





Modelling and Assessing Air-Surface Integration

Dr John O'Neill LtCol Bede Galvin Ms Lydia Byrne Ms Cherylne Fleming Mr Duncan Byrne

Joint Operations Division
DSTO, Department of Defence, Canberra



Outline of Presentation

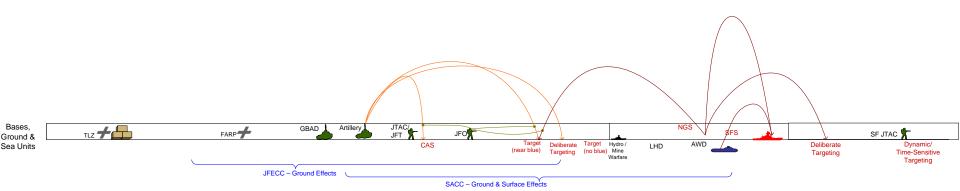
What is Air Surface Integration (ASI)?
What did we do?
What did we find?

Our systems analysis approach to ASI in an Australian context...

- ASI models that describe the structure, function, and behaviour of the ASI system.
- Key issues are:
- Cross boundary
- Response to Events (R2E) activities
- Operational specific ASI organisations
- Islands of automation
- How to monitor airspace (what is a RASP – Recognised Air Surface Picture)

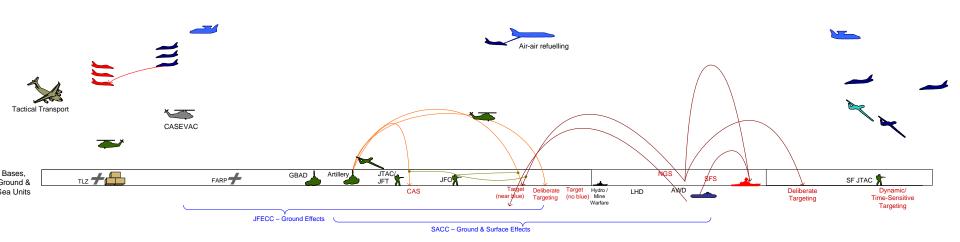


Battlespace

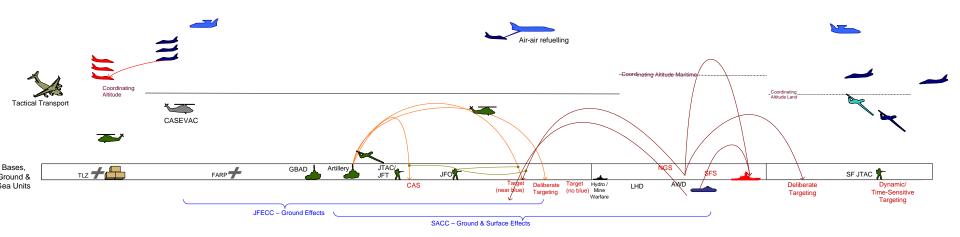




Air – Surface Battlespace

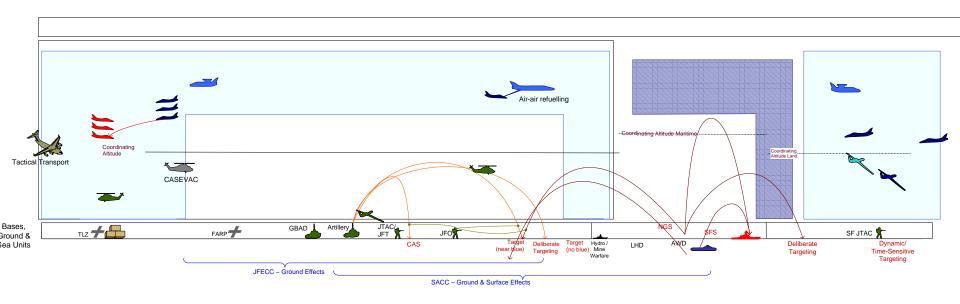


UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

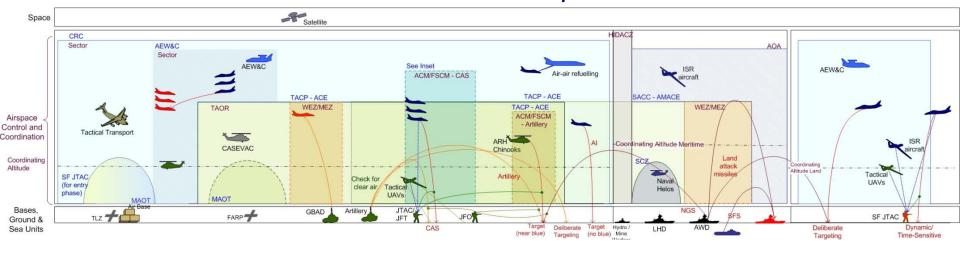
Airspace Control Measures





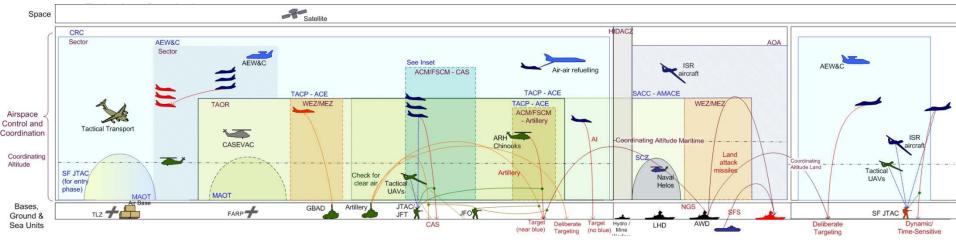
What is ASI?

 ASI ...all the processes and mechanisms used to plan, coordinate, control and deconflict the use of airspace



- effective ASI allows intelligence collection, air defence and the execution of the Joint Scheme of Manouevre in the same battlespace without fratricide, or physical or electromagnetic interference.
- Adaptive ASI views the battlespace as having both physical and information dimensions and enables the use of real-time information flows to facilitate dynamic event-based activities concurrently with other activities in the battlespace.





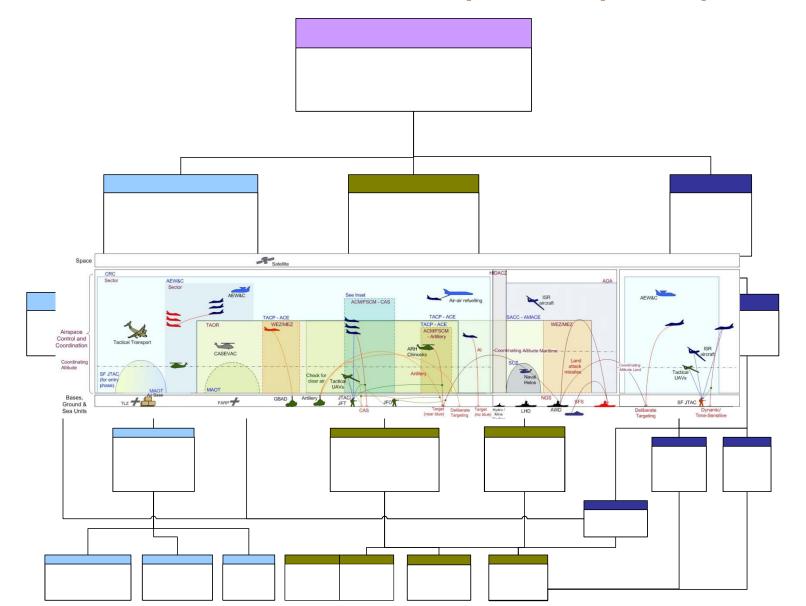
Cross Boundary issues

Some of the cross-boundary aspects include:

- assets transiting across multiple ACMs (air space control measures)
- assets transiting across multiple ACMs owned by different roles
- assets transiting across multiple ACMs owned by roles from different Services (Navy, Army, Air Force, Special Forces) and civilian agencies (civilian air traffic control)



ALI C2 structure – depends upon Operation





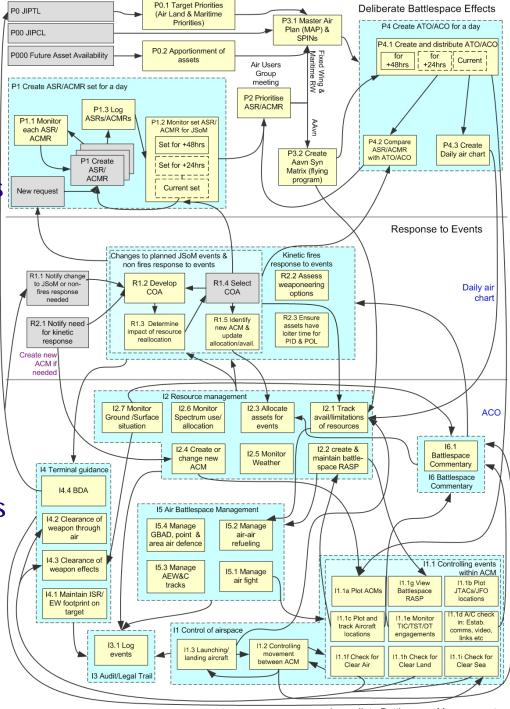
ASI Activity Model

Three sets of activities

Deliberate Battle space Effects

Response to Events

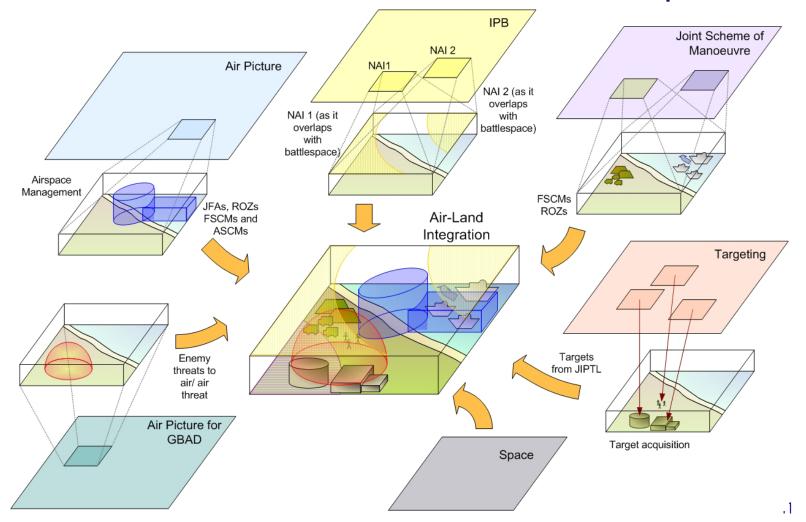
Immediate Battle space Effects





What is RASP or Islands of Automation?

 ASI ...all the processes and mechanisms used to plan, coordinate, control and deconflict the use of airspace





Modeling and Assessing ASI

- ASI C2 organisational structure is generated for operational specific configurations (i.e. it changes)
- Response to events (mid layer of the activity model) people bringing together information sets from organic sources not functional sources
- Cross boundary issues have C2 implications as discussed with the ALI visualisation model
- Islands of automation shown in the C2 structure and components models
- RASP also shown in the components model & brings together different organic information for different mission types [e.g. TST CASEVAC].



Summary

What did we do:

- A systems analysis approach to ASI in an Australian context,
- ASI models for structure, function, and behaviour

What did we find:

The key issues that emerge are primarily at the cross-boundary system integration level from a socio-technical perspective.

- Cross boundary
- R2E
- How to assemble an operational specific ASI organisation
- Islands of automation
- How to monitor airspace (what is a RASP)

Next Steps:

Future work will apply the ASI models to evaluate future socio-technical options.

The options will be examined in terms of:

- roles performing activities from the ASI systems inventory remains valid (a simple substitution)
- reallocation of activities between roles
- some roles are no longer required or additional roles need to be created



Defence Science and **Technology Organisation**

CONTEXT

measures

ALI Roles

Units/ Assets

ALI activities

Air coordination

PLACE

trajectories

JFO guidance

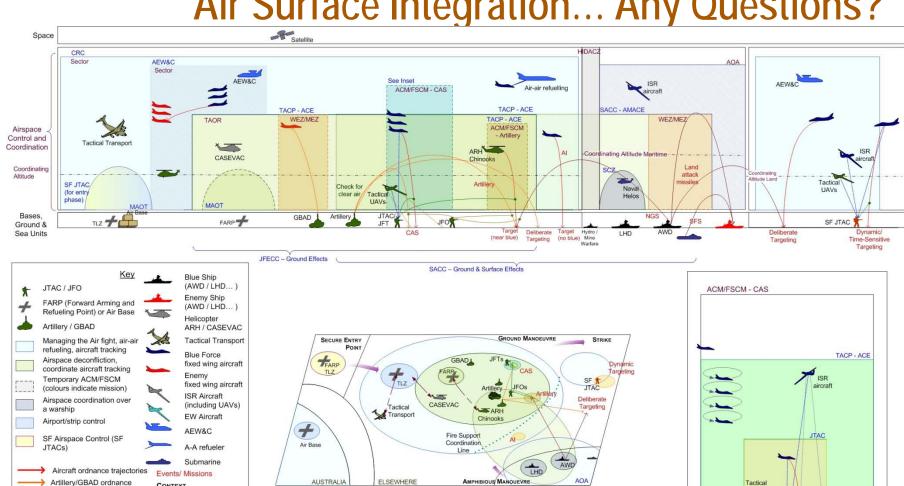
----> ISR feeds via ROVER

→ Aircraft tracking paths

JTAC guidance

Naval Gunfire trajectories

Air Surface Integration... Any Questions?



Tactical

AIRSPACE COORDINATION FOR CAS

UAVS

JTA