Al Driven Learning - DSAIL

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Overview

Data Science and Al Leadership (DSAIL) Course Overview

Student Capstone Projects

Application: Hap Al Student

Application: Lethal Autonomous Weapons System Doctrine and Policy

DSAIL Overview

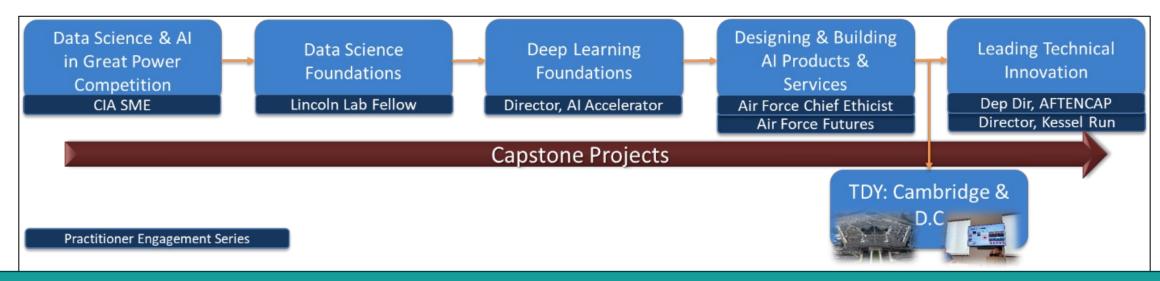




7 part time military faculty



Prepares students to lead teams working on data science and AI projects in future assignments



The Air Force requires data science and AI savvy leaders capable of accelerating digital transformation at the operational level

Student Capstones



Projects that span the academic year



Vary wildly in scope and are driven by student engagement and outside stakeholders



Teams of 3-5 students and a faculty advisor



Some cover policy, others design and build models, and some explore the intersection of doctrine and advanced Al technology



AI Student – Why?

- Questions to be answered:
 - How does an Al learn from the ACSC curriculum?
 - What is the difference between knowledge and wisdom? Can an AI separate that?
 - What about nuance and critical thinking? Can Al provide, support or enhance that in students?
 - How does an Al provide value to students and faculty?
 - How does an AI enhance and improve educational delivery within AU?
 - Can an AI that has improved educational delivery provide value across the force?



AI Student – Approaches Under Consideration

Three Options – RAG (Easy), Fine-Tuning (Expensive), Agentic (Hard)

RAG – Retrieval-Augmented Generation

- Course content is vectorized into searchable arrays
- Model draws inferences from this indexed content
- Large arrays require summarization within model context limits

Fine-Tuning – Often Confused with RAG

- Retrains model weights on new data
- Computationally intensive and more rigid than RAG

Agentic Approach – Specialized Tools Orchestrated by a Central Agent

- LLMs perform best when focused on specific tasks
- Minerva, Jay Five Ex and Wargame Master (customGPTs) are strong examples of task specialization
- An agent layer directs multiple specialized models to complete a prompt

Commanding Robotic Wingmen:

Conceptualizing Air Force Mission Command of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS)

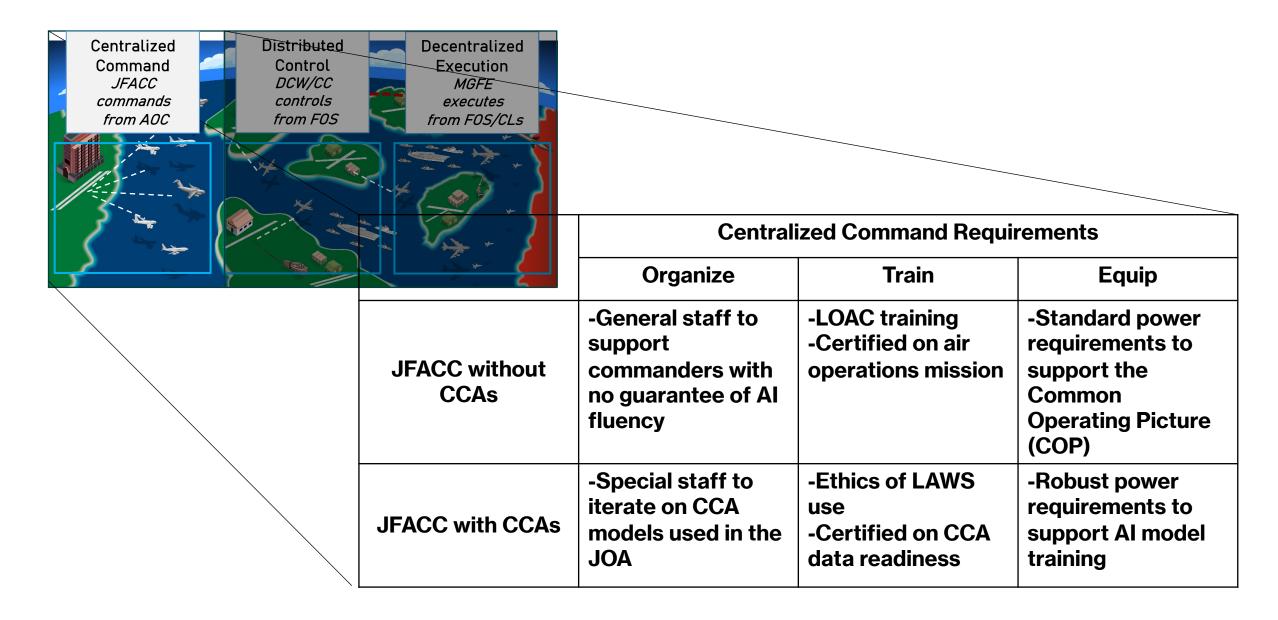
Mission Command of LAWS

- Mission Command: Air Force C2 by mission-ready units of action (from AFDP 1, 10 Mar 21)
 - Centralized command / distributed control / decentralized execution
 - Independent research focused on mission command in INDOPACOM's Deployed Combat Wings (DCWs)
- Future DCWs will include LAWS in the Indo-Pacific theater
 - Force multipliers that execute digital model of CC intent without loss of human life for decision advantage
 - Air Force LAWS = Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCAs)
- Problem:
 - Air Force has not met unique OT&E requirements for CCA-equipped DCWs deployed to INDOPACOM
- Thesis:
 - "To fully leverage CCA-based airpower advantage against the PLA by FY27, the AF should organize, train, and equip its DCW commanders in the current Air Force Force Generation (AFFORGEN) cycle's reset, prepare, and certify phases to establish mission command of lethal human-machine teams by FY27's commit phase."

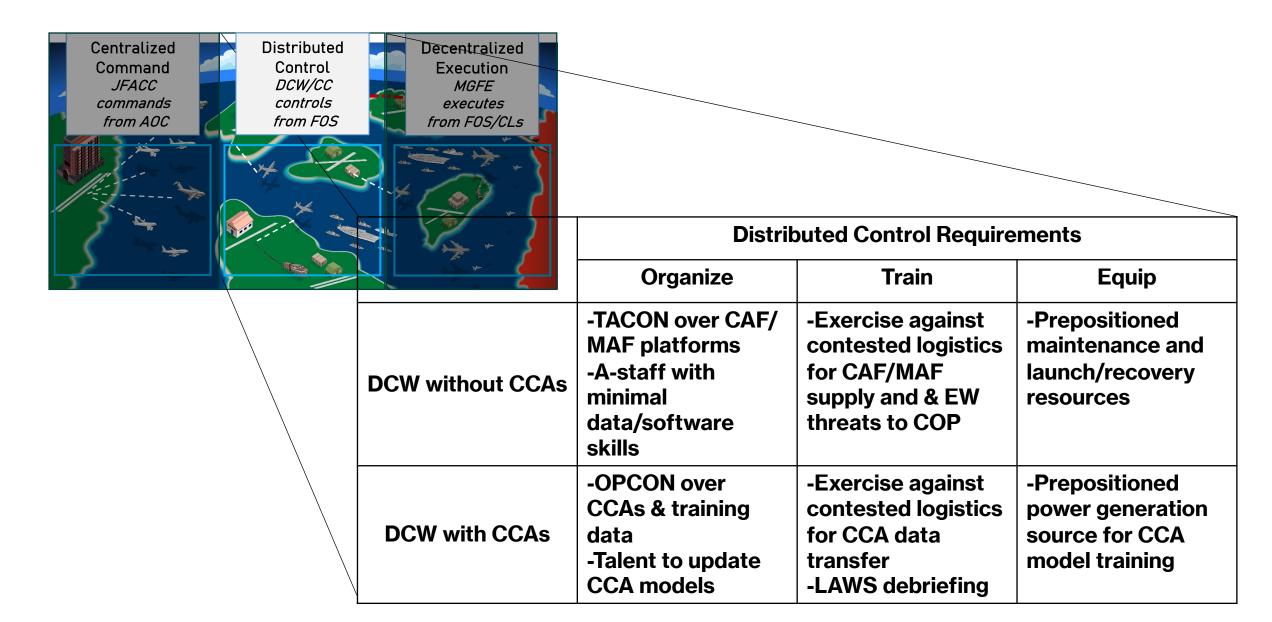
Mission Command Elements in the Indo-Pacific Theater



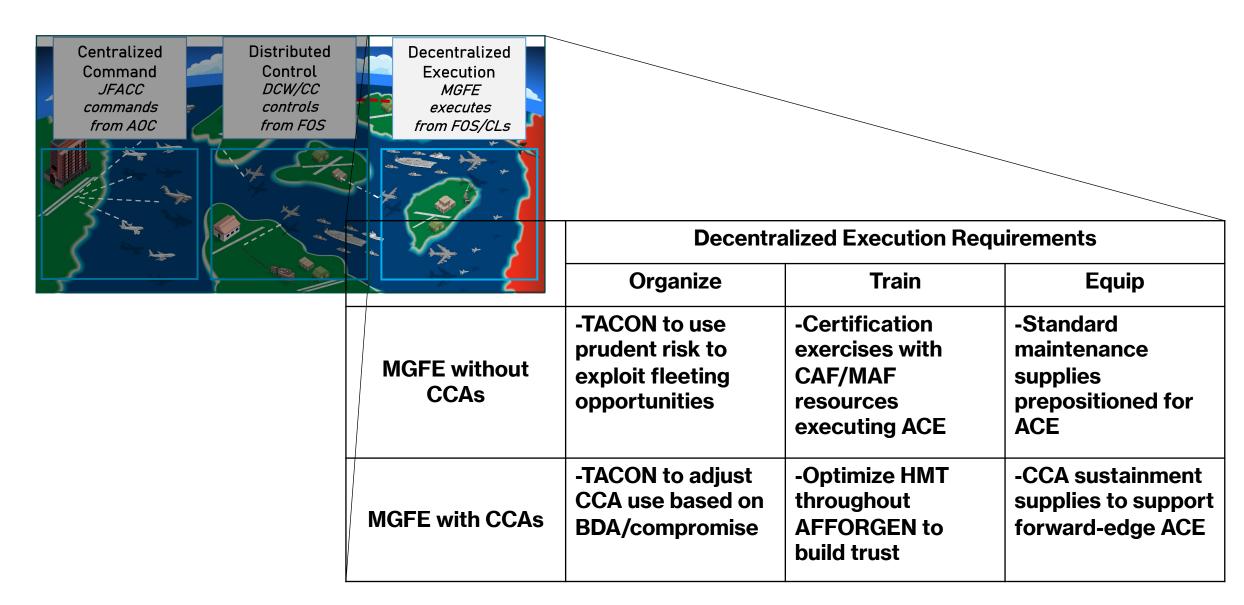
Centralized Command (location: AOC)



Distributed Control (location: FOS)



Decentralized Execution (location: Forward Edge)



Counterarguments

- 1) LAWS make mistakes
- Problem: Misidentify targets & risk of fratricide
- Solution: Calibrated trust through discrimination tests and clear ROEs
- 2) LAWS react faster than human intervention
 - Problem: Lack context & escalate conflict unintentionally
- Solution: Clear accountability structures in place and "appropriate level of human judgement"

Conclusion

- CCAs are coming critical to develop operational construct now before ceding capability to the PLA
- Culture must shift in the future to overmatch speed of adversary air operations
- Opportunity to lead the joint force in future doctrine of commanding LAWS

Questions?