

Distributed Threat Evaluation in Naval Tactical Battle Management

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- Threat Evaluation in the context of Naval Tactical BM
- Collaborative Threat Evaluation
- Overview of the System
 - Automation
 - Testbed
 - Advisory Capability
- Coordination Modes
- Future Work

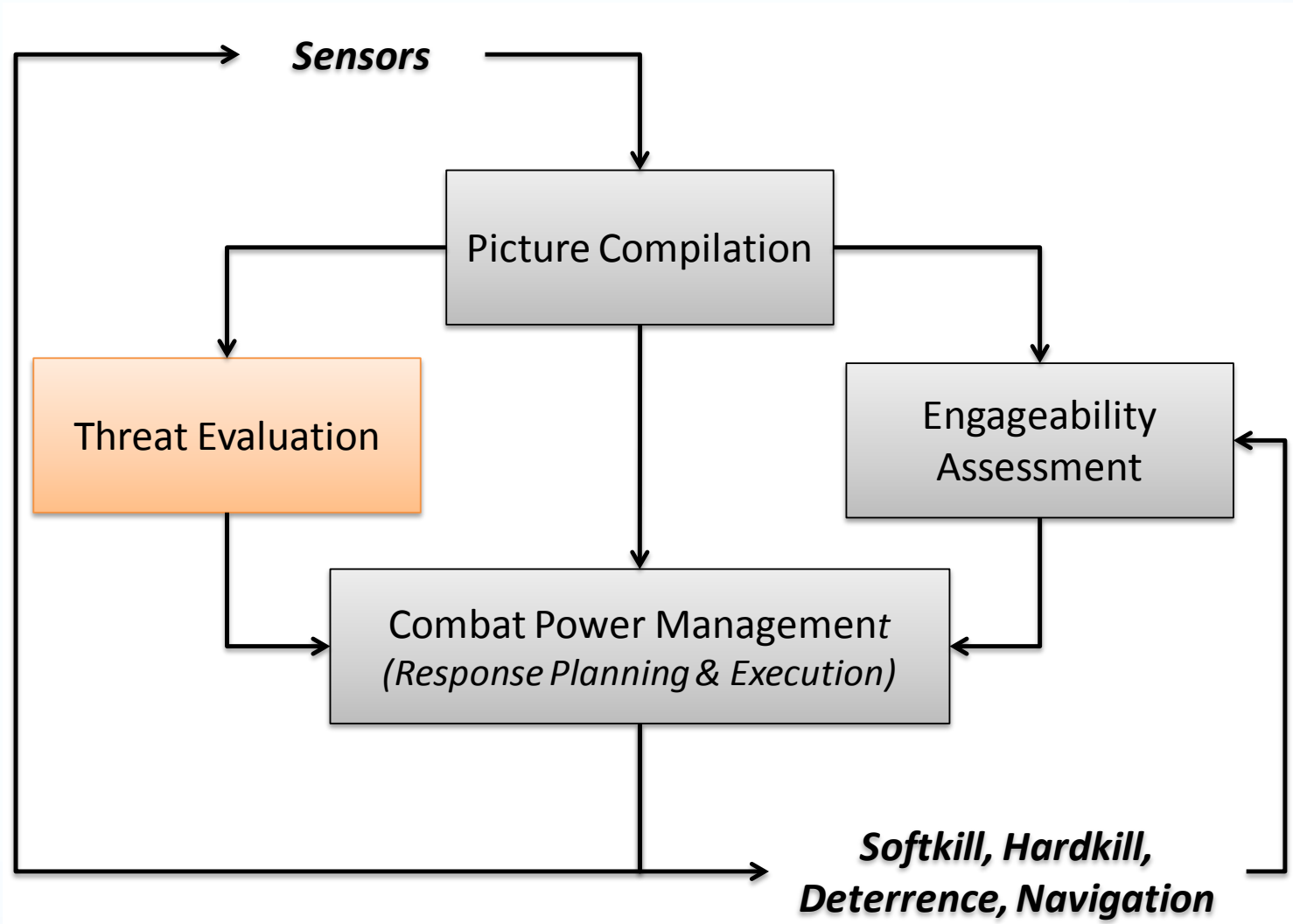
Context

- Wide range of sophisticated threats with different modes/guidance systems (cruise missiles, bombs, shoulder-launched rockets, etc.)
- Threats may originate from the sea, land or air, or a combination thereof

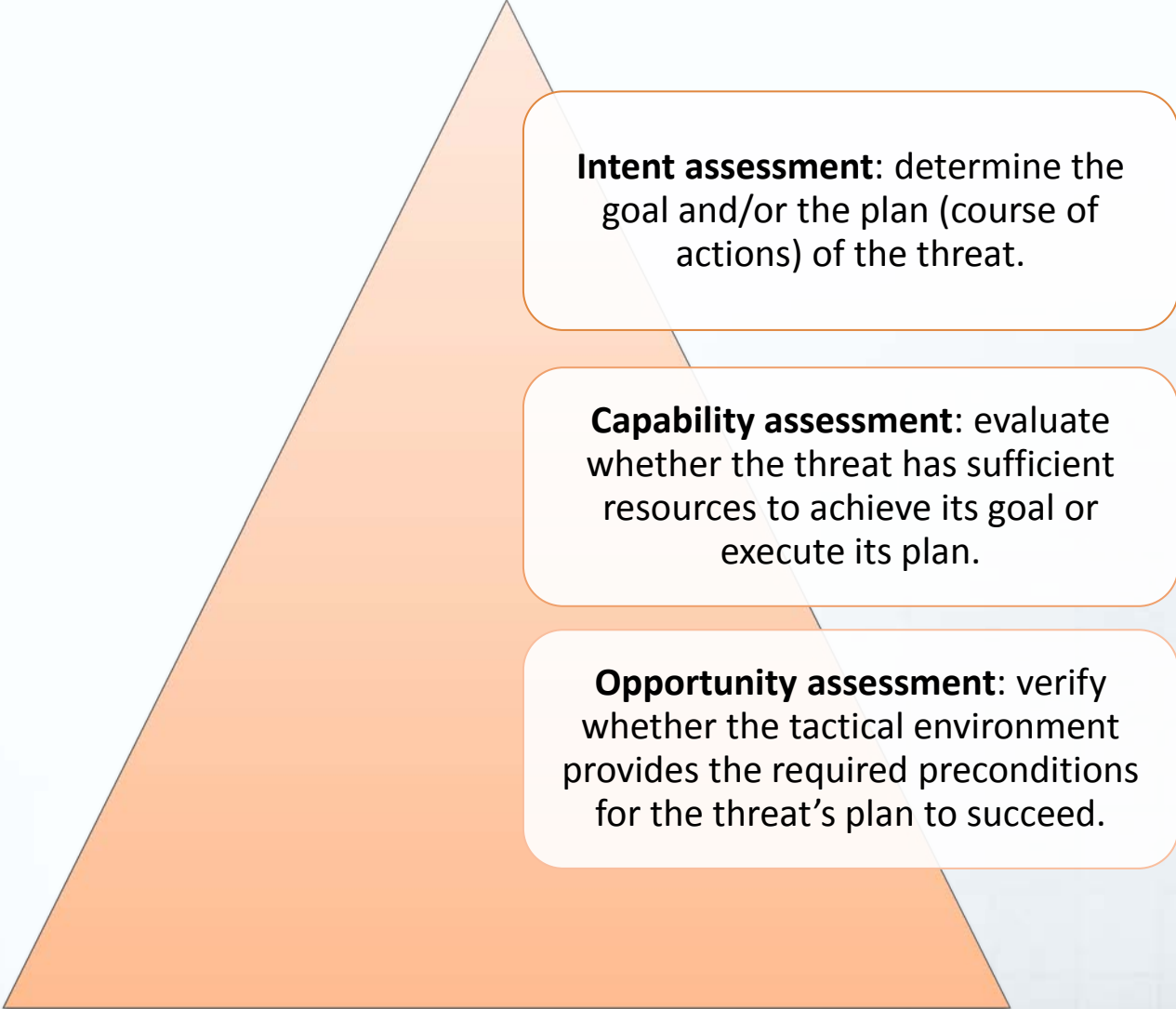


- Requirement to operate in littorals, jointly and in coalitions, has increased the complexity of operations and introduced additional challenges to the Navy

Threat Evaluation and C2 Functions



Threat Evaluation: Definition



Intent assessment: determine the goal and/or the plan (course of actions) of the threat.

Capability assessment: evaluate whether the threat has sufficient resources to achieve its goal or execute its plan.

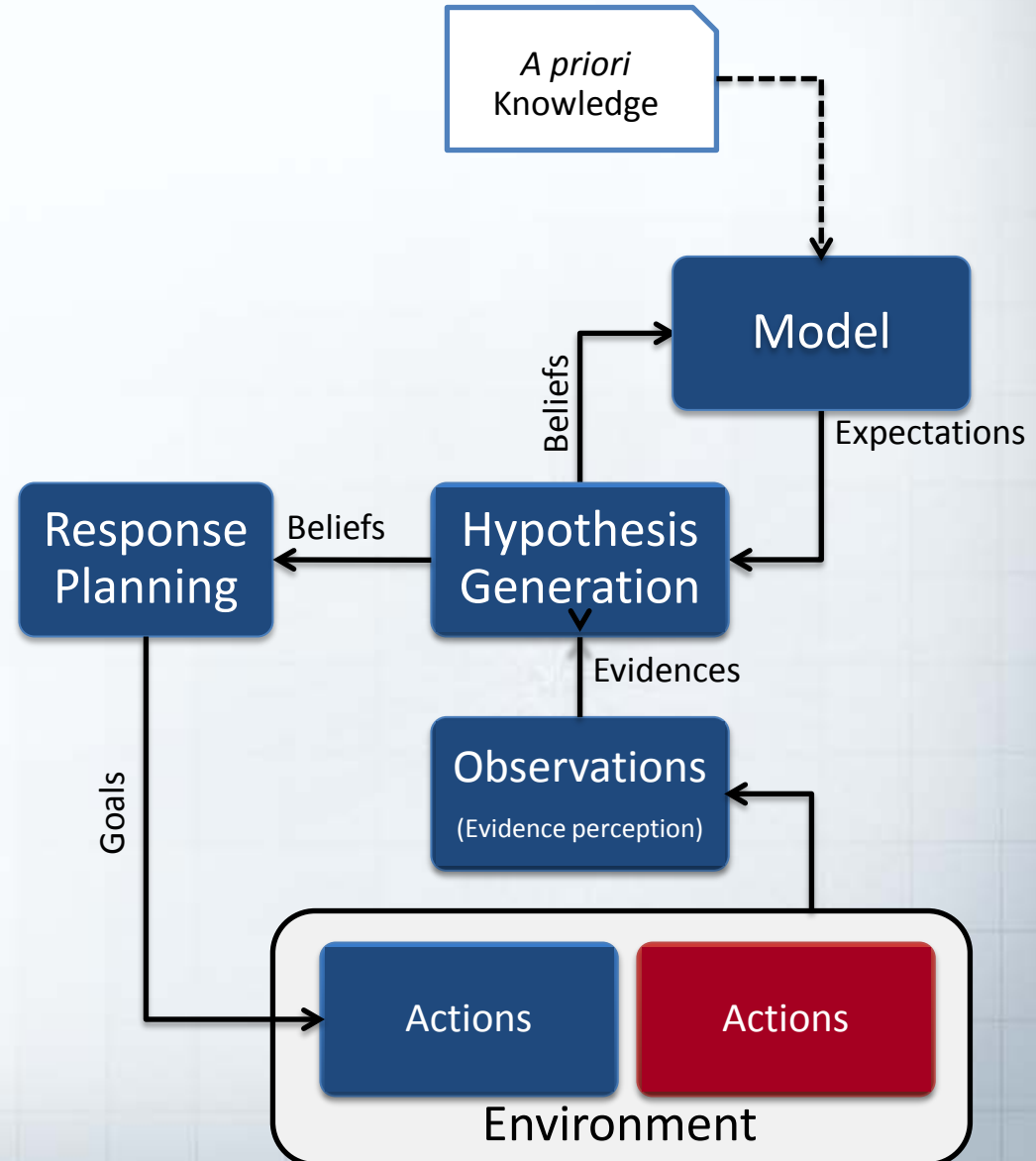
Opportunity assessment: verify whether the tactical environment provides the required preconditions for the threat's plan to succeed.

Output:

- Threat List
- Classification
- Ranking

Threat Evaluation Inference Model

- A priori knowledge (*e.g.*, intelligence, operational constraints and restraints, evaluation criteria, etc.)
- Dynamically acquired and inferred information (based on various indicators observed/obtained from various sources)



Threat Evaluation Challenges

Overload

Large amount of data

Time pressure

Information gathering & processing vs. Decision/action

Situation Analysis

Uncertainty

- Imperfection of information sources
- Ambiguity in human behaviour

Dynamic environment

- Validity of information

Distributed TE: Advantages

- Information superiority (multiplying the information sources)
- Enhanced real-time response (deploying observers and processors close to the threat)
- Functional separation
- Robustness and resilience (tolerant to failure and bias of individual entities)



Distributed TE: Challenges

Overload

Data overload

Time pressure

Coordination overhead

Double-hatting

Situation Analysis

Red force

- Uncertainty
- Dynamic environment

Blue force

- Reference point different than own ship
- Awareness of other units' capabilities & limitations

Collaborative Decision Making

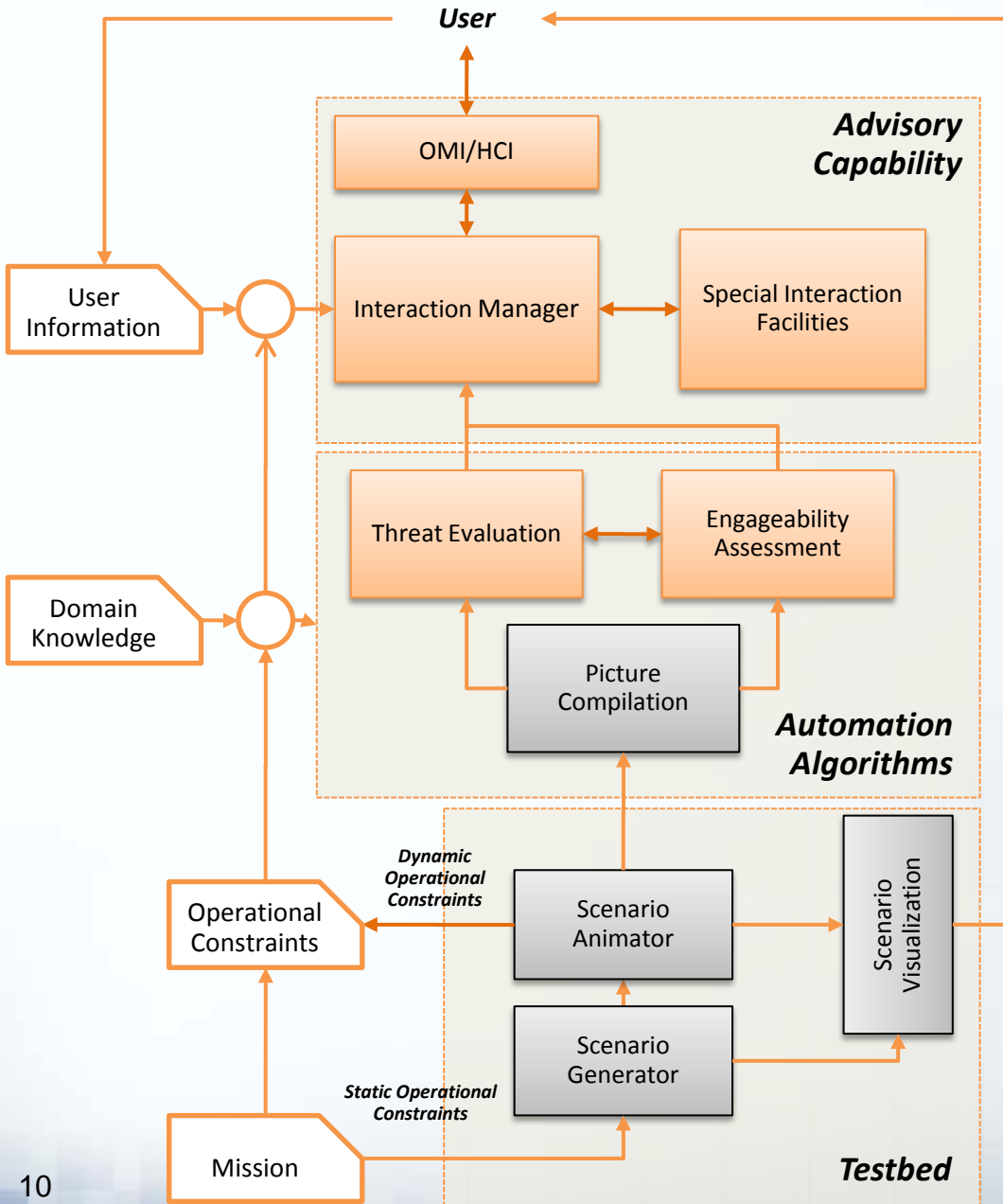
Information exchange, sensemaking

- Interoperability
- Connectivity - Security
- Remote communication
- Multiple (conflicting) decision nodes

Coordination

- Synchronization of activities
- Resource planning

FLEET Decision Support System



- **Testbed**

- Simulates the world

- **Automation Algorithms**

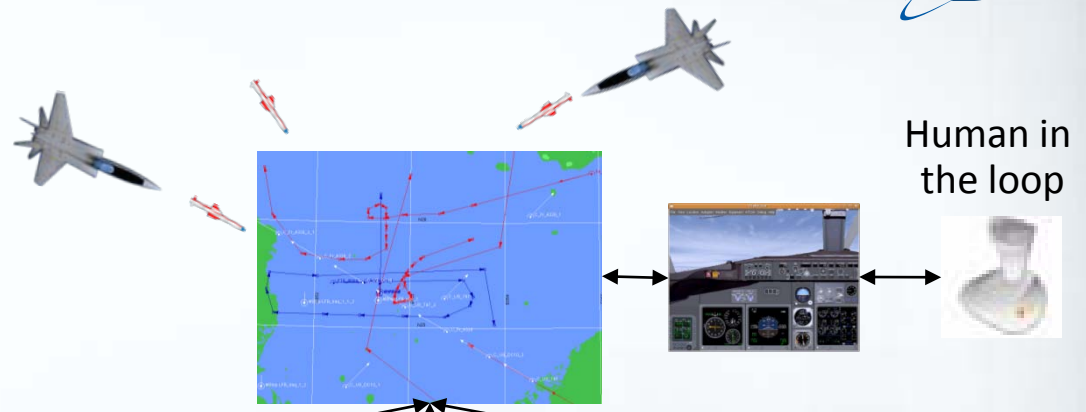
- Threat Evaluation
 - Classifies threats (H, M, L)
 - Ranks threats in each class
- Engageability Assessment
 - Generates feasible actions

- **Advisory Capability**

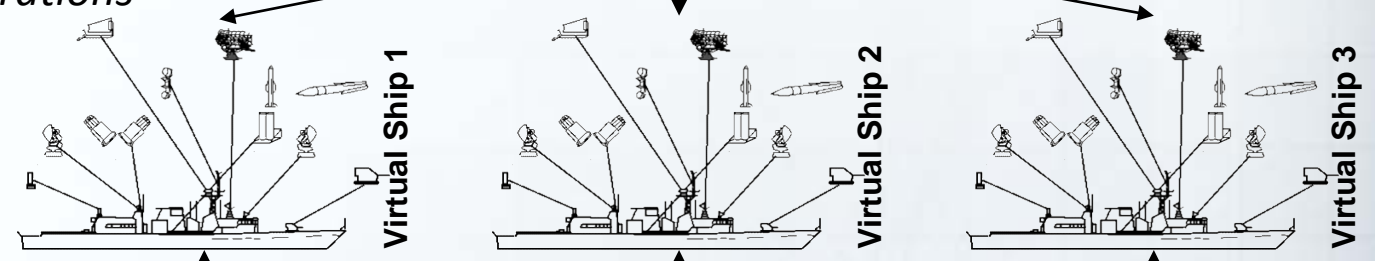
- Displays automation algorithms results
- Supports mixed-initiative interaction

FLEET Architecture

Layer 1: Scenario Generation and Control



Layer 2: Task Group Operations Modelling & Simulation



Layer 3: Automation and Coordination

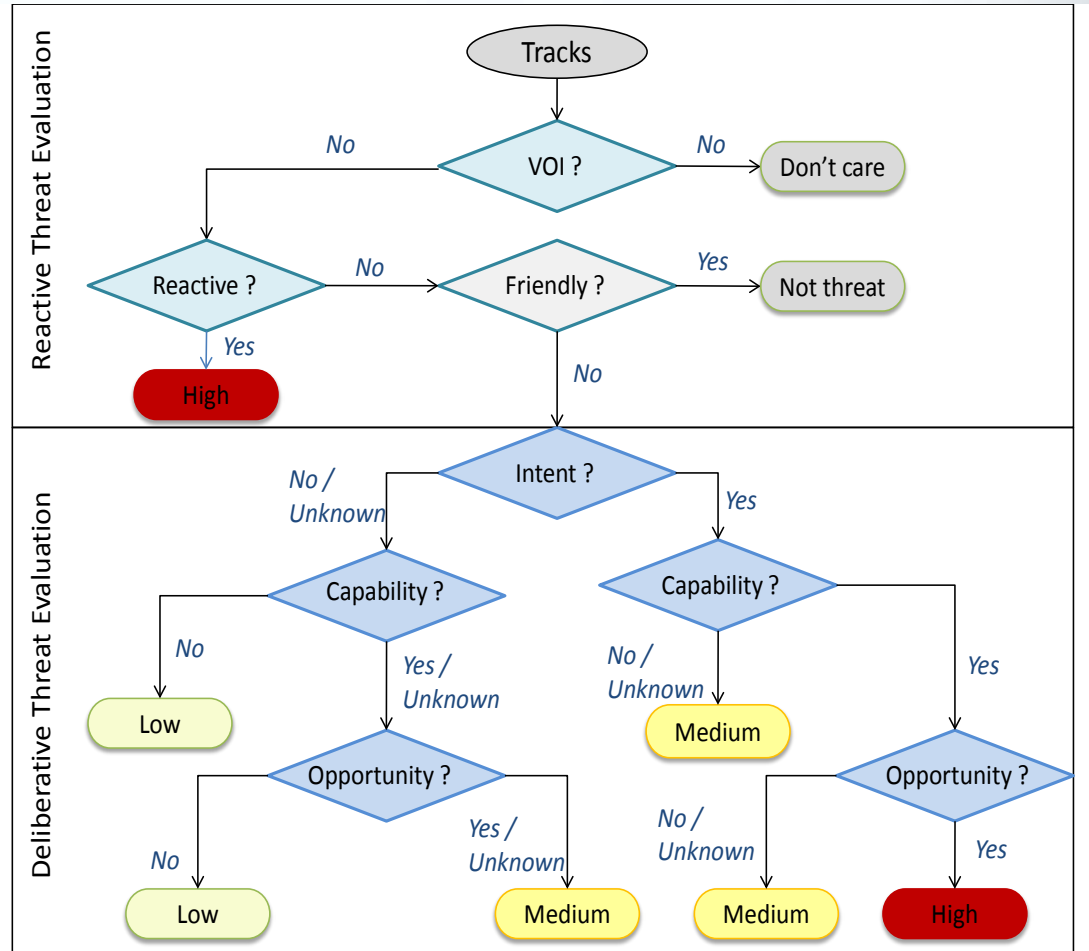


Layer 4: Decision Aids and Collaboration



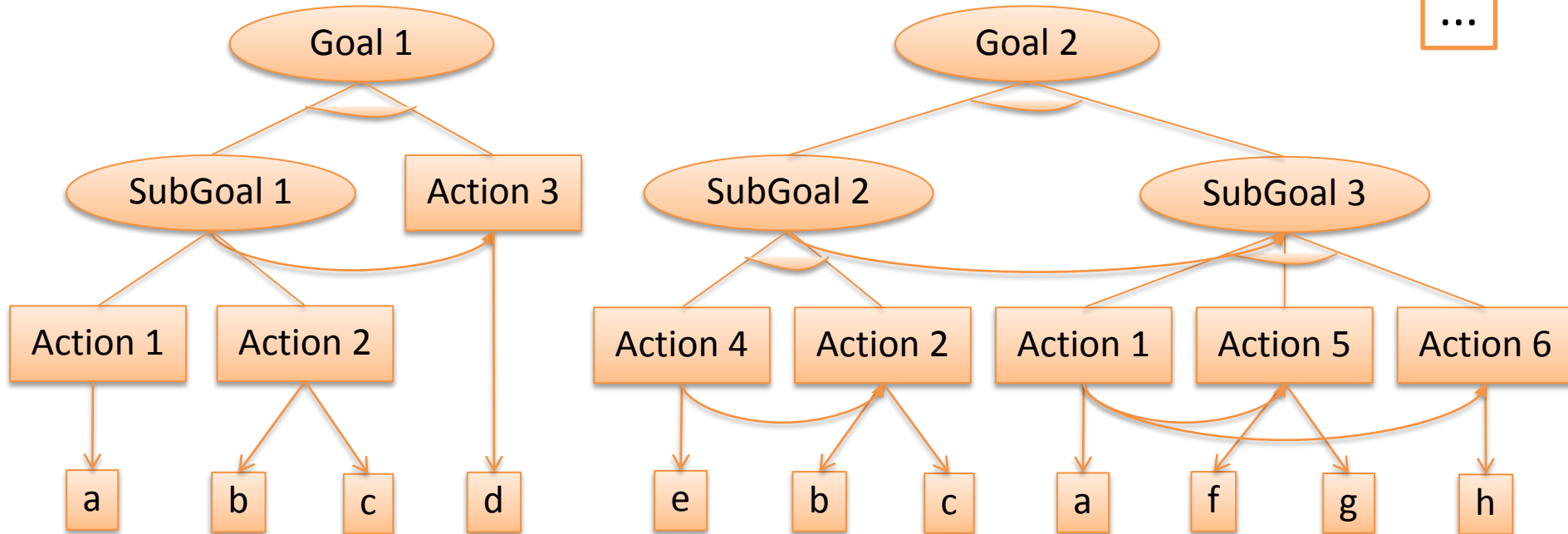
Automation: Rules

- Speed
- IFF
- Identity
- CPA
- Conformance to civilian airlines
- Manoeuvres
- Coordinated threats
- Deceptive behaviour



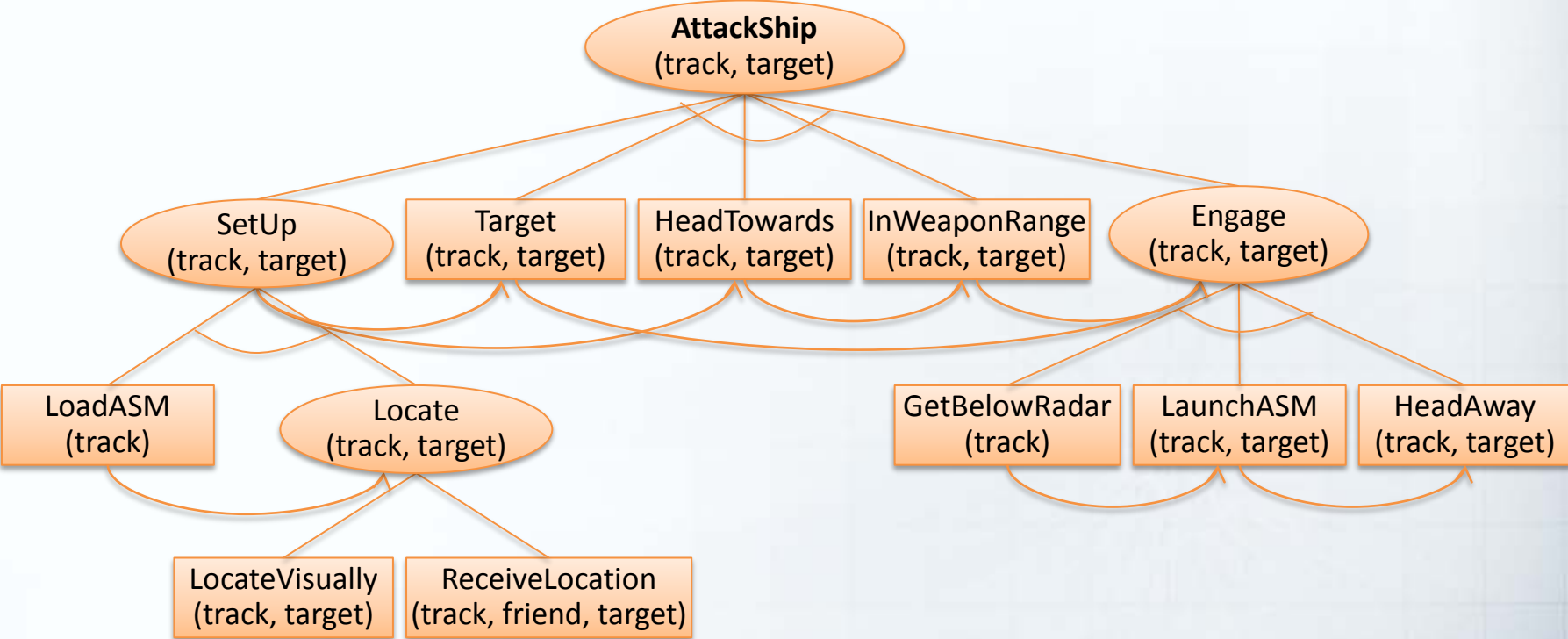
Automation: Plan Recognition

Plan Library



- a, b, c... are observations from which actions of the observed agent are inferred.
- A plan specification also includes (not shown in the figure):
 - Observation probabilities : $p(\text{observation} | \text{actions})$
 - Subgoal selection/decomposition probabilities
 - A priori goal selection probabilities.

Example of a Plan: Attacking an asset



Advisory Capability

Threat Evaluation

Type	Time	Track #	Notification	Function	Operator	Details
Caution	00:05:15	1129	Event	Intent	S	HFX sent warning 3 to track 1129
Caution	00:05:00	1129	Event	Intent	S	HFX sent warning 3 to track 1129
Warning	00:04:52	1131	FL Threat change	Opportunity	S	Low to High due to Opportunity
Warning	00:04:52	1131	SD Threat change	Intent	S	Low to High due to Intent

Last 15 minutes
Log...

1116 Super Frelon

Level: Medium	Lethality: 1
Allegiance: Hostile	Speed: 70.00 m/s
Course: 301.03 °	Altitude: 999.98 m

Targeted Asset Information

Name: IRO	Distance: 13.87 NM
Time to CPA: -00:05:37	Time: 01:00:06

Threat Evaluation Criteria: R I C O

Reactive

Track altitude under 100m

FLEET

TP server IP: 192.168.0.116
TP server Port: 2001
Ship Name: TOR
PC Coordination: Decentralized
TE EA Coordination: Centralized
Algorithm: Decision Tree
Central Ship: IRO

Show Tactical Picture
 Activate Plan Recognition

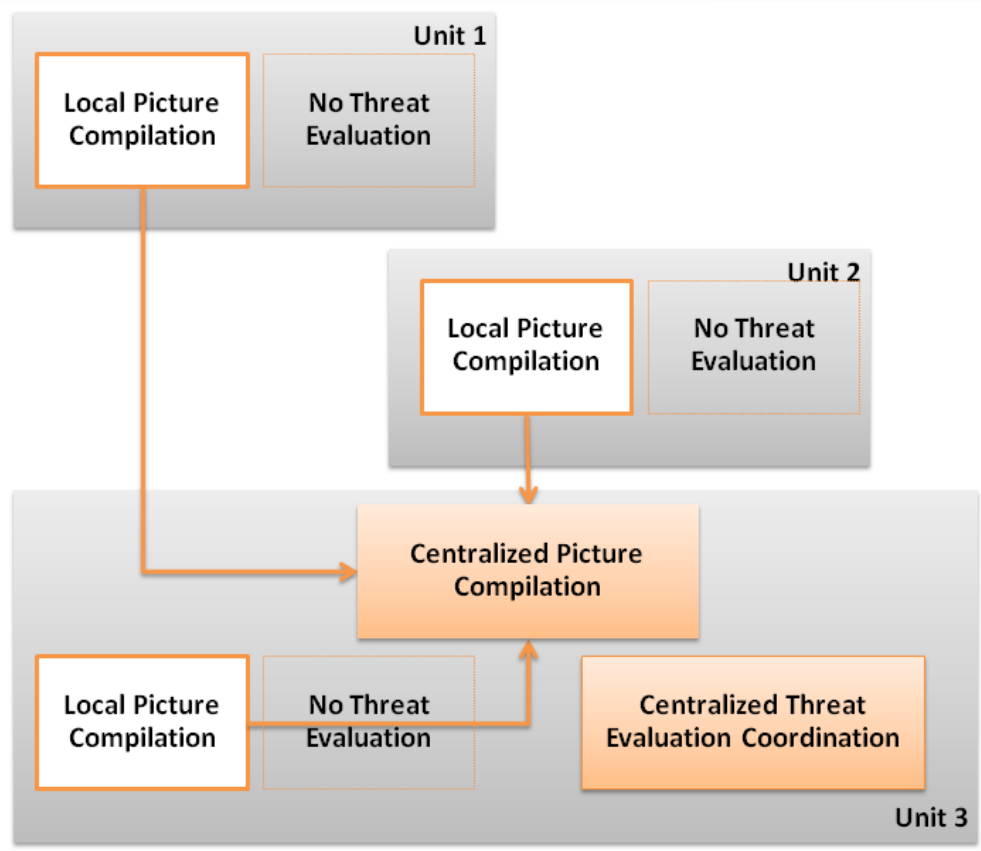
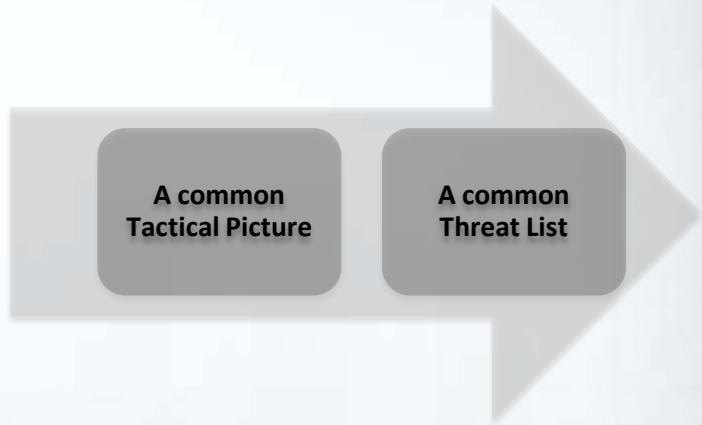
Threat Evaluation Data Exchange:
Own TE Server Port: 60001
Connect to:
IP: 192.168.0.115
Port: 60001

Start Server Stop Server
Connect
Change Configuration Start Stop

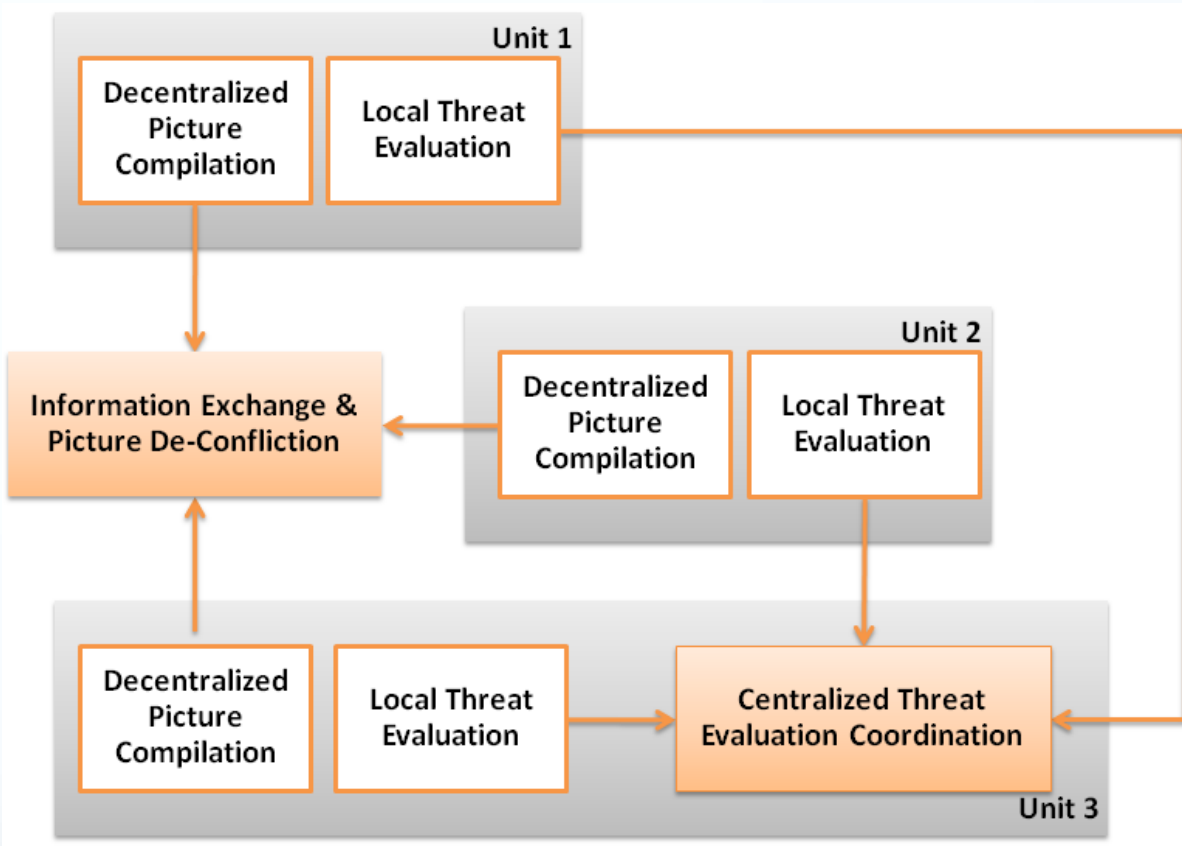
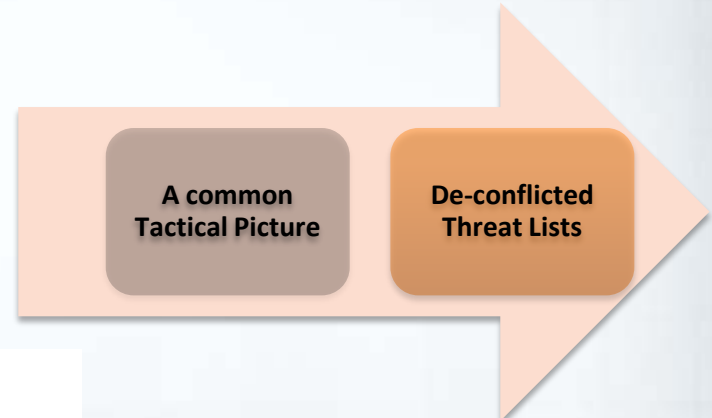
Coordination Modes

- Spectrum of coordination modes
- Can be performed along 2 axes: PC and TE
 - CC: Centralized PC / Centralized TE
 - DC: Decentralized PC / Centralized TE
 - DD: Decentralized PC / Decentralized TE
- Adapt to requirements (command structure) or evolving situation (degradation/loss of communication; changes to force composition)

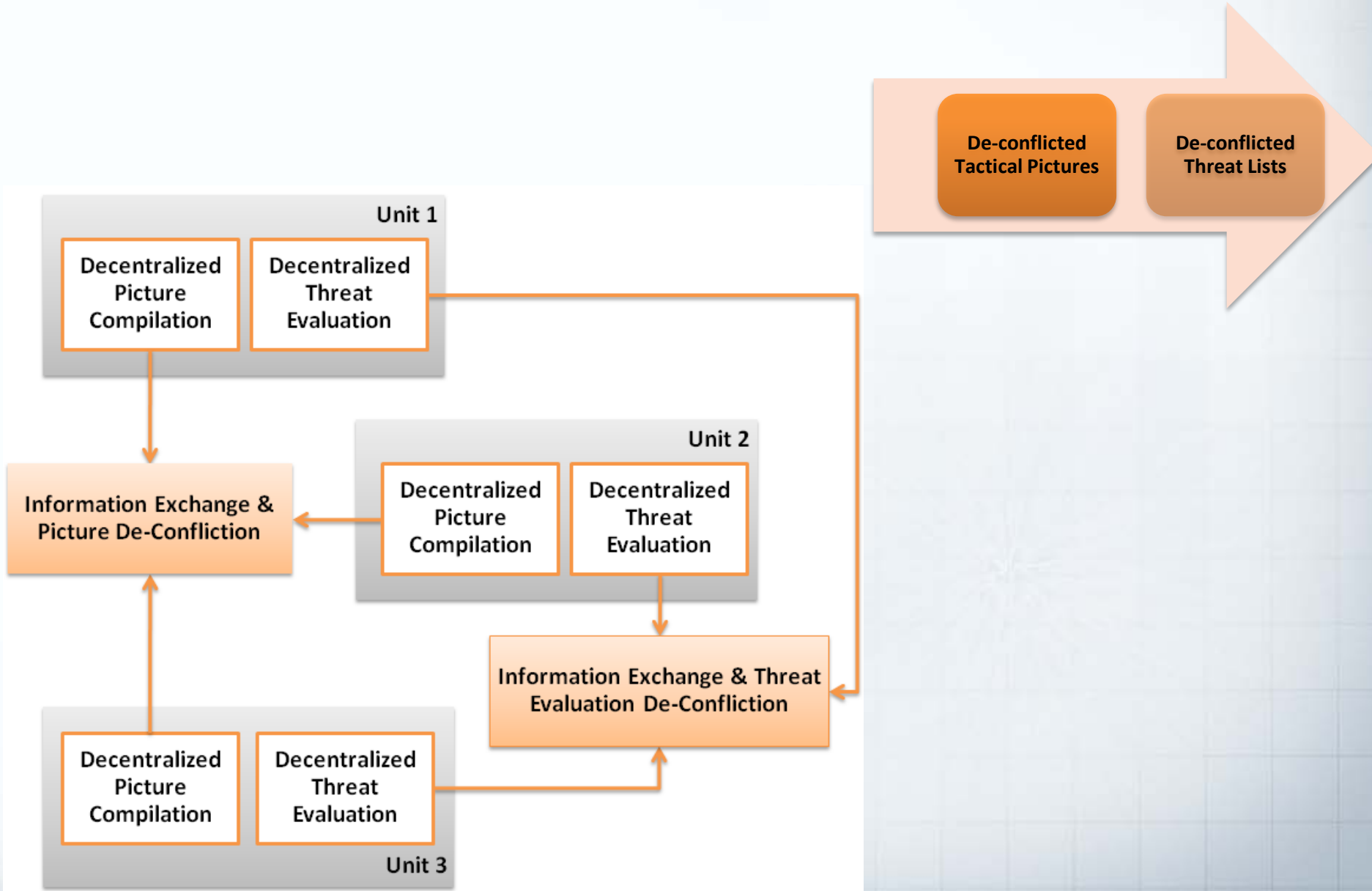
Coordination: Mode 1 (CC)



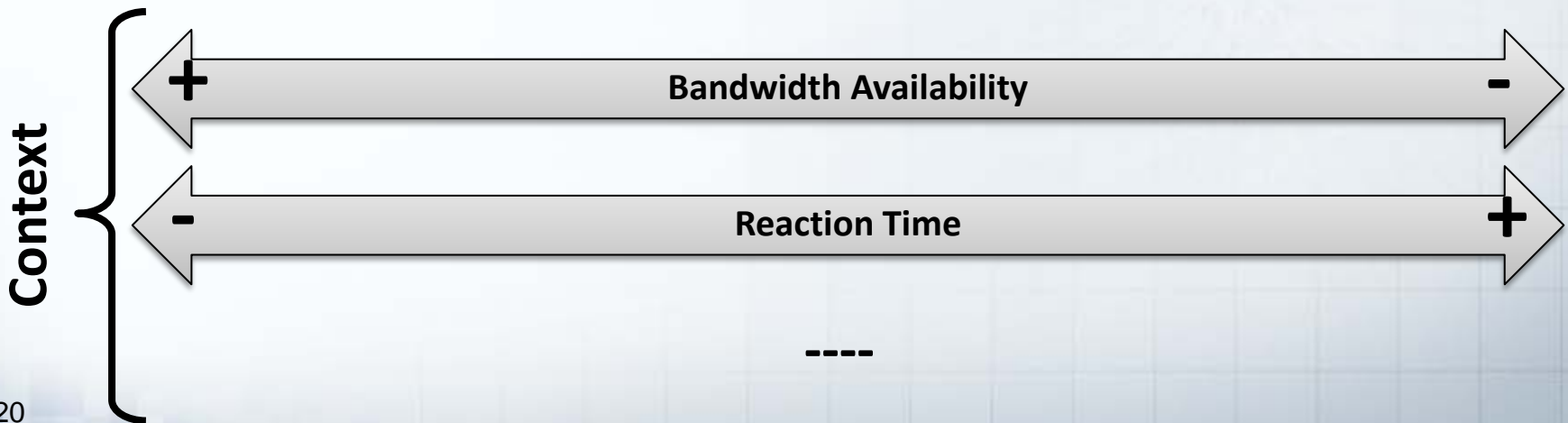
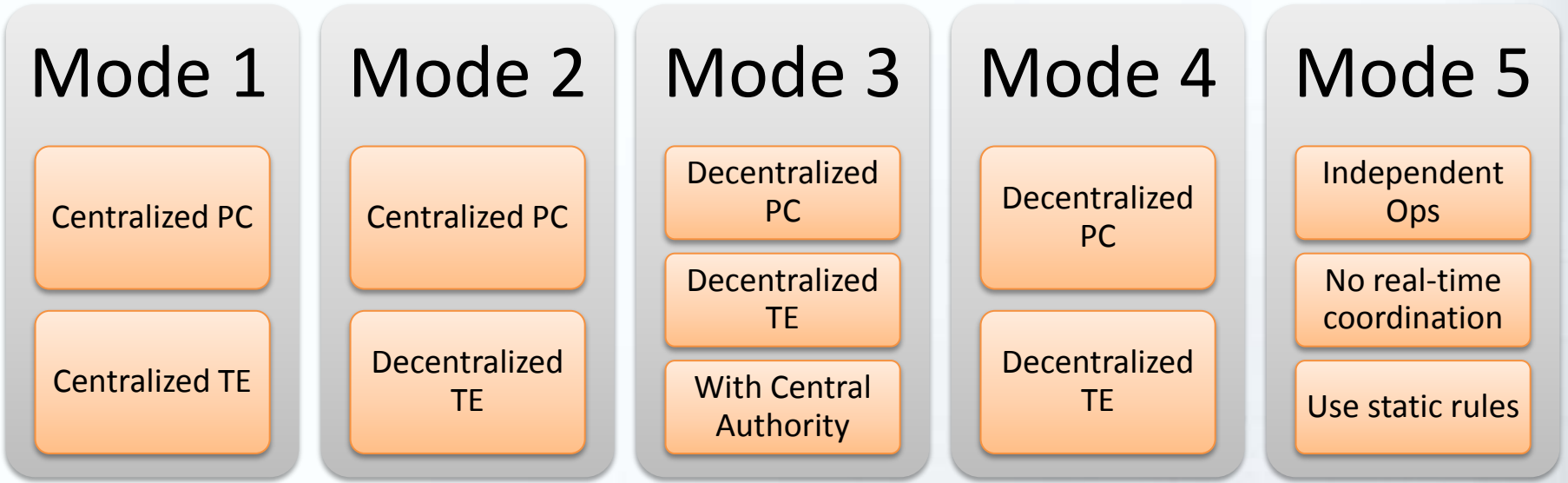
Coordination: Mode 2 (DC)



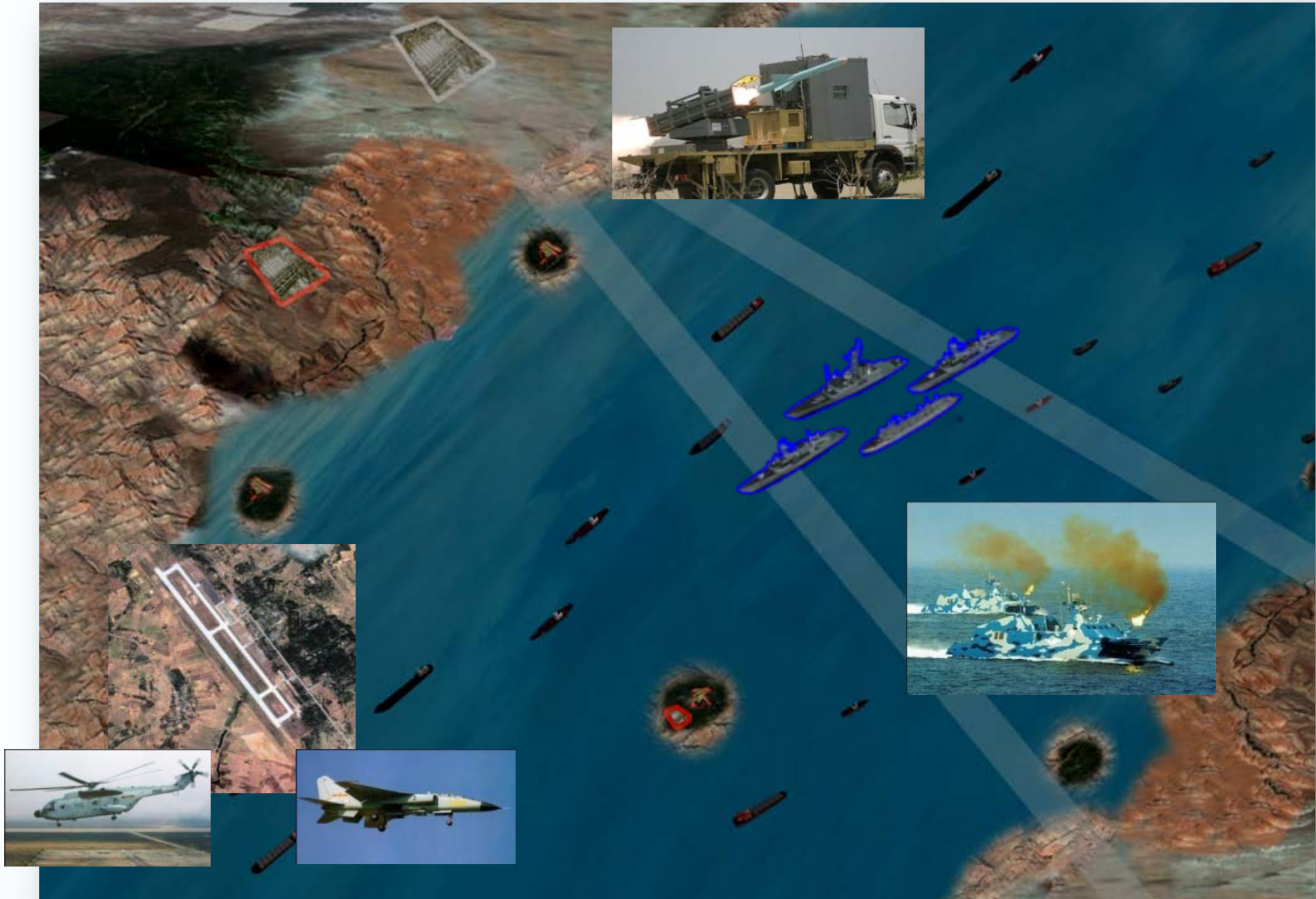
Coordination: Mode 3 (DD)



Adaptive/Robust Coordination Approach

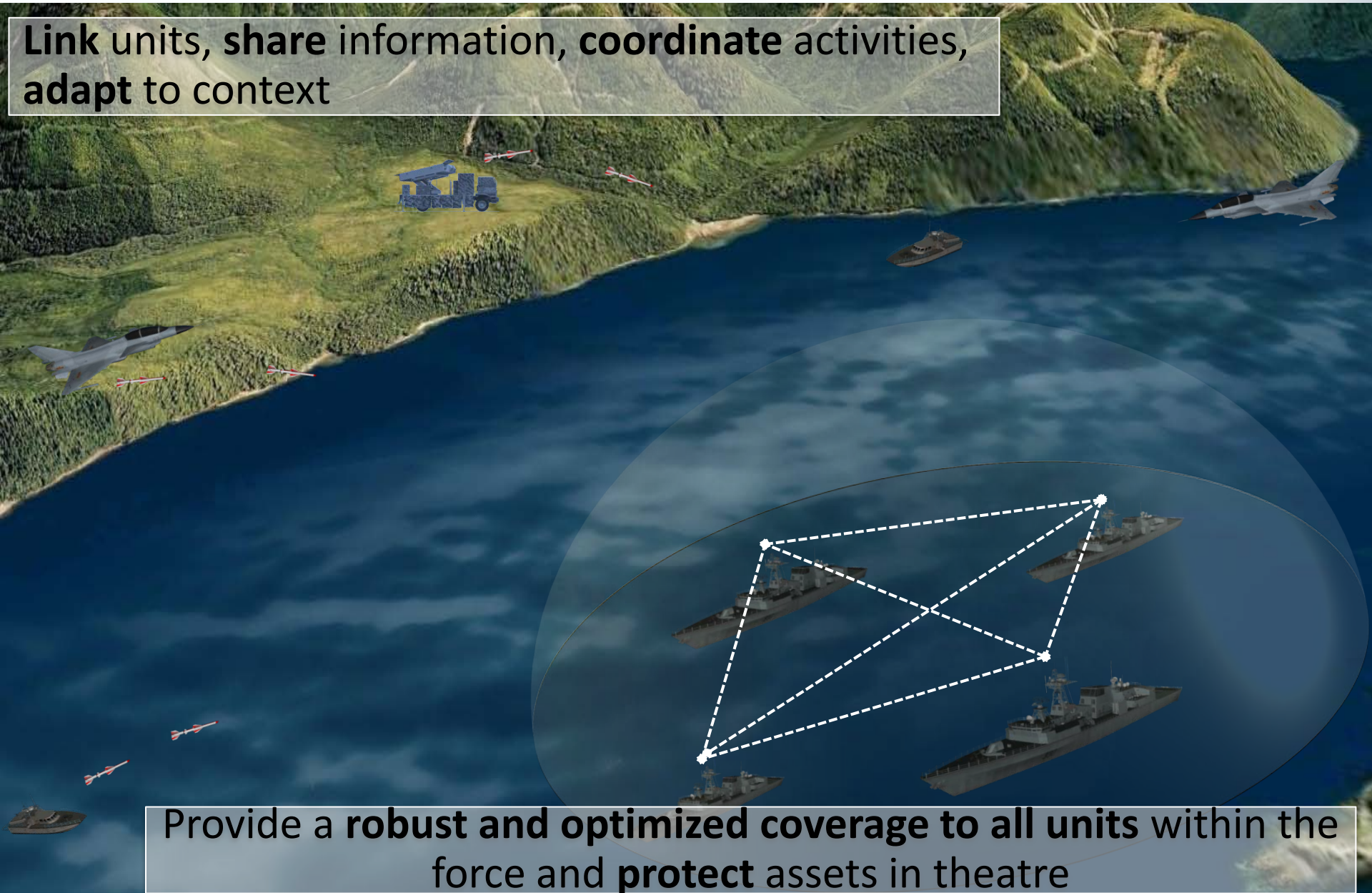


Scenario



Future: Adaptive/Robust AAD Capability

Link units, share information, coordinate activities, adapt to context



Provide a **robust and optimized coverage** to all units within the force and **protect** assets in theatre

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