

Modelling of Command and Control Agility

R Oosthuizen & L Pretorius

18 June 2014



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

CSIR
our future through science

Content outline

- Introduction
- Command and Control
- Modelling of Command and Control
 - Methodology
 - Cognitive Work Analysis
 - System Dynamics
 - Design Science Research
- Case Study – South African Border Safeguarding
- Conclusion

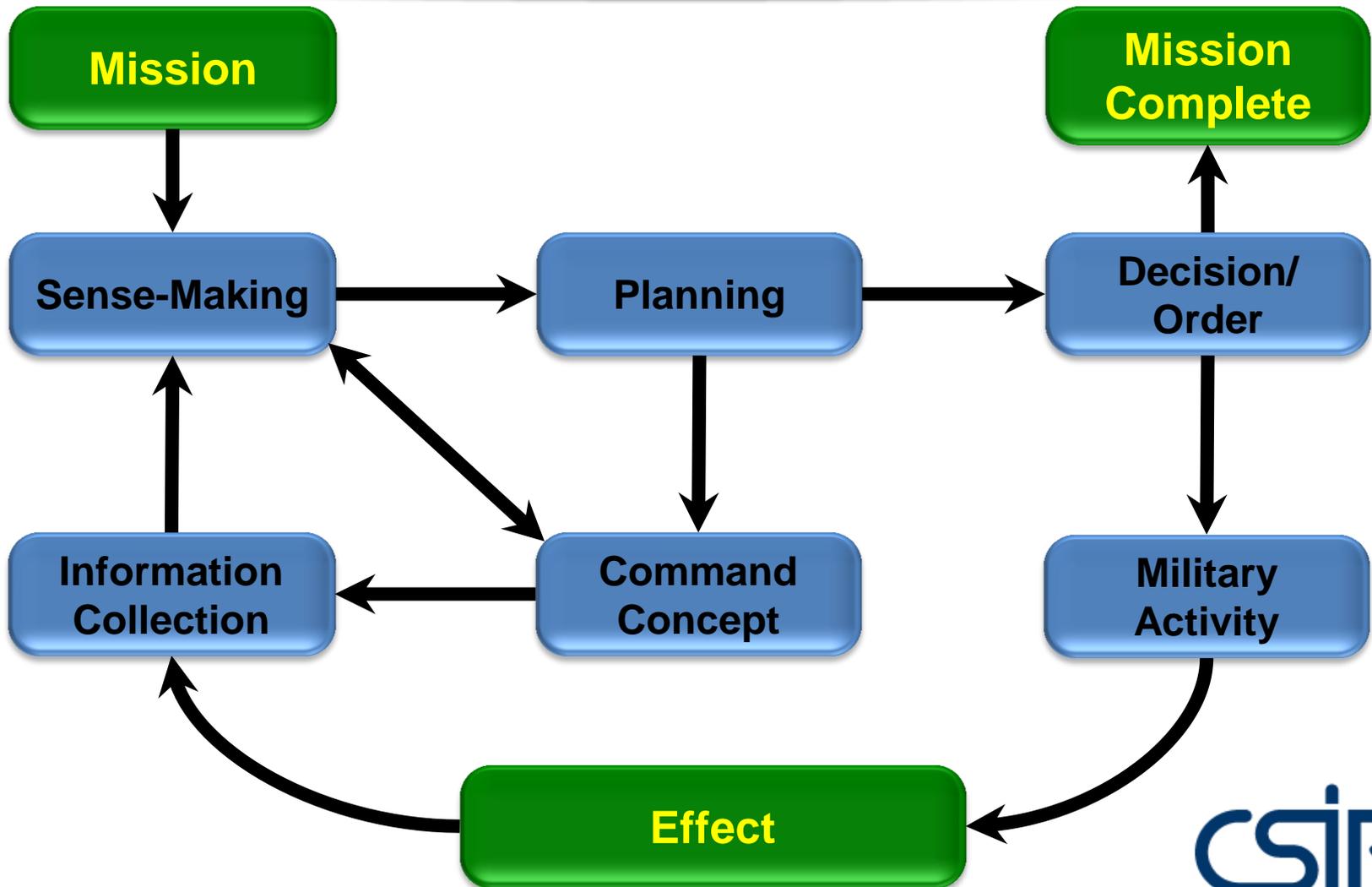
Introduction

- C2 is a complex sociotechnical system
- C2 systems often developed through integrating of new technology into existing systems
- System development require modelling
- Modelling must address human role and dynamic interaction

Command and Control System

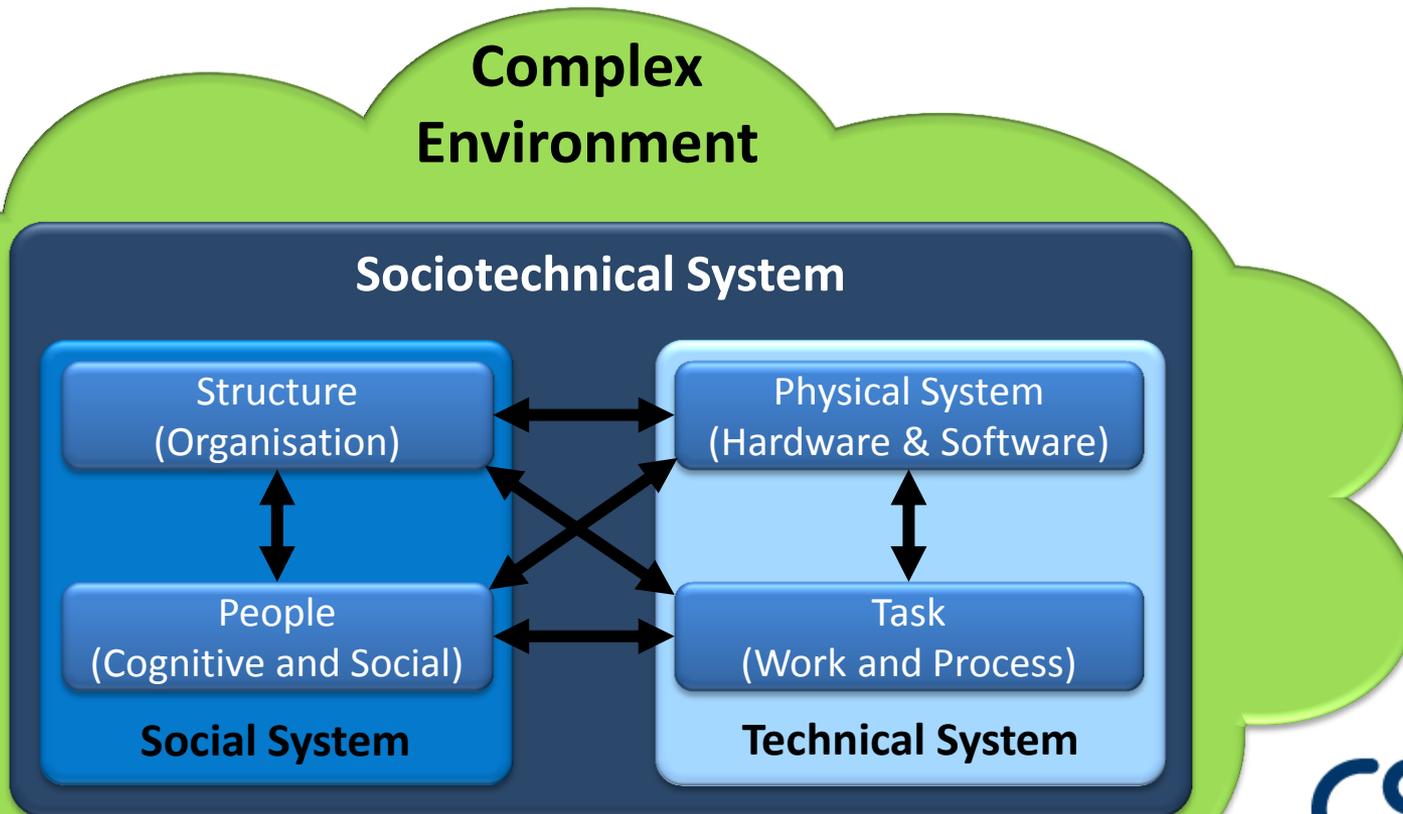
- Commanders face complexity, uncertainty and novelty
- War is complex environment
 - Chance
 - Contextual complexity
 - Nonlinear interaction
 - Collective dynamics
 - Adaptation
- The purpose of C2 is to bring all available information and assets to bear on an objective to ensure the desired effects
- C2 is a complex dynamic system
 - Time pressure, risks and delays in the cyclic C2 process

Command and Control Model



Command and Control as Complex Sociotechnical System

- C2 is a sociotechnical system
 - Equipment and people organised in a structure to execute tasks



Command and Control as Complex Sociotechnical System

- **Complex System**
 - Whole made up of interrelated parts
 - Intricately intertwined with non-linear interactions
 - Behaviour can be emergent, non-deterministic and unpredictable
 - Characteristic of the artefact technology or its situated use
- **Combat is a complex system**
 - Opposing forces influence successful execution of plans
 - Environment with uncertainty, risk and time pressure
- **Law of Requisite Variety**
 - Variety of states within C2 must be similar to the combat it control
 - C2 must be a complex system

- Solve problems through the application of Systems Thinking
- Systems Engineering of complex STS
 - Integration of new technology into a complex STS
 - Require modelling, assessment and experimentation
- Modelling
 - Describes system structure and behaviour
 - Abstract reality, simplify complexity, consider constraints and synthesize results
 - Experiment with knowledge on the problem

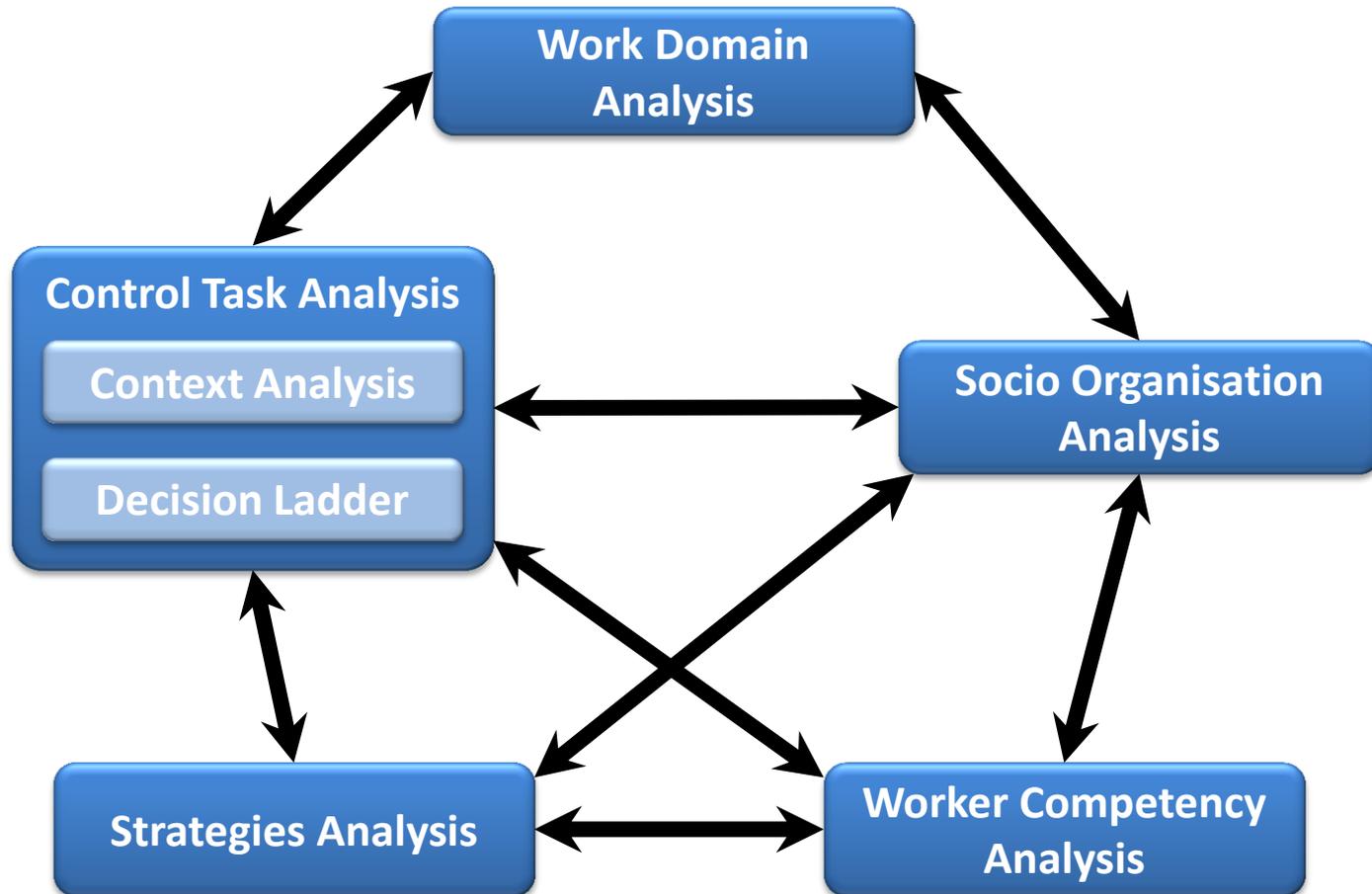
Command and Control Modelling

- Require a methodology to model and analyse structure and dynamic behaviour of C2 system
- Cognitive Work Analysis
 - Capture system information and analyse human work
- System Dynamics
 - Investigate the dynamic effect of feedbacks and delays in the system on decision making
- Design Science Research
 - Framework to integrate modelling approaches and enable learning

Cognitive Work Analysis

- Based on Systems Thinking, Adaptive Control Systems and Ecological Psychology
- Formative analysis
 - People adapt to changes in the environment to solve unexpected problems
 - Order and represent information in constructs
- Define cognitive system information requirements and application context

Cognitive Work Analysis

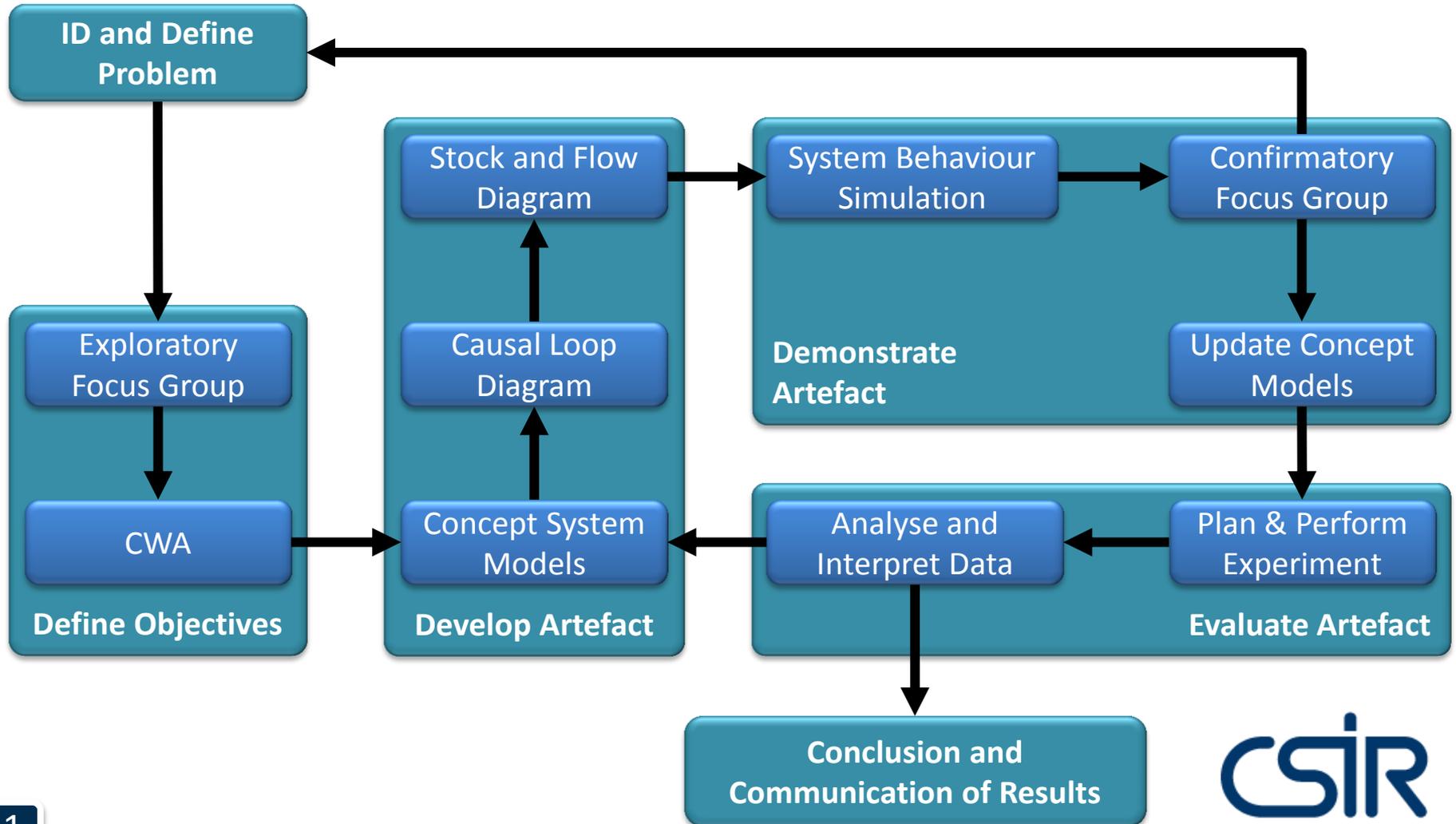


Work Domain Analysis

- Support understanding of the functional and physical structure of the system
 - Assess affect of environmental constraints
- Abstraction Decomposition Space
 - Organise and present information and knowledge about a system
 - Provide constructs and reasoning space
 - Identify and model event independent goals and purposes of system
 - Integrates top-down view (purposes) with the bottom-up view of physical resources
 - Support the means-to-ends analysis required for C2

- Learn about the dynamic nature of a system
 - Behaviour is a result of system structure
 - Behaviour as result of function over time
- Feedback in the system causes most of the complexity
 - In simple systems interaction may be complex
 - Delays in decisions and feedback increase complexity
- SD Modelling
 - Causal loop diagrams – Feedback structure
 - Stock and flow diagrams – Physical process of resource accumulation
- SD Simulation
 - Develop mental models through understanding the system

Command and Control Modelling and Assessment



Border Safeguarding Case Study



• Priorities

- Cross-border crime such as rustling of livestock
- Firearms & Drug smuggling
- Smuggling of stolen and untaxed goods, often part of organised crime
- Illegal immigration
- Human trafficking

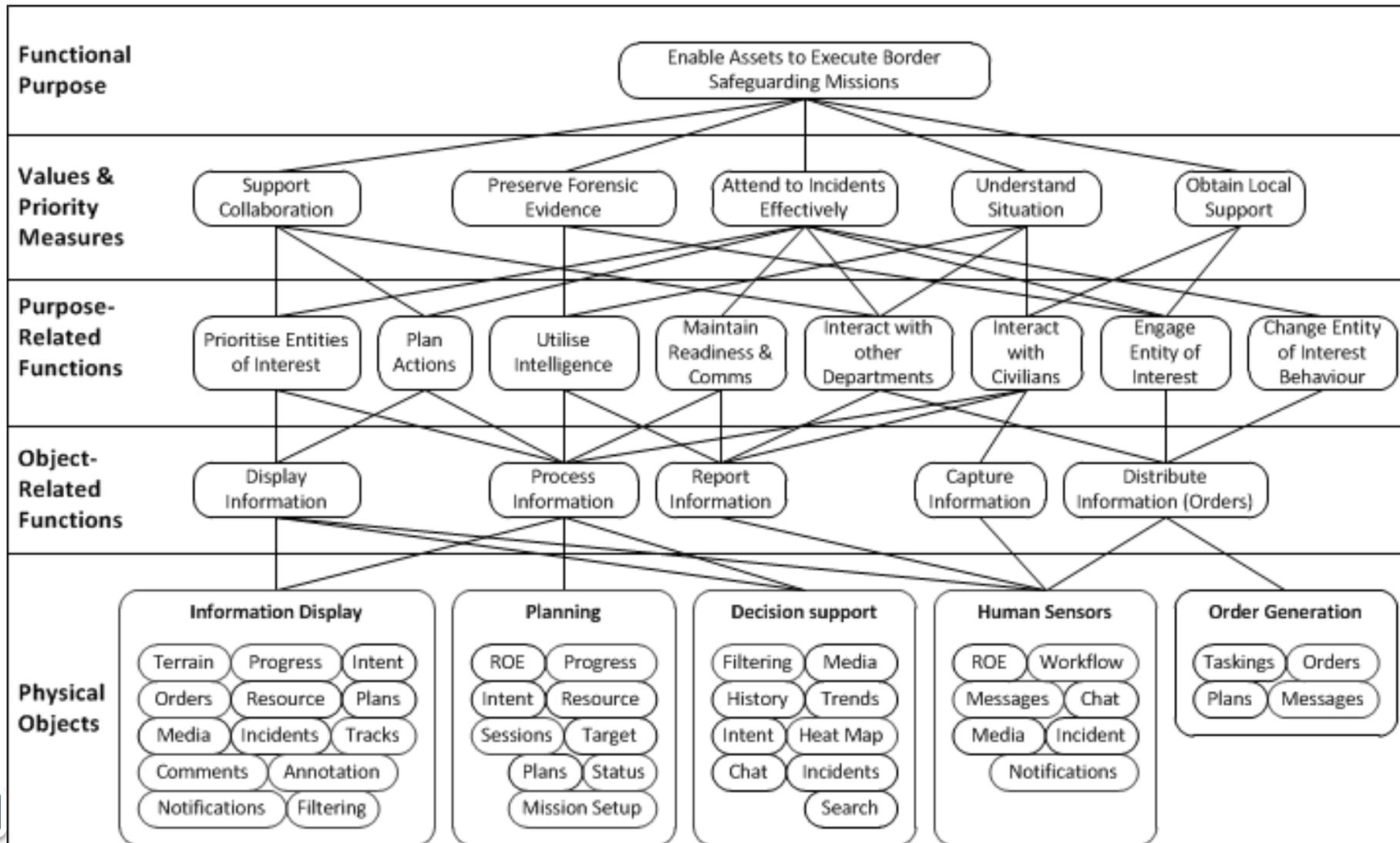
• Tasks and activities

- Deployment of sensors and barriers
- Patrols on the border as well as in depth
- The arrest, transport and guarding of suspects
- The search of areas or buildings looking for illegal immigrants or contraband
- The recording of evidence for prosecution
- The seizure of illegal goods

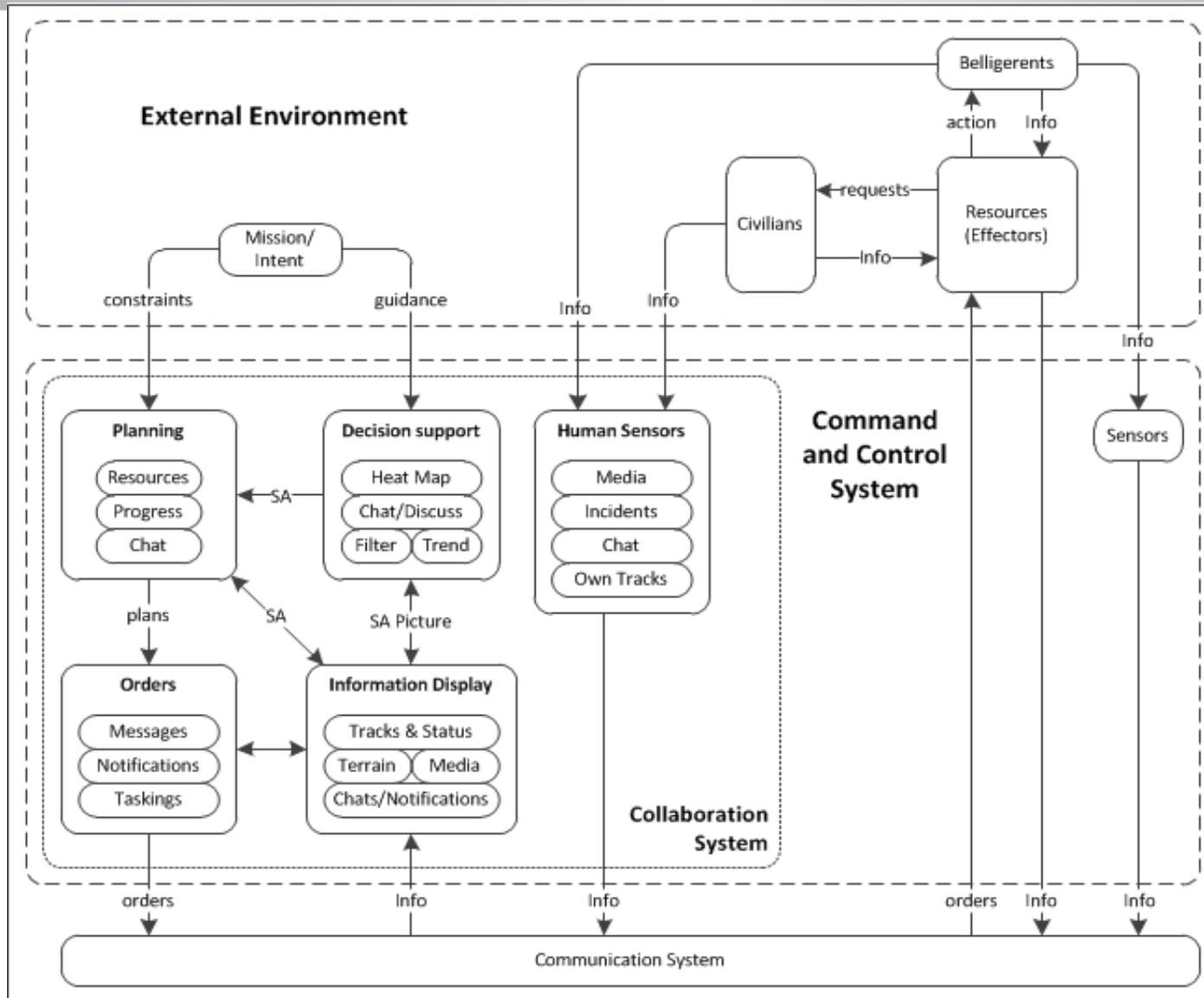
Identify and Define the Problem

- New collaboration technology
 - Smart phones and web services
 - Communication and situation awareness display
- Case study assess effect of new technology on a C2 system for border safeguarding
 - Gather information for intelligence from sensors or interaction with the local communities
 - Planning courses of action for prioritised tasks
 - Take action and control
 - Liaise with other departments
 - Preserve forensic artefacts for prosecution

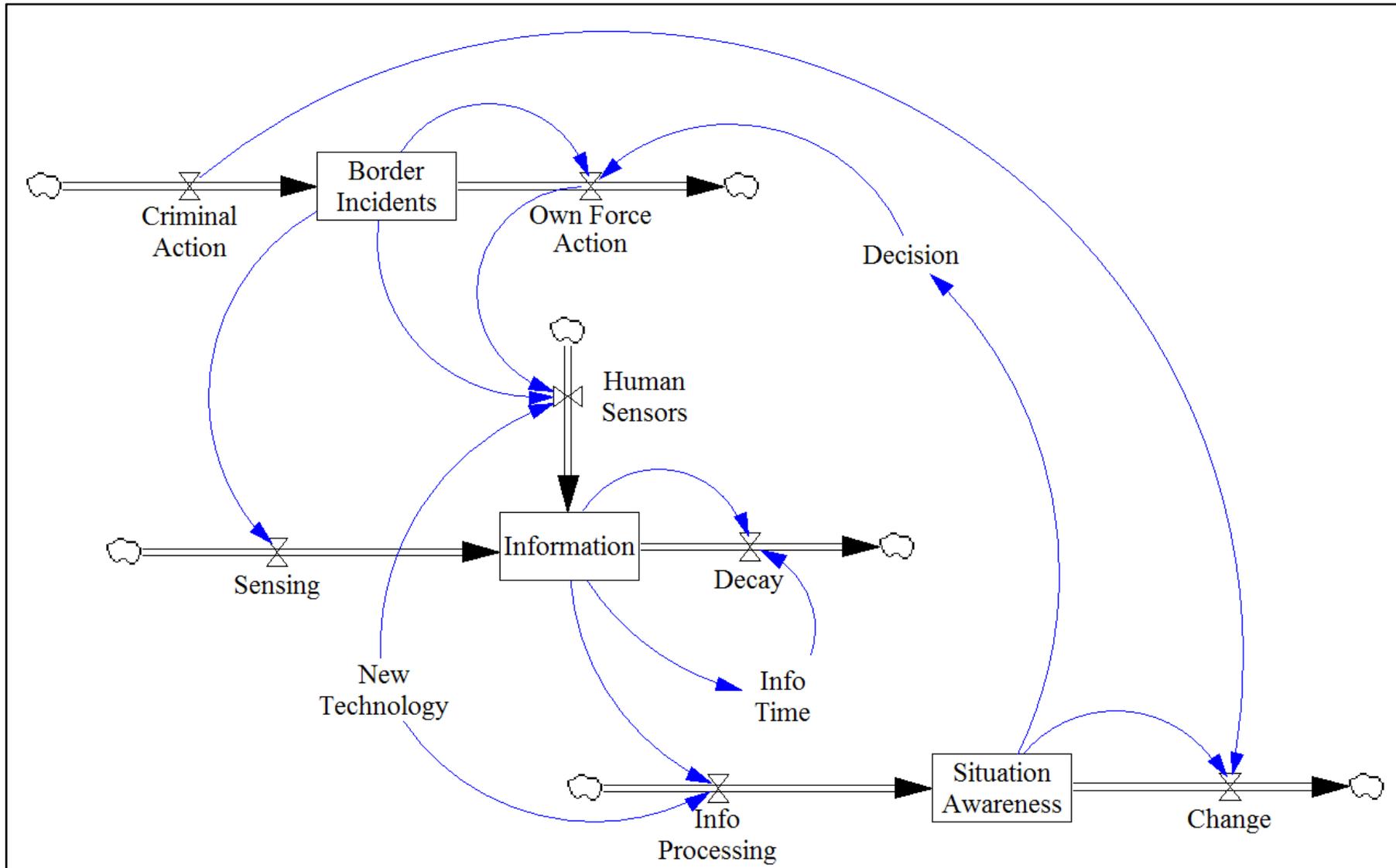
Define Objective and Contribution of the Solution Artefact



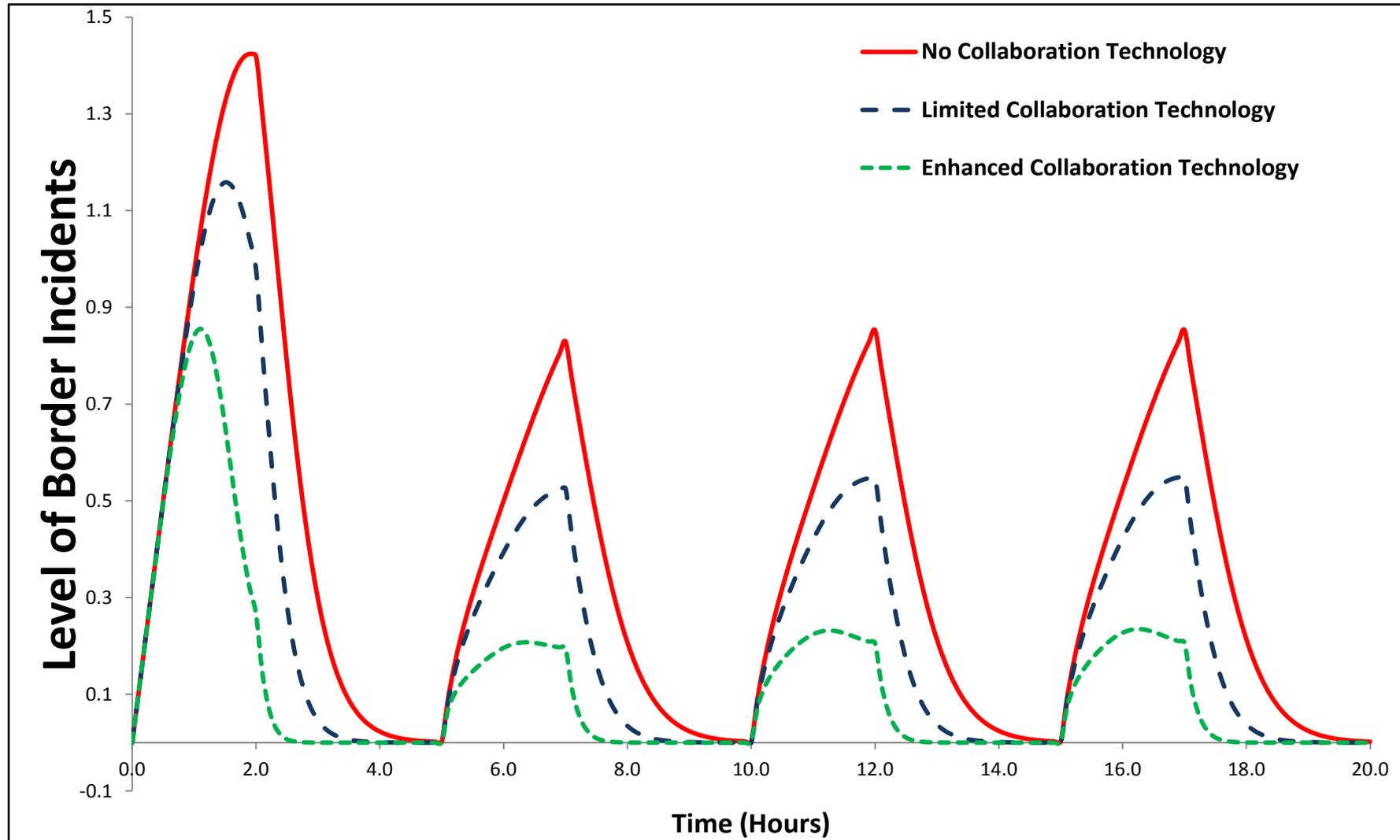
Design and Develop Artefact - System Model



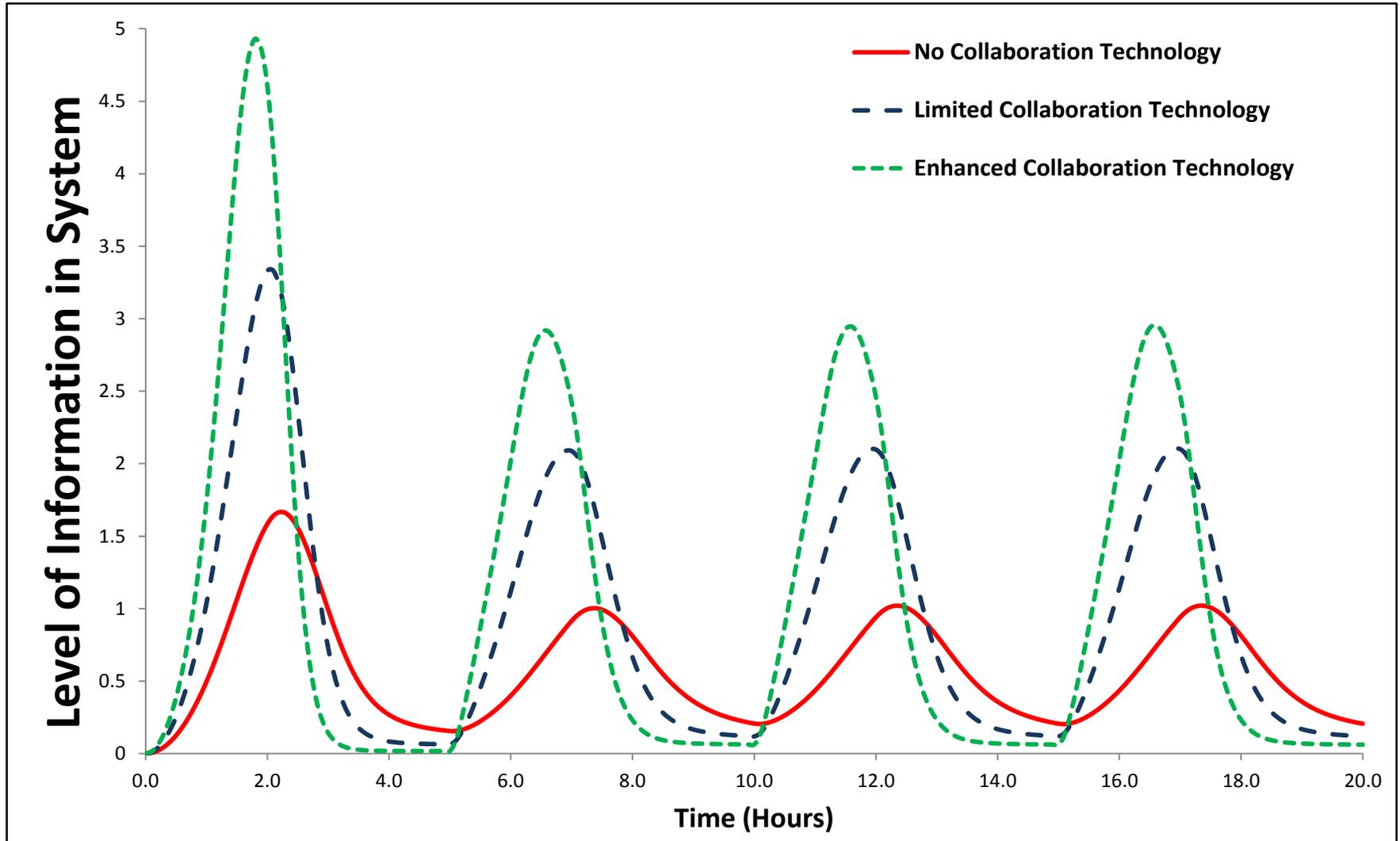
Design and Develop Artefact - Stock and Flow Diagram



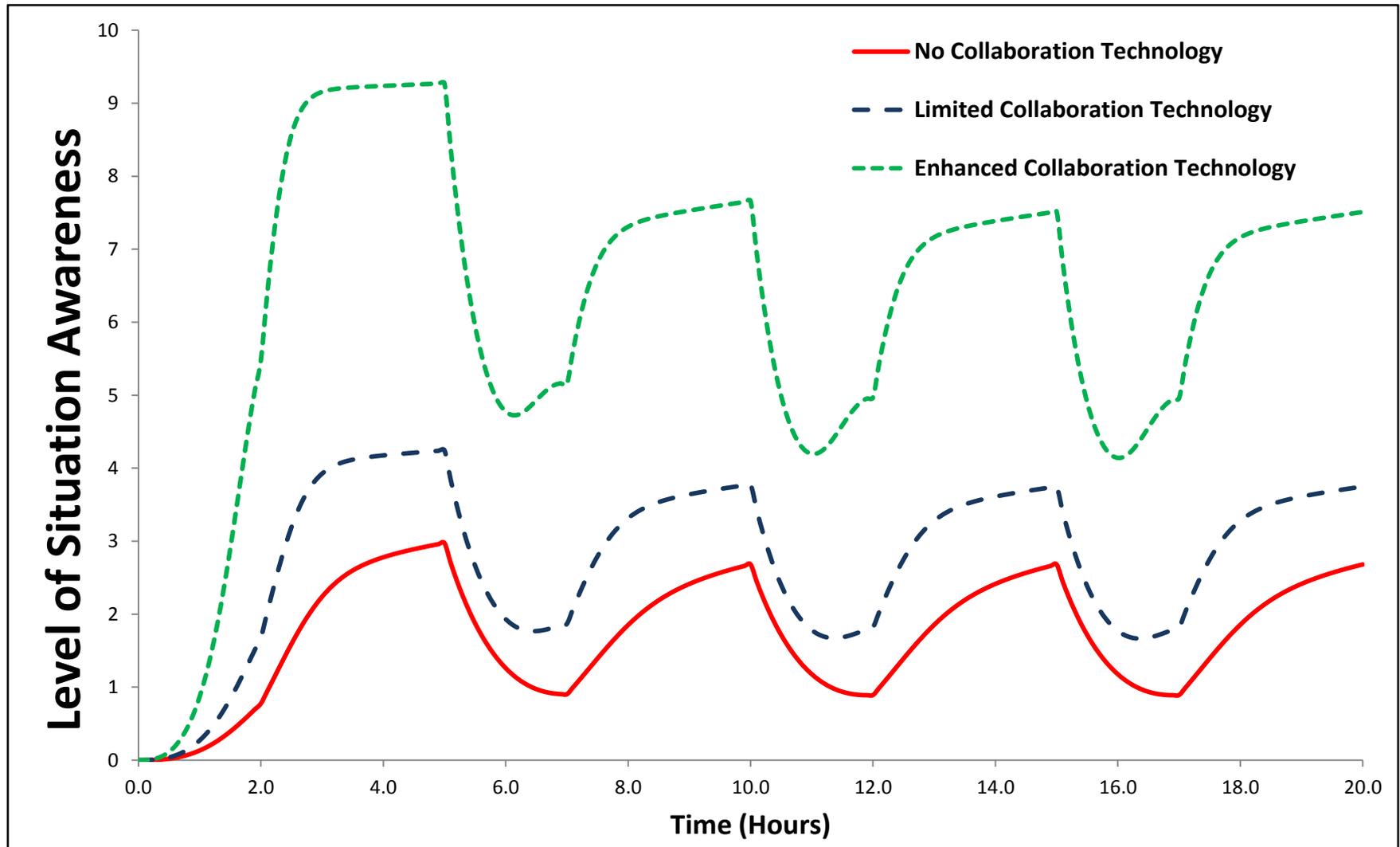
Demonstrate Artefact Ability in Context to Solve Problem



Demonstrate Artefact Ability in Context to Solve Problem



Demonstrate Artefact Ability in Context to Solve Problem



Evaluation to Determine Ability of the Artefact Solve the Problem

- Modelling and simulation support field experiment planning
- Support knowledge on the problem to identify requirements for system development
- The cycle of learning also improve the models for further learning

Conclusion

- Careful modelling and analysis are required to develop complex STS
- Modelling support experimentation to understand system requirements under diverse conditions
- Modelling of complex Sociotechnical System
 - CWA provides models and constructs on human work
 - SD support assessment of dynamic behaviour
 - DSR framework to structure the methodology
- Knowledge from modelling and simulation support field experiments

Thank you