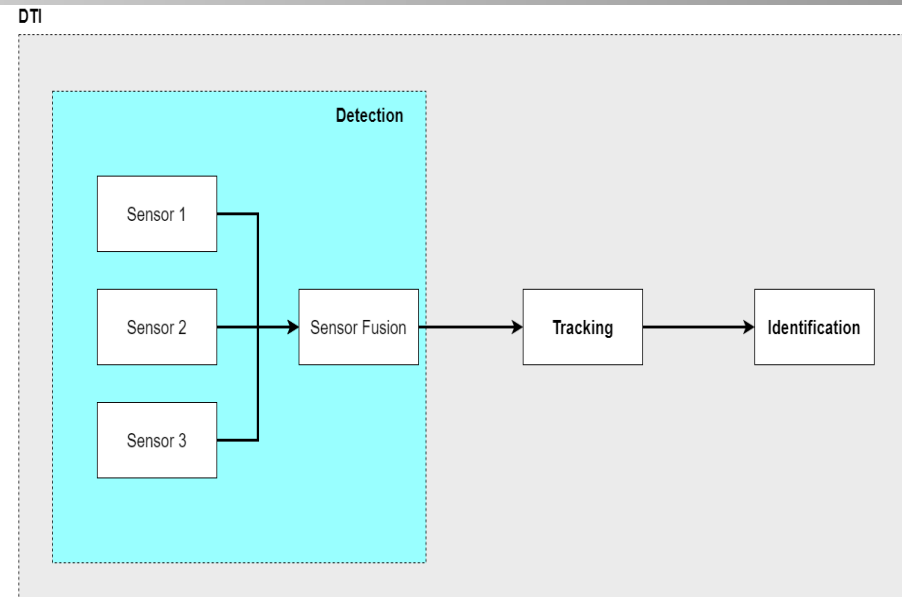
- Integral test development



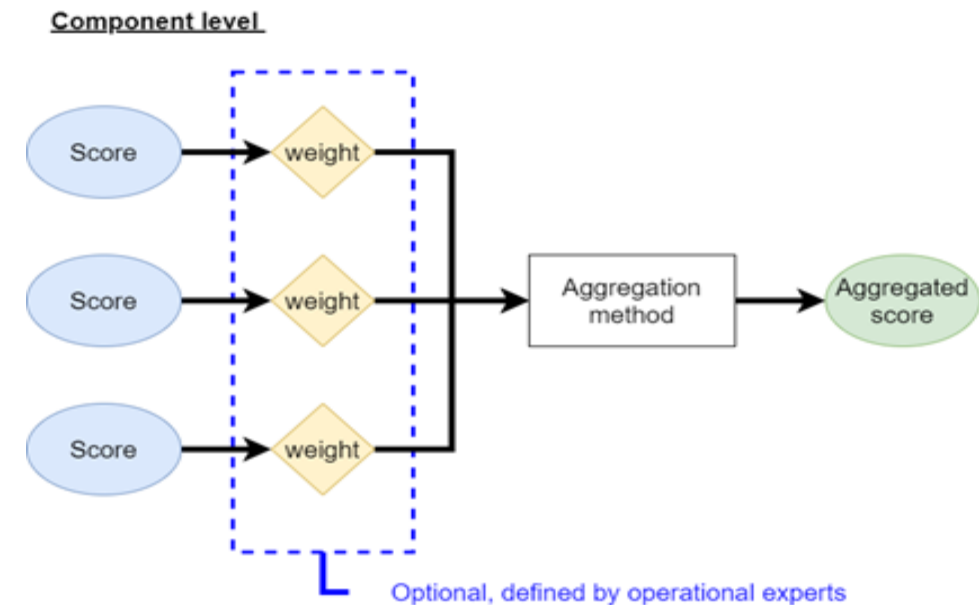
- Validation method

- Main WP4 Objectives:
 - A methodology for testing of Detection Tracking and Identification (DTI) systems and sub systems under realistic conditions and scenarios
 - A methodology that helps the end-users evaluate a DTI system: does the system meet operational needs/requirements from the end-user perspective?
 - It is **NOT** about the ranking or comparison of DTI systems
 - Key aspects
 - Standard, relevant, user-defined test scenarios
 - Black-box validation approach
 - Future-proof methodology
 - Technology agnostic
 - Field validation & iterative design improvement

- COURAGEOUS test methodology concept (1/2):
 - Start with user-defined test scenarios
 - Standardized test scenarios lead to quantifiable data (detection, tracks, classifications)
 - Context is important (objects and area to monitor (and how), metrics/KPIs, deployment of systems)
 - Derive metrics from the DTI output (from test scenarios)
 - Examples of metrics: detection range, track continuity, false alarm rate, object classification
 - Generate 'score' per DTI functionality from the results
 - @component, @system (integrated) level.
 - Score is context dependent (e.g. scenario aspects)



- COURAGEOUS test methodology concept (2/2):
 - Optionally weigh the scores
 - Based on expert/end-user input (e.g., prioritization of certain metrics above others)
 - Translate the (weighted) 'scores' into a total 'score' per DTI
- Enables
 - Evaluation of DTIs based on test results given the test scenarios (including context)





- Test planning and logistics



- Test execution



- Test evaluation



- Evaluation of results and methodology

Expectations of stakeholders:

- What is acceptable?
- Expected outcomes
- Prologue (check-in, briefing all involved)

Arrange DTI companies
What to expect

Flight plan(s)

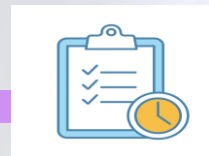
- 1 route or multiple
- Flight height
- 1 or multiple drones
- Ground truth & recording of ground truth
-

Interface agreements:

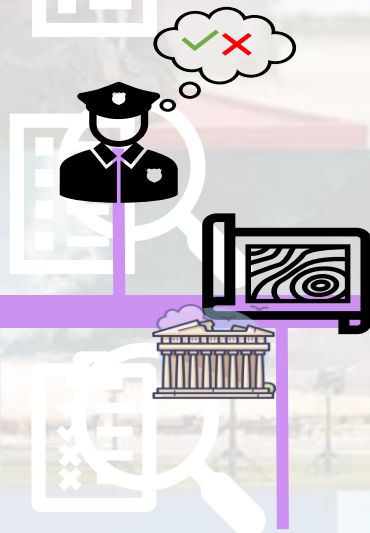
- Drones
- DTIS

Evaluation:

- End-users
- Prologue, debrief, check-out
- Analysis of results, recommendations

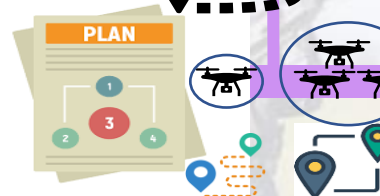


Division of responsibilities and tasks between partners



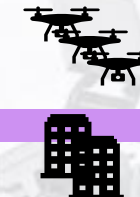
Clear idea of what the trial site looks like:

- Locations of DTI(s)
- Area of Interest (urban, open field, etc?)



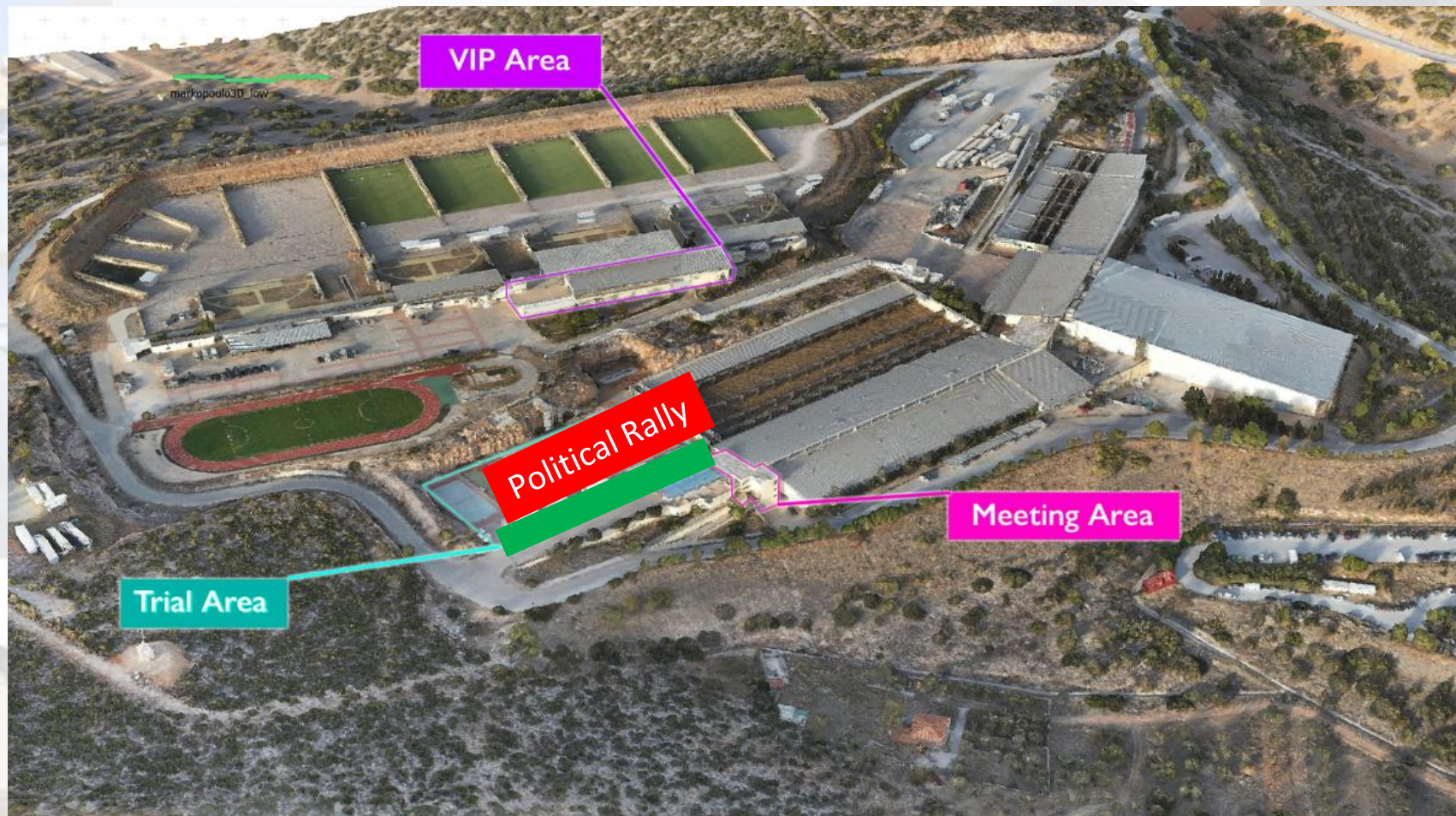
Trial schedule:

- Opening
- Setting up
- Testing: who when
- Closing
- ...



What to record / measure





- Nieuwpoort, Belgium: Maritime shooting range – 2-6 October 2023



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- Dissemination



- Standardization

Five levels of dissemination:

- Intra-consortium: deliverables, reports: quantitative
- EU LEAs: CIRCABC platform: qualitative
- INTERPOL global network of LEAs
- Industry: Industrial partners officially registered as standardization partners: insight in pre-normative drafts
- Global Public

Converge to a pre-standard → CENELEC Workshop Agreement

How?

- Use data from deliverables produced in COURAGEOUS
- Discuss this approach with industry and amend work in COURAGEOUS based on industry inputs
- Validate the methodology with industry, e.g. during trials
- → Should evolve to pre-standard CWA by June 2024

- We globally need a better common understanding of the performance & capabilities of counter-UAS technologies
- For this purpose, COURAGEOUS is working in the EU on a standardised counter-UAS testing methodology
- Results will be shared with the end-user community



Military
University
of Technology



POLICE
LËTZEBUERG



Estonian Police and Border Guard Board





Thank you for your attention

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