
Abstract: The digitized and dynamic battlefield of the near future will likely see soldiers performing missions using automation equipment and scanning display screens while riding on moving platforms. In particular, the Army’s Command and Control Vehicle (C2V) is designed to support both stationary and on-the-move operations of this nature. One question relating to the Army’s digitization program in general and the C2V in particular is whether the effects of motion would seriously impact on-the-move operations.

This presentation will discuss some of the results from a June 1998 experiment at Fort Hood, TX, designed to determine the extent of degradation of human performance within a moving C2V and whether altering the seating configuration within the vehicle would reduce that degradation. The Army’s Operational Test and Evaluation Command conducted the experiment with assistance from the Human Research Engineering Directorate of the Army Research Laboratory, NASA’s Ames Research Center and the program management office of the C2V.