

# **Shannon Entropy as a Metric of Situational Awareness in C<sup>2</sup> Structures**

***André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay – Major  
Instituto de Estudos Avançados – IEAv  
Brazilian Air Force***

***Advisor: Celso Massaki Hirata  
Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica – ITA***

***14<sup>th</sup> International Command and Control  
Research and Technology Symposium***

***2009***



---

# Entropy

- ❖ Origins: Thermodynamics (Clausius; Kelvin, 1850)
- ❖ Boltzmann: microscopic states

$$S \equiv k \ln \Omega$$

- ❖ (Shannon, 1948):

$$E[-\log p_i] = -\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i = H(X)$$



# Entropy

## ❖ Properties

❖  $H(X)$  is limited

❖ Joint Entropy

$$H(X, Y) = - \sum_{i,j} p(x_i, y_j) \log p(x_i, y_j).$$

❖ Conditional Entropy

$$H(X|Y) = E_Y[H(X|y_j)] = \sum_j p(y_j) H(X|y_j)$$

❖ Mutual Information

$$I(X; Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X, Y)$$



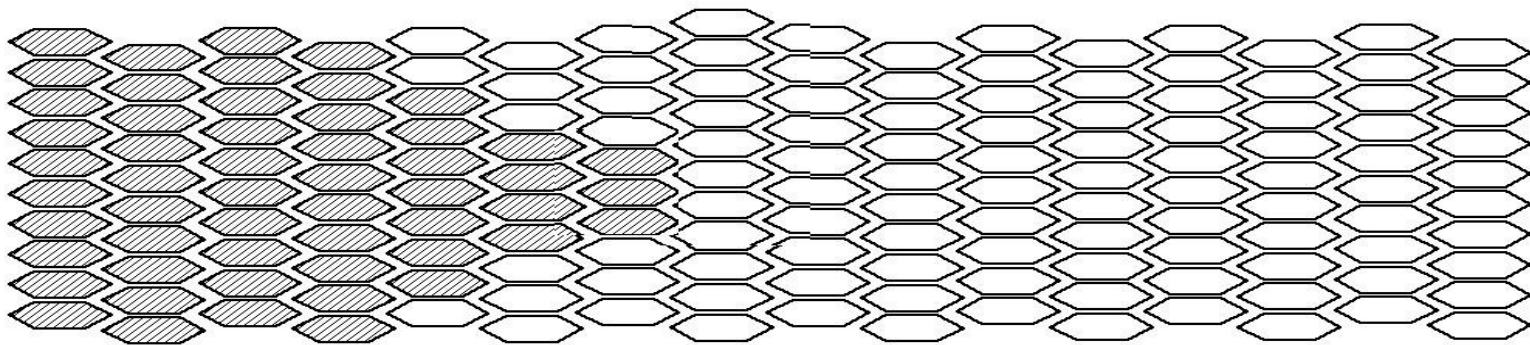
# Entropy and Information in the Military Domain

❖ (Sherrill; Barr, 1997)

$$P[T(j)|\neg I(j)] = \frac{(1 - p_D)p_j}{1 - p_D p_j}$$

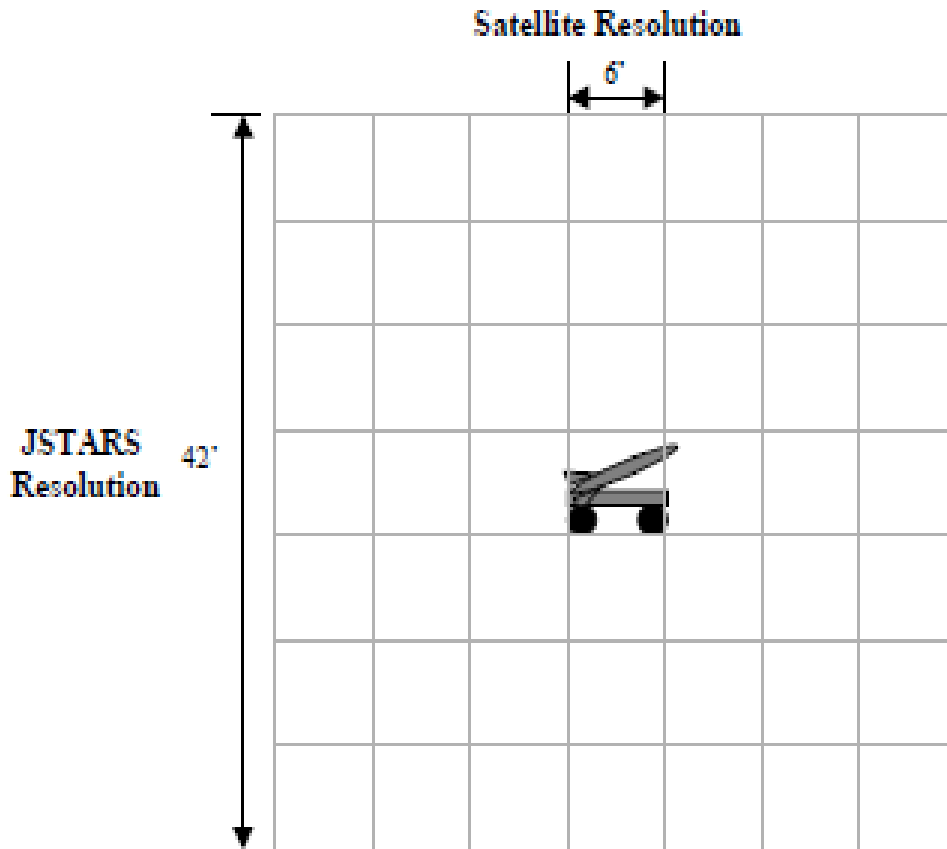
$$H(T, t) = - \sum_C p_t \log p_t.$$

$$P[T(i)|\neg I(j)] = \frac{p_i}{1 - p_D p_j}, i \neq j.$$



# Entropy and Information in the Military Domain

❖ (Beene, 1998)

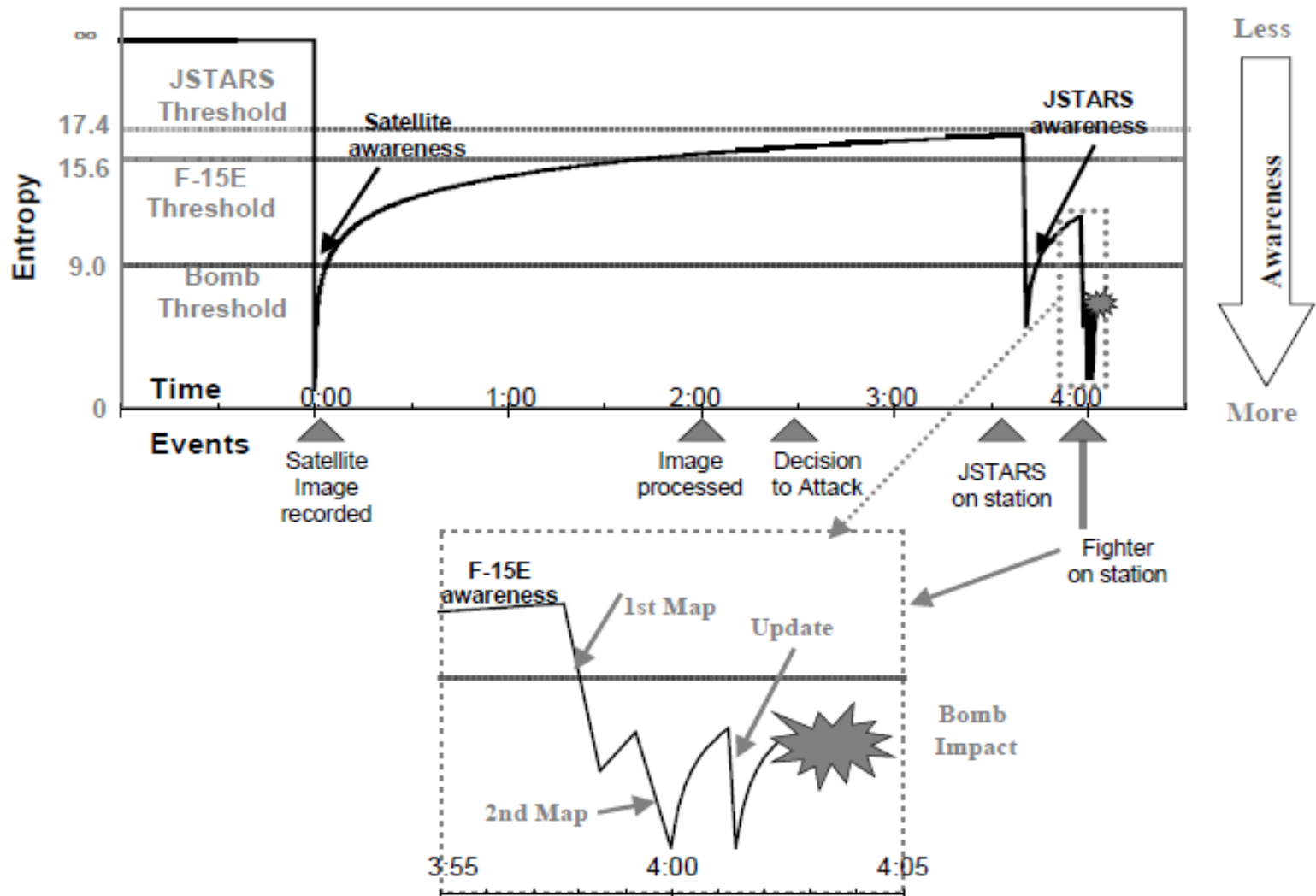


$$H(X) = - \sum_i p_i \ln\left(\frac{p_i}{A}\right)$$



# Entropy and Information in the Military Domain

❖ (Beene, 1998)

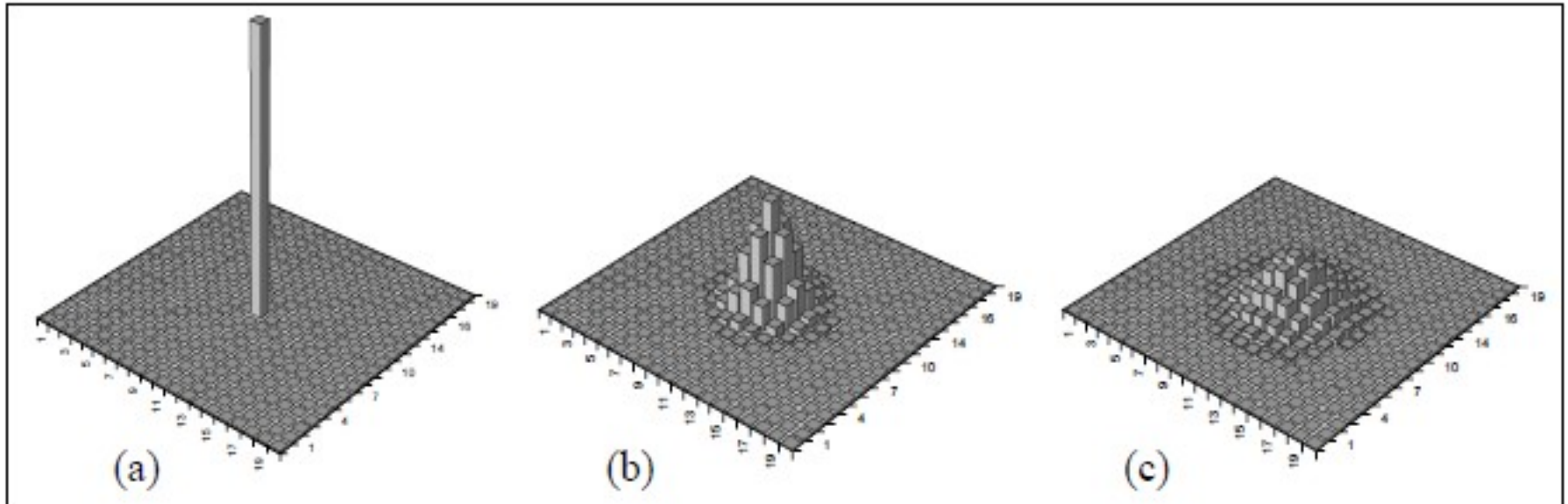


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Entropy and Information in the Military Domain

❖ (Beene, 1998)



Time Steps	Four-direction model		Eight-direction model		Hexagonal cell model		Actual Area	
	Area	Entropy	Area	Entropy	Area	Entropy	Area	Entropy
100	20201	9.91	40401	10.61	26241	10.17	31416	10.36
1000	$2.00 \times 10^6$	14.51	$4.00 \times 10^6$	15.20	$2.60 \times 10^6$	14.77	$3.14 \times 10^6$	14.96

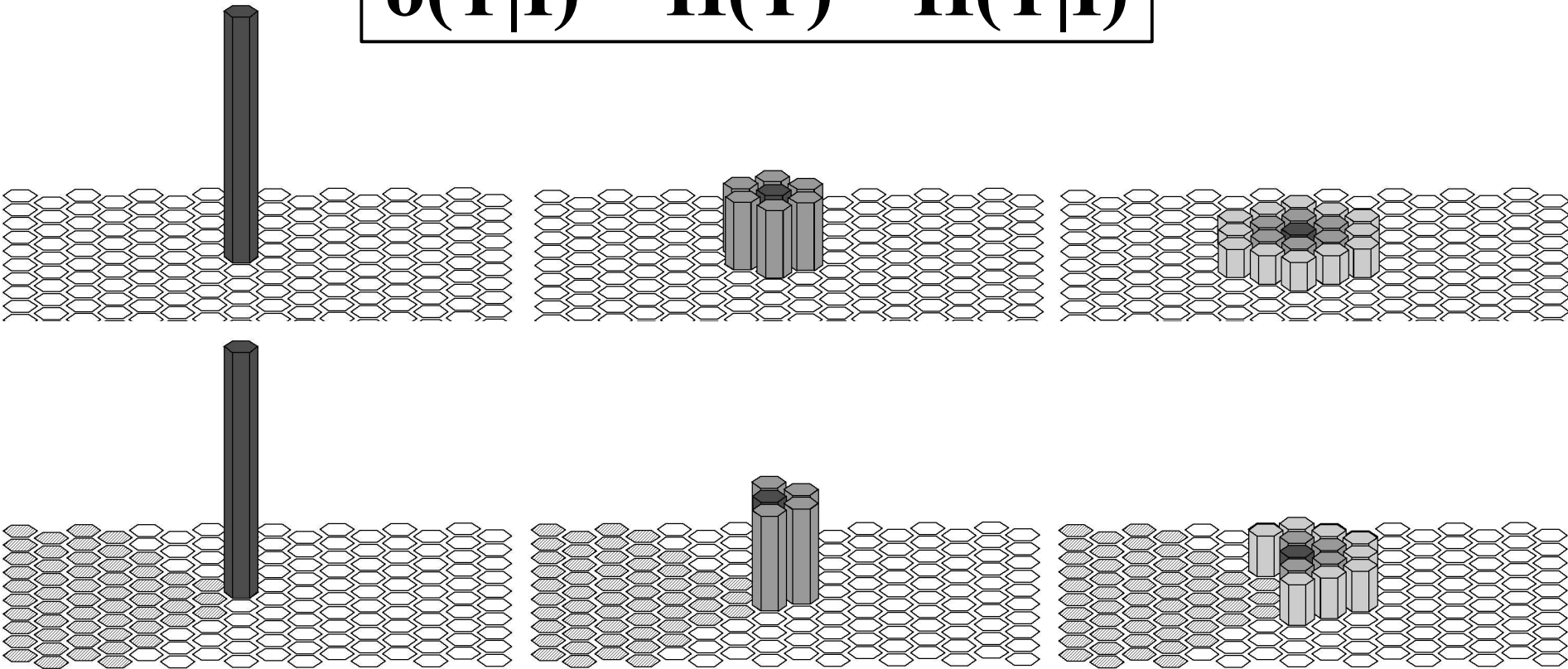


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Metric 1: Information Gain

$$\delta(T|I) = H(T) - H(T|I)$$





---

## Metric 2: Information Superiority

$$\delta(\text{BLUE}) = H_{\text{MAX}} - H(\text{BLUE}),$$

$$\delta(\text{RED}) = H_{\text{MAX}} - H(\text{RED})$$

$$S(\text{BLUE}, \text{RED}) = \delta(\text{BLUE}) - \delta(\text{RED})$$

$$S(\text{BLUE}, \text{RED}) = H(\text{RED}) - H(\text{BLUE})$$



---

# Example: Air Campaign

- ❖ Operations Area: 600NM x 300NM
- ❖ 2 Opposing Air Forces
  - ❖ Fighters and Strikers
  - ❖ Sensors
  - ❖ Comm Stations and
  - ❖ Command Centers
- ❖ Goal:
  - ❖ To study the relationship between performance, organizational structure and uncertainty.



# Conceptual Model

## ❖ Common Entities

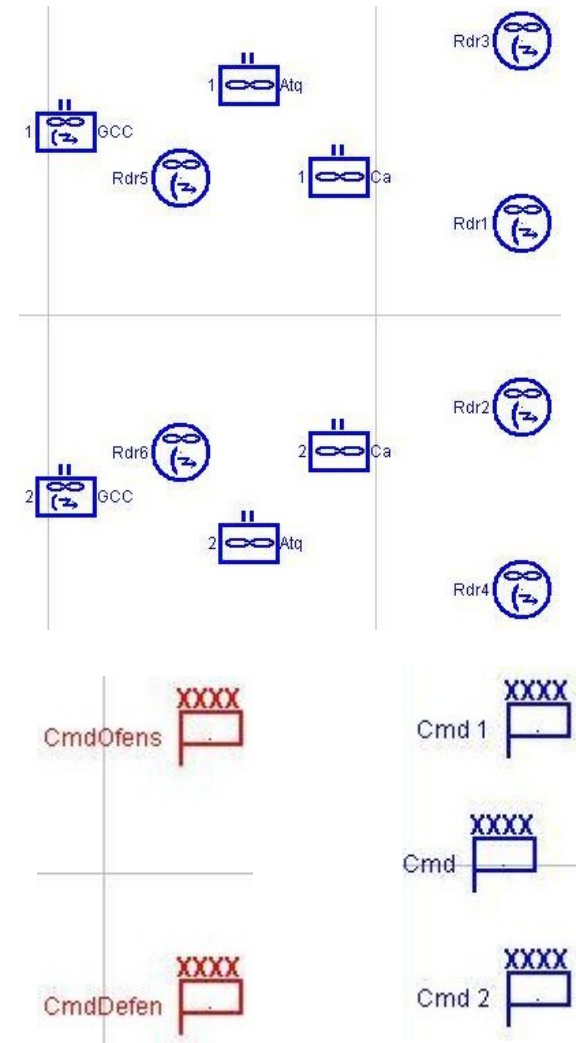
- ❖ Fighter Squadron Commands
- ❖ Strike Squadron Commands
- ❖ Comms Stations
- ❖ Fighter Aircrafts
- ❖ Strike Aircrafts
- ❖ Radar Sites

## ❖ Centralized Organizational Structure

- ❖ Attack Command
- ❖ Defense Command

## ❖ Regional Organizational Structure

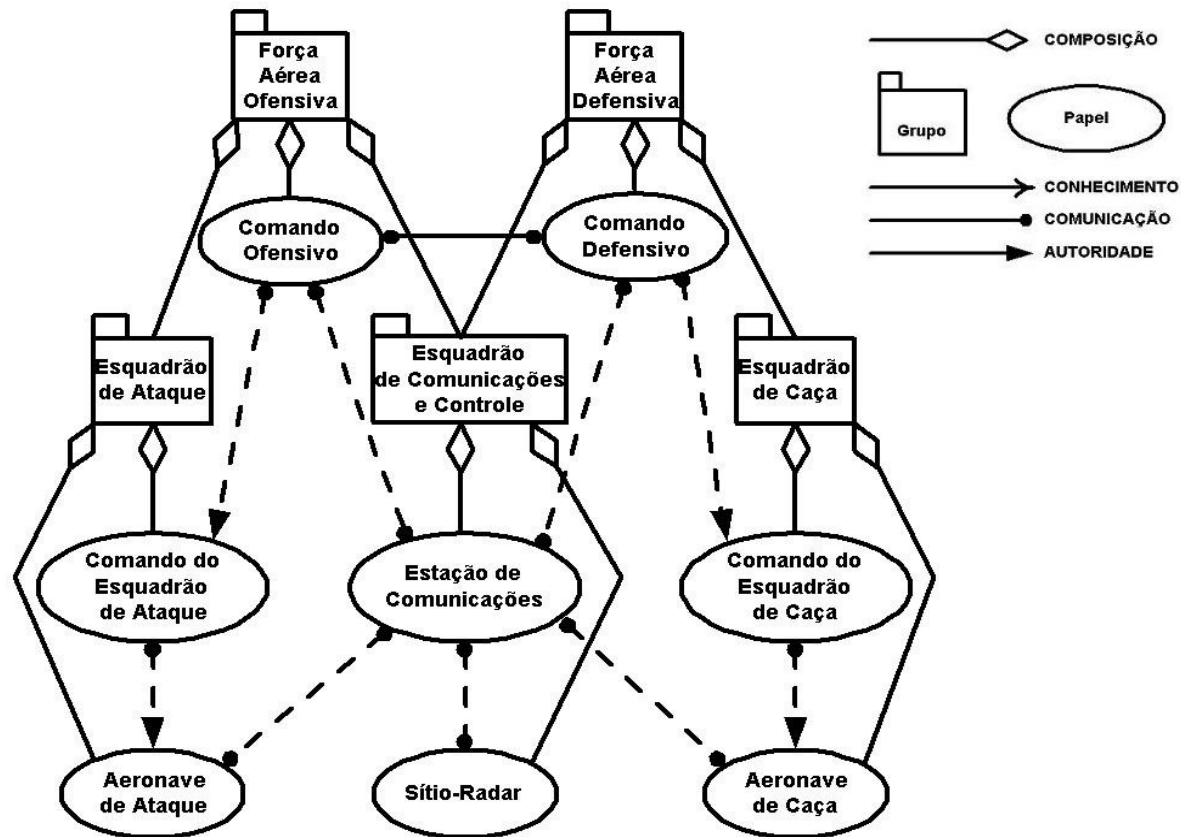
- ❖ Regional Commands



# Communicated Model

## ❖ Structural Specification

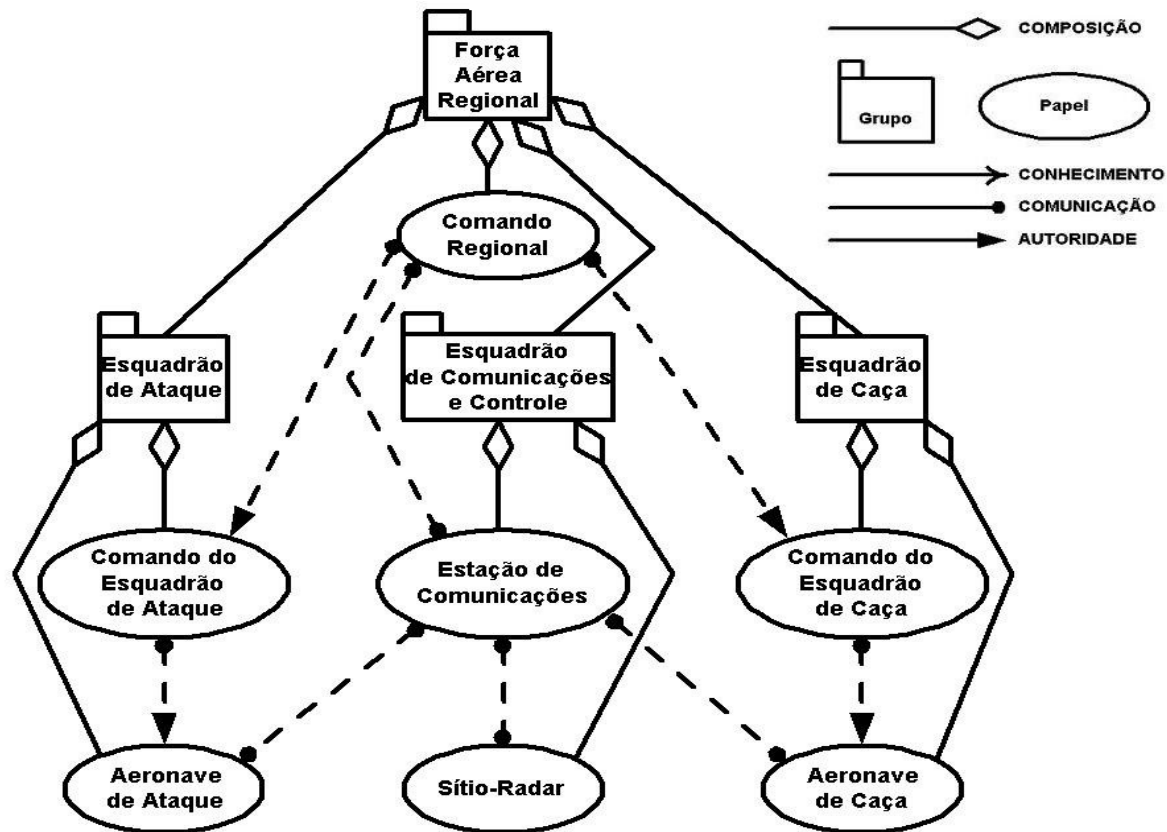
### ❖ Centralized Structure



# Communicated Model

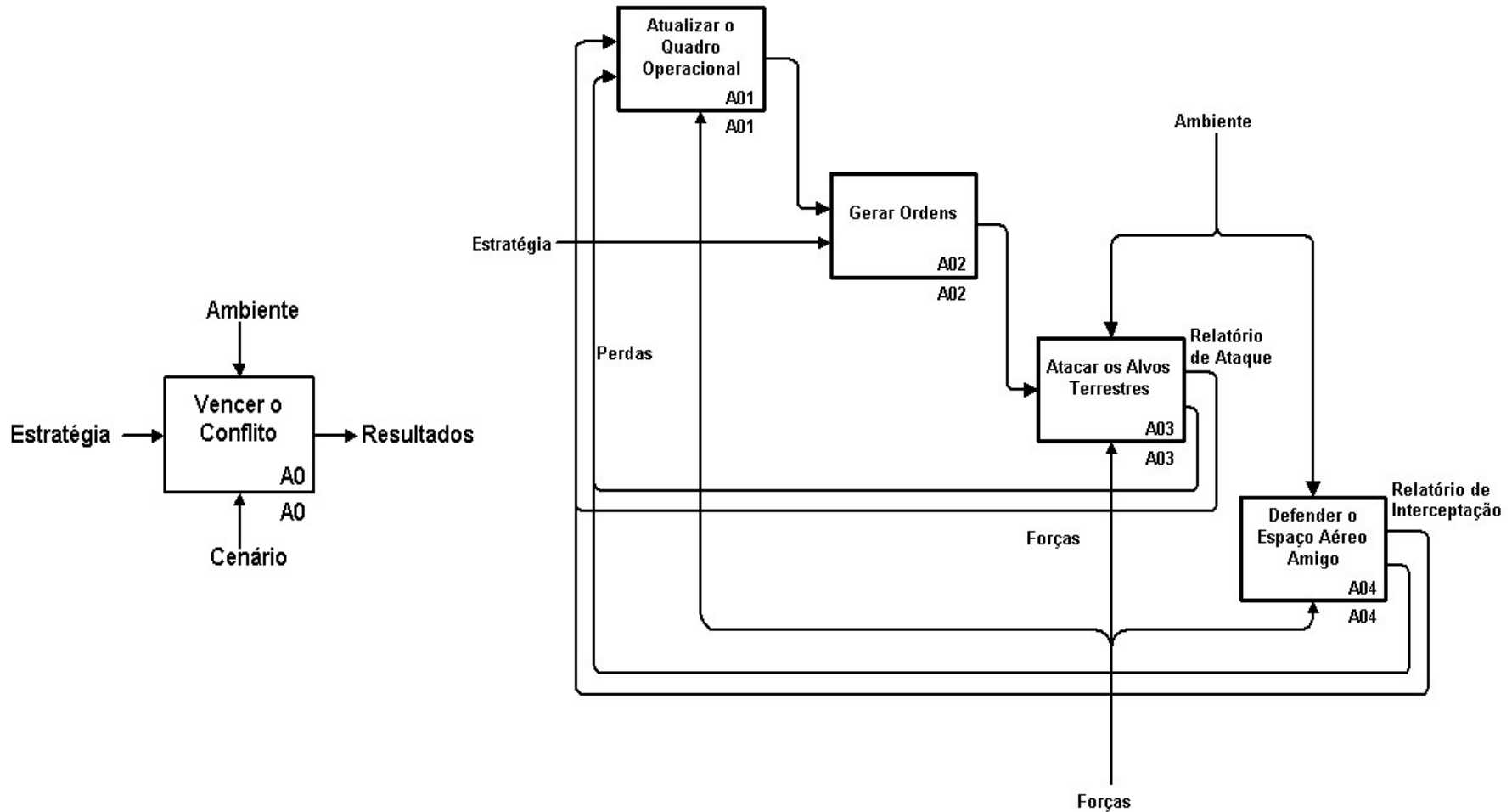
## ❖ Structural Specification

### ❖ Regional Structure

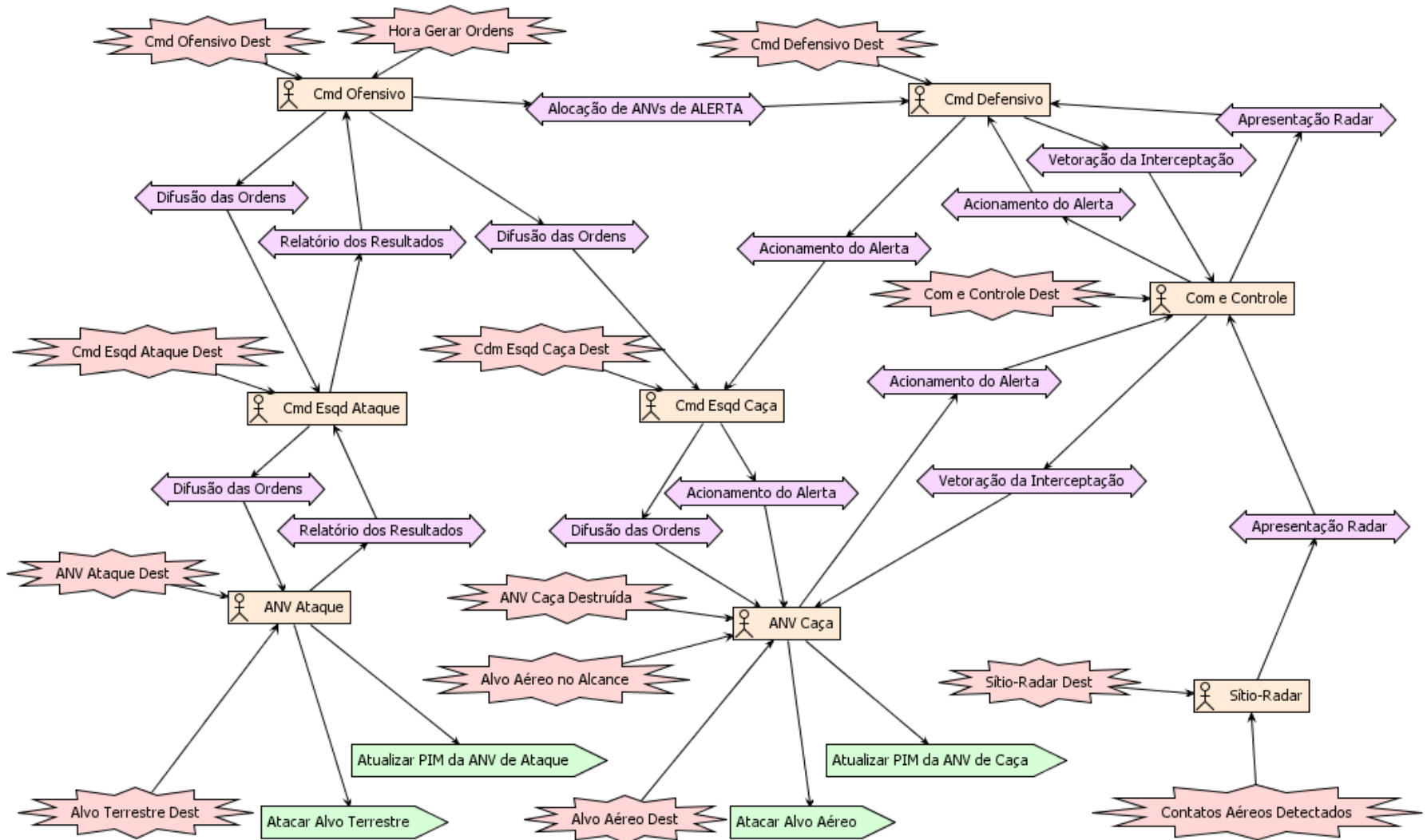


# Communicated Model

## ❖ Functional Specification



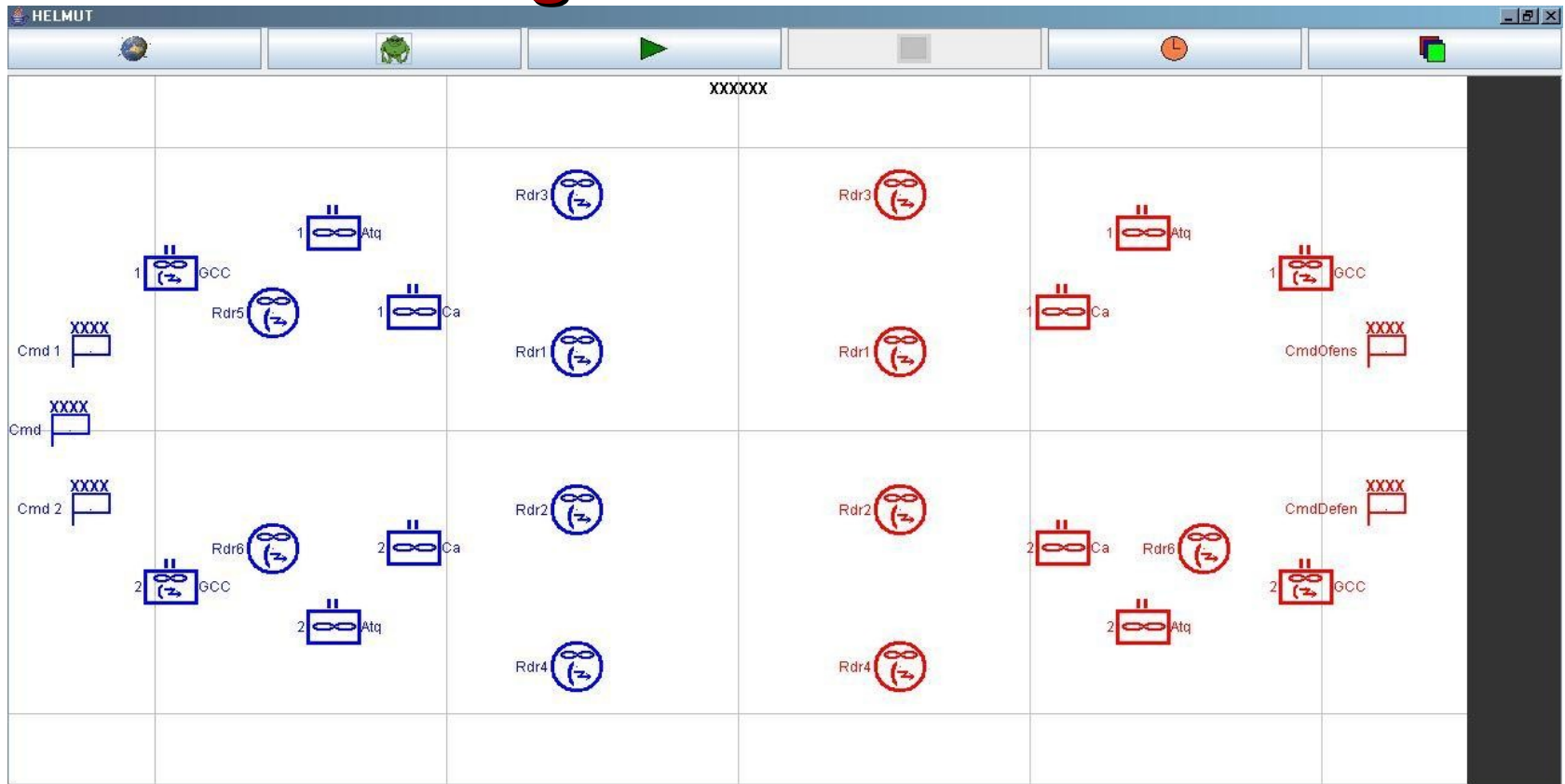
# Programmed Model



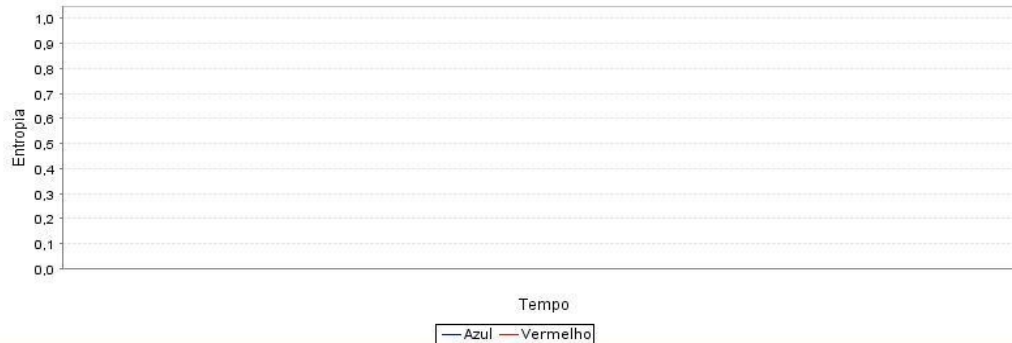
André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Programmed Model



Dinâmica da Entropia



SÍTIO-RADAR



ESQUADRÃO DE ATAQUE



ESQUADRÃO DE CAÇA



ESTAÇÃO DE COMUNICAÇÕES



POSTO DE COMANDO



---

# Experimental Model

## ❖ Parameters:

### ❖ Organizational Structure

❖ { Centralized, Regional }

### ❖ Sensors Range

❖ { 155km, 217km, 279km }



---

# Experimental Model

## ❖ Phase 1 – Centralized Scenario:

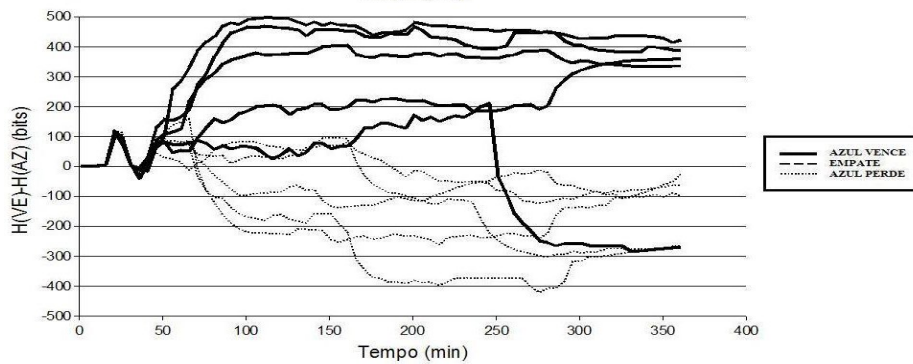
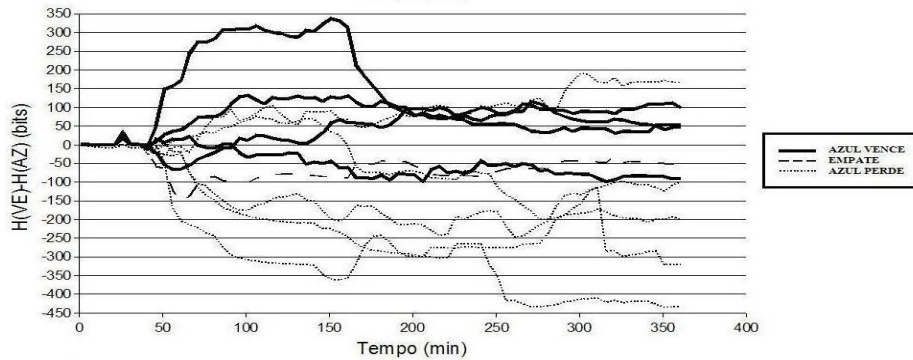
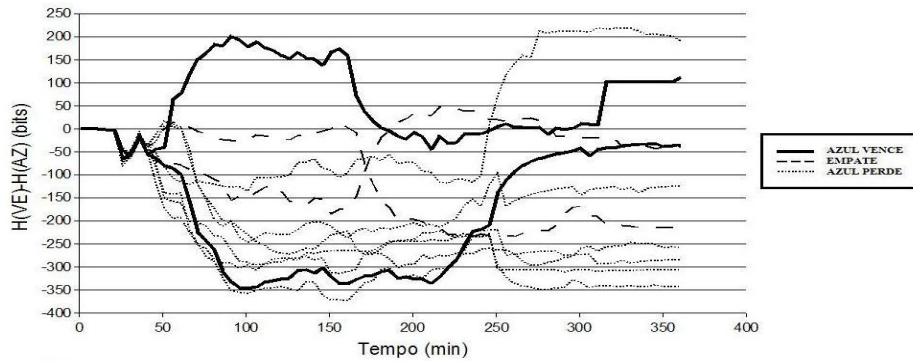
- ❖ BLUE Radar Range = { 155km, 217km, 279km },  
RED Radar Range = 217km,  $P_{KILL}=40\%$ , 10X

## ❖ Phase 2 – Regional Scenario:

- ❖ BLUE Radar Az={ 155km, 217km, 279km },  
RED Radar=217km,  $P_{KILL}=40\%$ , 10X



# Results



- ❖ BLUE Radar={ 155km, 217km, 279km }
- ❖ RED Radar=217km,
- ❖ PKILL=40%,
- ❖ 10X,
- ❖ Centralized Scenario

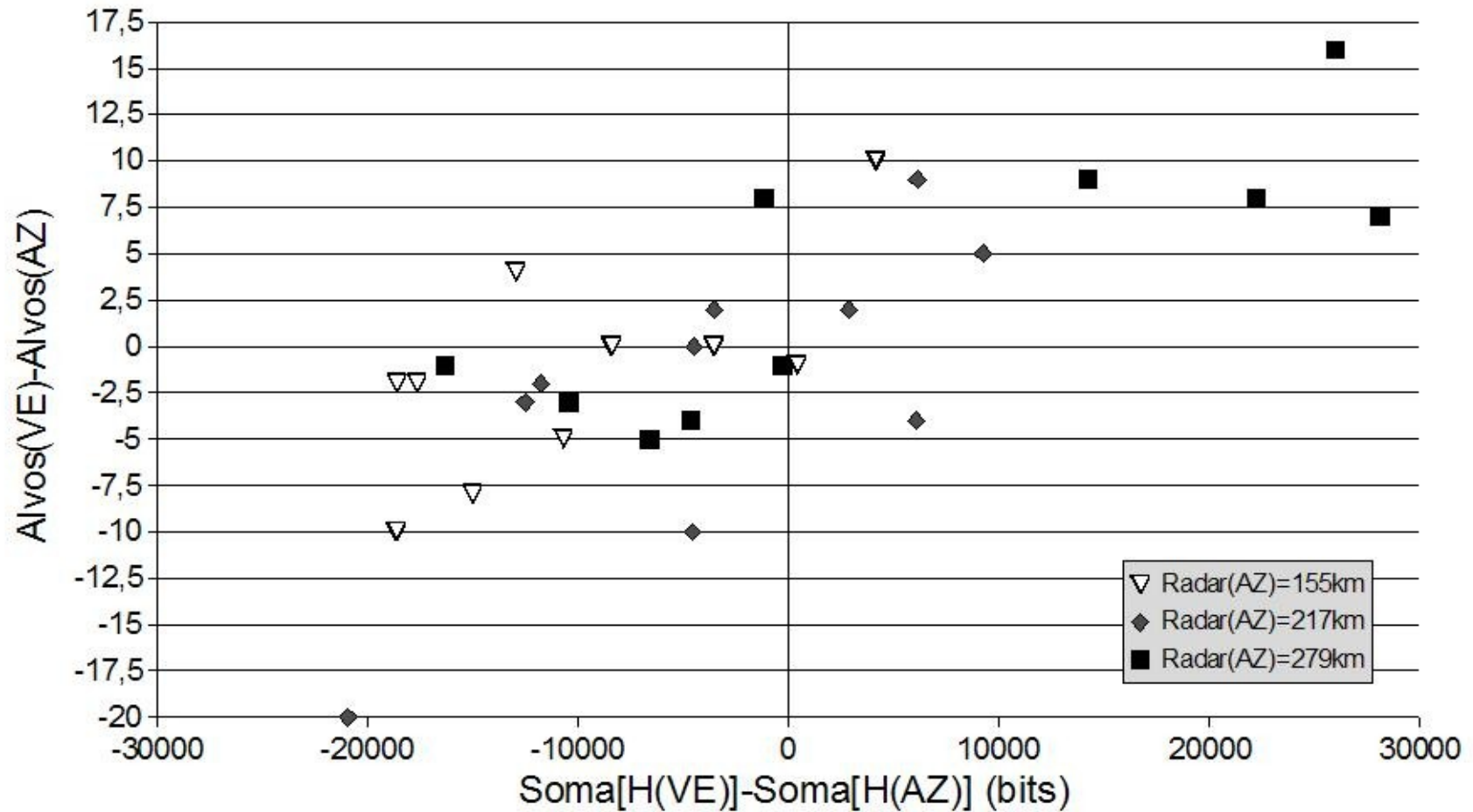


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Results

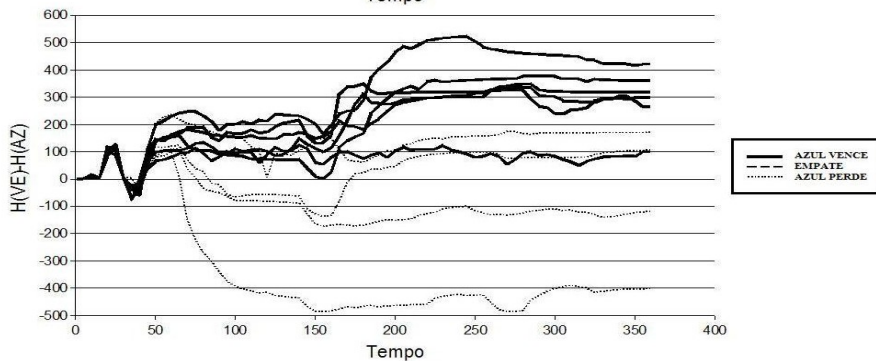
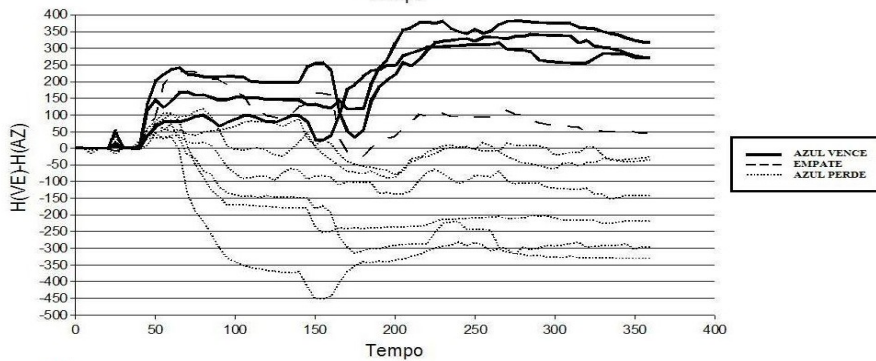
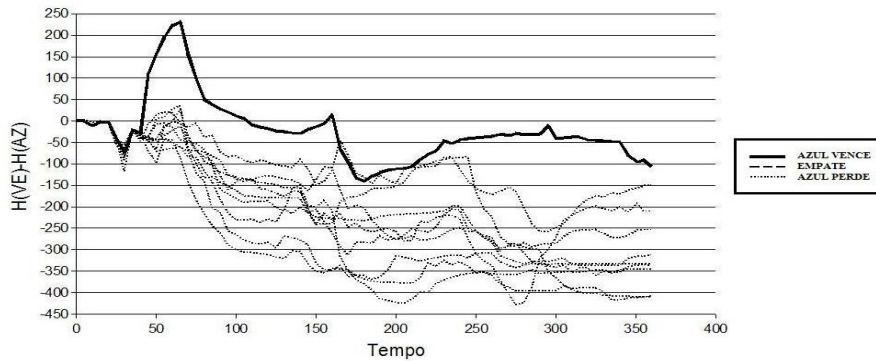
- ❖ **BLUE Radar={155km,217km,279km}**
- ❖ **RED Radar=217km, PKILL=40%, 10X, Centralized Scenario**



André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Results



- ❖ BLUE Radar={ 155km, 217km, 279km }
- ❖ RED Radar=217km,
- ❖ PKILL=40%,
- ❖ 10X,
- ❖ *Regional Scenario*

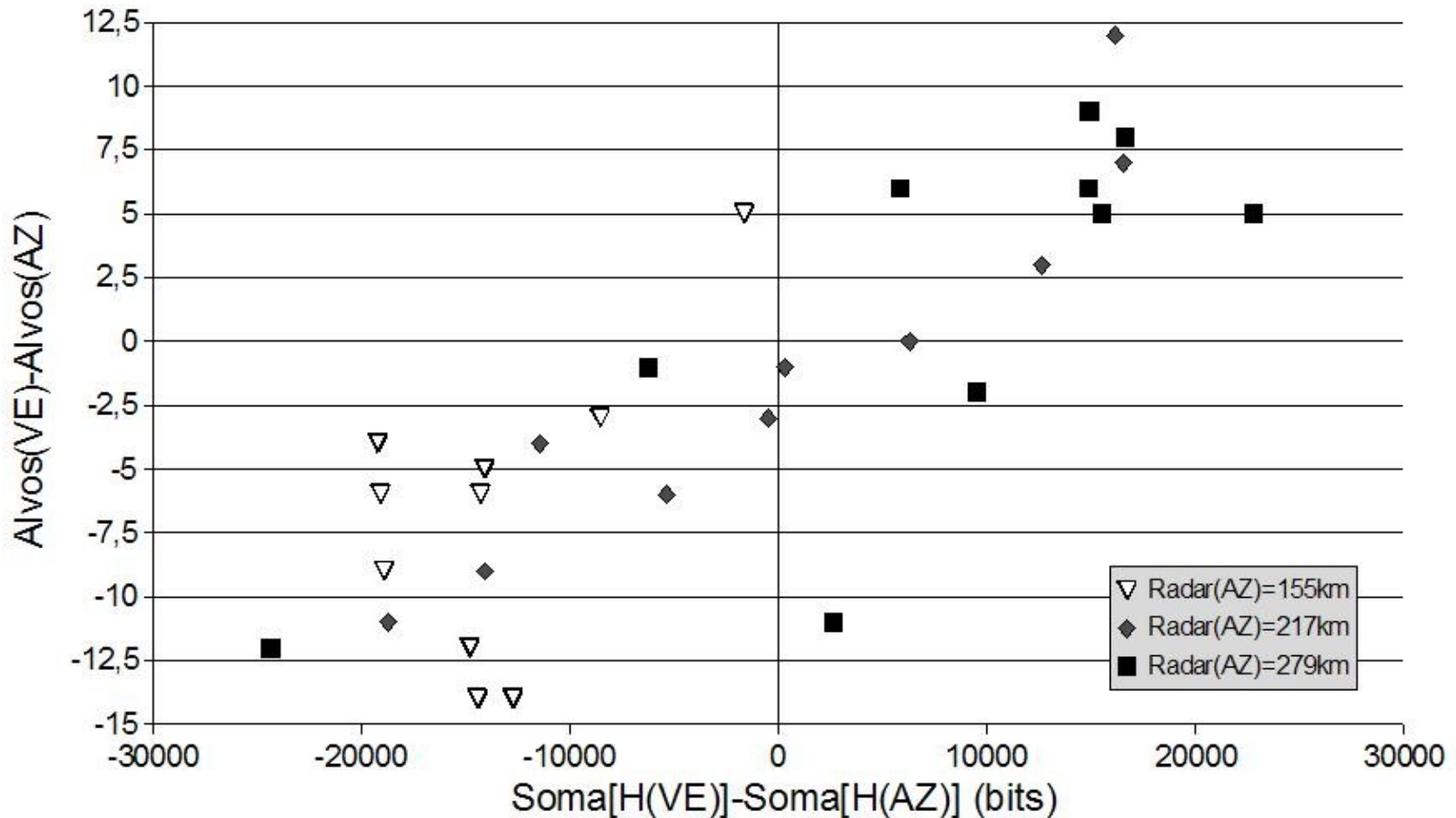


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Results

- ❖ BLUE Radar={155km,217km,279km}
- ❖ RED Radar=217km, PKILL=40%, 10X, Regional Scenario

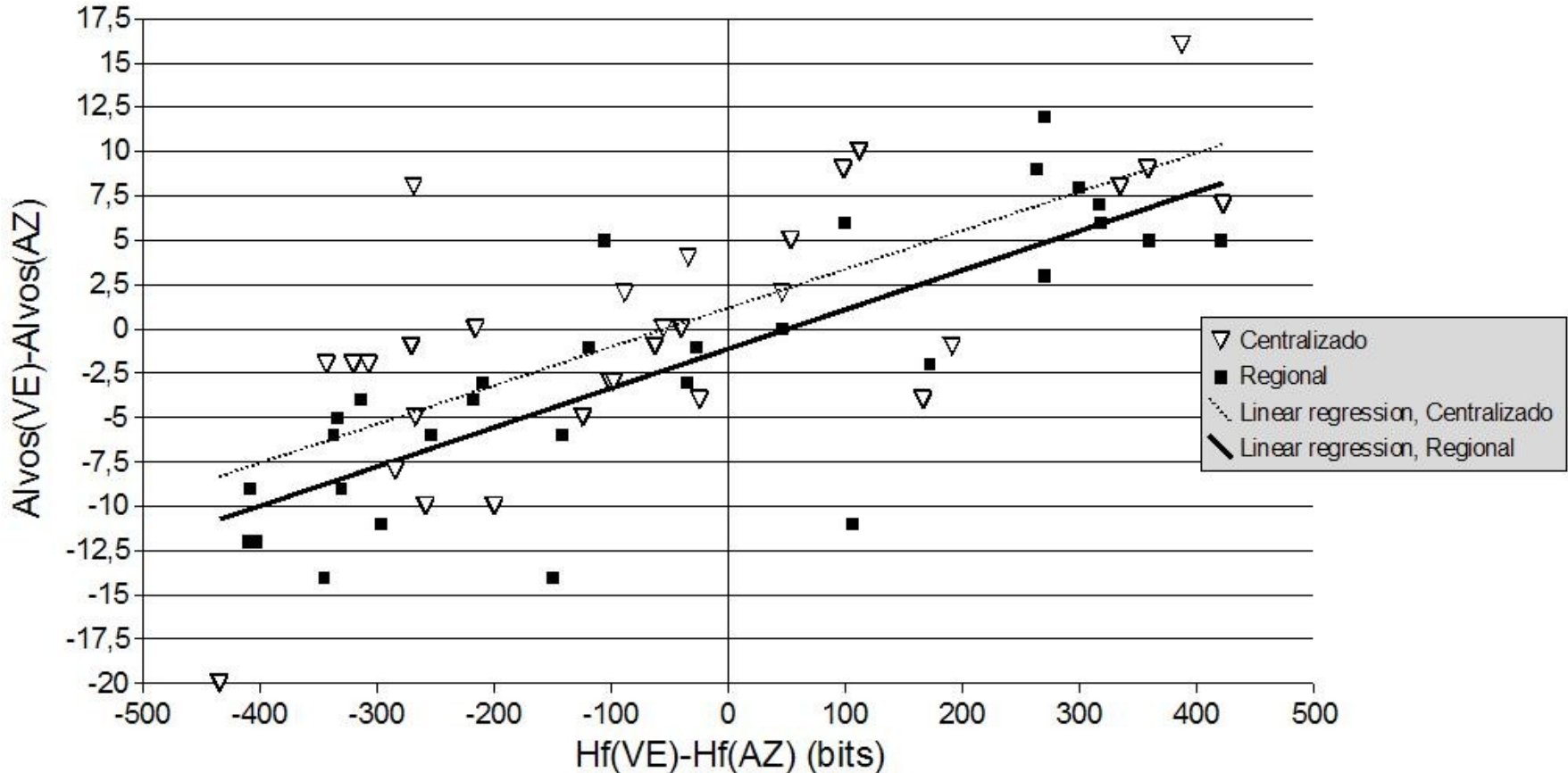


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Results

## ❖ Comparing centralized and regional structures on *final* values of entropy



**Correlation  $R^2$ : Centralized 0,50 Regional 0,65**

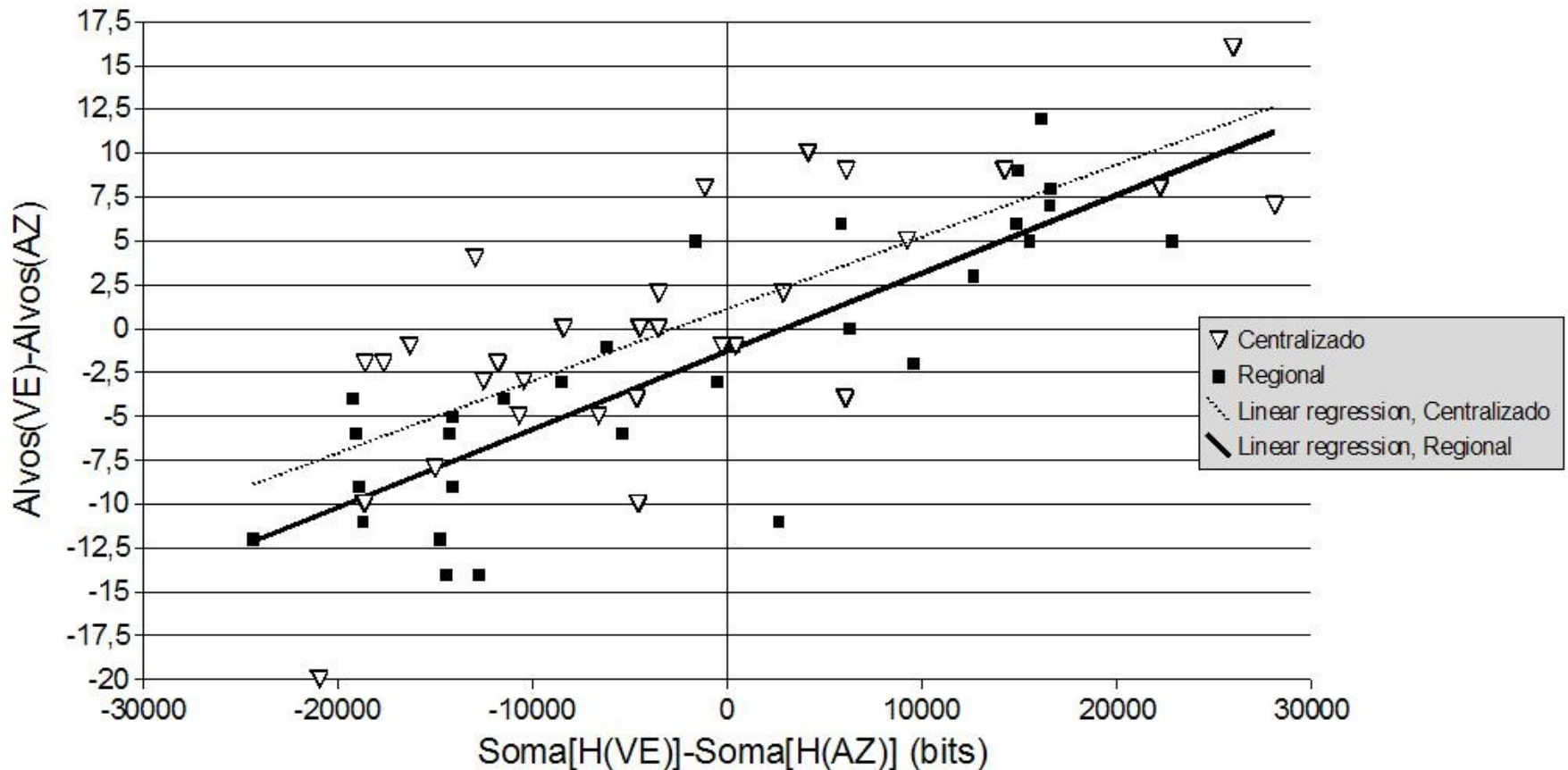


André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata



# Results

- ❖ Comparing centralized and regional structures on *total, cummulative* values of entropy



**Correlation  $R^2$ : Centralized 0,55 Regional 0,70**



André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay  
Celso Massaki Hirata





---

# Conclusions

- ❖ **Two metrics based on Shannon entropy**
  - ❖ Information Gain
  - ❖ Information Superiority
- ❖ **Moderate correlation between information superiority and performance (as defined)**
- ❖ **Higher correlation:  $\text{Sum}[\text{Sup}] > \text{Sup}_{\text{final}}$**
- ❖ **Small advantage to centralized structure**
- ❖ **Entropy metrics are dynamic**
- ❖ **Organizational and Systemic structures were considered**



# Shannon Entropy as a Metric of Situational Awareness in C<sup>2</sup> Structures

*André Luiz Pimentel Uruguay – Maj Av*  
*Instituto de Estudos Avançados – IEAv*  
*Brazilian Air Force*  
[auruguay@ieav.cta.br](mailto:auruguay@ieav.cta.br)



*Advisor: Celso Massaki Hirata*  
*Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica – ITA*  
[hirata@ita.br](mailto:hirata@ita.br)

