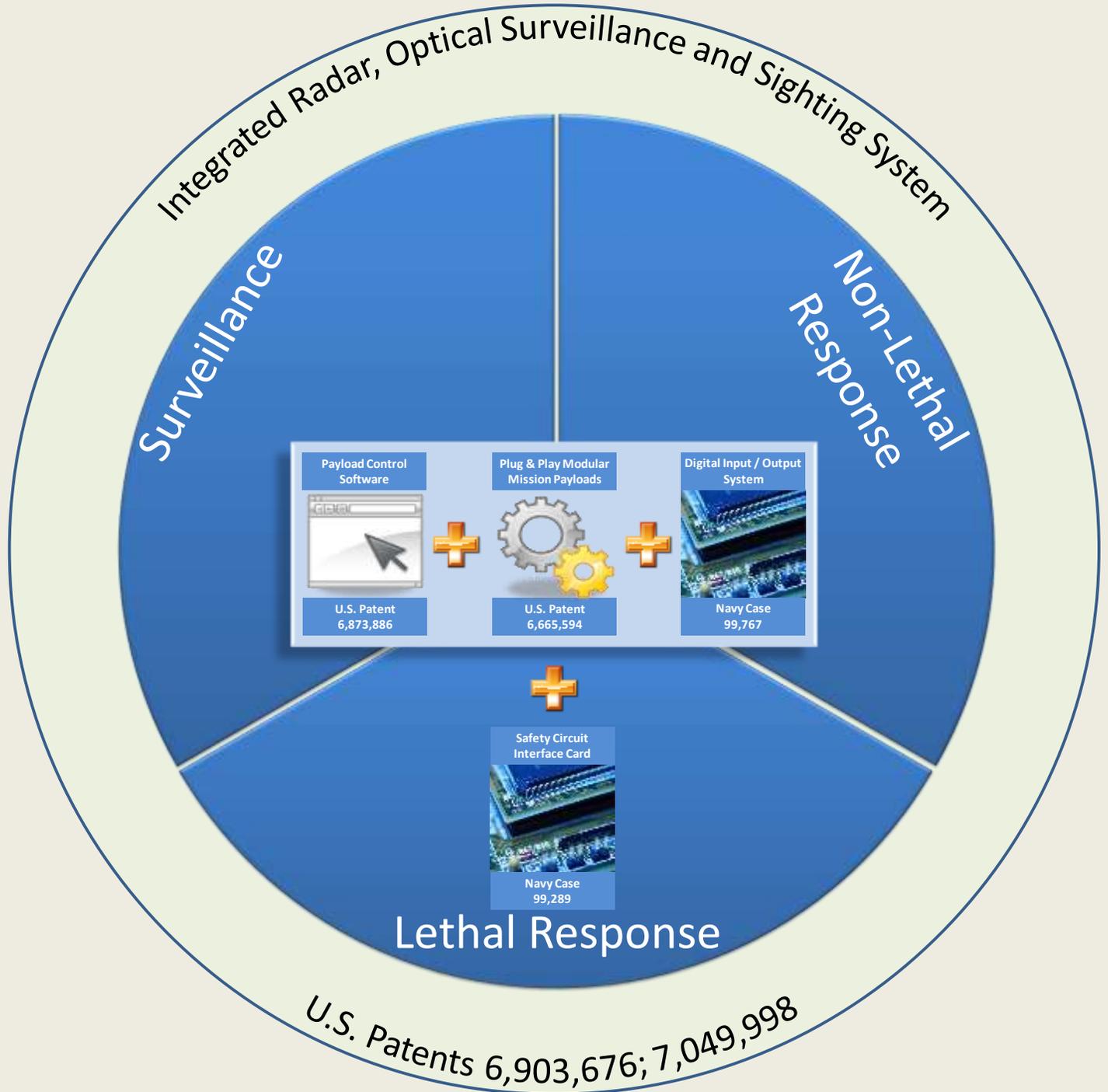


- Remotely Operated-
- Scalable (more devices) and Adaptable (different devices)-
- Surveillance, Control and Response-



Operator consoles can network to and control multiple external devices

Replaces the many different and unique human interface devices with a singular, standardized system

Aggregates data from multiple sources and presents the data to the user for response

Background

Responding to the increasing threats to high dollar value and exposed naval equipment the Navy developed the Integrated Radar, Optical Surveillance and Sighting System (IROS3). This system includes the capability to surveil, track and respond to threats in a manual or semi-automated fashion.

The core of the system consists of an intuitive user interface coupled with software drivers for external devices (e.g. cameras, spotlights and audible warning systems) and a digital input/output card capable of up to 32 connections.

This system, along with a control console, electro-optical system, audible hailing device, spotlights and a stabilized weapon mount was demonstrated on board the USS Ramage (DDG 61) in 2003. The first system installed for operational use occurred in 2007.

Remotely Operated

This system removes the need to place people in the line of fire to monitor and/or react to a threat.

Scalable

Incorporating additional digital I/O boards, the system can easily handle larger numbers of devices. Networking capabilities under current development will allow multiple standalone devices to communicate information and even hand off control when necessary.

Adaptable

As new technology arrives, software drivers can be developed to allow the system to utilize these devices.

Unique

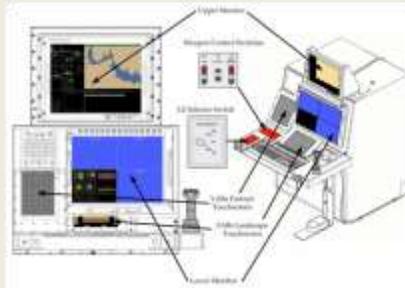
This system is not only capable of surveillance but has the added ability to actively respond to a threat.

Deployable

The *lightweight* version includes the Payload Control Software and the Plug & Play Modular Mission Payloads, an interface standard and driver set, and can be installed on a laptop for use in rapid deployment of mobile command centers.

The *medium-weight* version would include all the software that exists in the lightweight version but would be deployed on a fixed system and include the digital input/output system, which allows control of a greater number and diversity of existing devices (e.g. audible warning devices, gimbal mounted spotlights).

The *full* version includes the Q70 console (picture below) and the safety circuit interface card for deployment of lethal weapons.



Marketable

Critical Infrastructure protection has become a concern in the recent years. Beginning with Presidential Directive PDD-63 that established the need to protect critical infrastructure, the effort has continued with Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD-7 and a similar initiative in Europe called the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP). Some of the applicable markets include utilities (e.g. power stations), transportation (e.g. airports, cargo ships, cruise ships and ports) and buildings and gathering places (e.g. stadiums and skyscrapers). Lightweight applications might include first responders, which must

quickly deploy and monitor a situation or military personal establishing a defensible perimeter.

Patents for this Technology

7,049,998
6,903,676
6,873,886
6,665,594

Other Technology

Navy Case 99,767
Navy Case 99,289



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