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Information Age Combat Model

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Structure of an IACM
 - Basic Structure
 - Types of Cycles
- Dynamics
 - Measuring Networked Effects
 - Autocatalysis in a Combat Model
- Evolution
 - Core Shifts
 - Long Term Statistics

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Introduction

- Existing models focus on attrition and can not adequately represent proposed Information Age combat processes.
- Three views of a Distributed Networked System:
 - Structure
 - What are the links, nodes, boundaries and rules for connection?
 - Dynamics
 - Do actual or potential networked effects exist?
 - Evolution
 - What trajectories do the descriptive characteristics take?
 Do they converge, diverge or cycle?
- These three perspectives are used to create the Information Age Combat Model

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Structure

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Combat Network

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Two-Sided Simple Combat



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Allowable Connections



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Adjacency Matrix

Adjacency Matrix for Simplest, Complete Combat Network

	$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$	I _x	$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{y}}$	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{y}}$	l _y	Т _у
$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{x}}$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
I _x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{x}}$	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{y}}$	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{y}}$	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
l _y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Т _у	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
row maps directionally to column $= 1.0$ otherwise								

row maps directionally to column = 1, 0 otherwise

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Combat Model Potential Complexity



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Dynamics

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Control Cycles

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Catalytic Control Cycles



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Catalytic Competitive Cycles

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Combat Cycles



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No Cycle



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Autocatalytic Set



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Autocatalytic Set



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Autocatalytic Set



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Networked Effects

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Evolution

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Model

Core Shift Time Step 1



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Core Shift Time Step 2

ACS/Core S₁ S_2 0 1 S 0 0 0 0 1 \Box **S**₃ S_2 0 0 0 0 0 0 S_3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 D 0 0 0 **1**2 0 0 0 1 0 I_1 0 0 0 I_2 0 0 1 0 0 0 $\lambda_{PFF} = 1.52$

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Core Shift Time Step 3



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Model

Core Shift **Time Step 4**



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Information
Age Combat
Model

Thumb Rules Analysis and Experimentation

Property	Range	Effect			
Number of nodes, <i>n</i>	$n > \sim 100$	Network effects unlikely to occur with $n < 50$			
Number of links, <i>l</i>	$l < \sim 2n$	$l \ll 2n$, too brittle l >> 2n, too much overhead			
Degree distribution	Skewed	Adaptivity, modularity			
Largest hub	< 100 links	Hub appears, recedes by reconnection 5% of links			
Average path length	$\log(n)$	Short distances even for large networks (e.g., 10^4 nodes \rightarrow Average path length = ~4)			
Clustering	Skewed	Hierarchy, organization			
Between-ness	Skewed	Cascade control			
Path horizon	$\log(n)$	Self-synchronization			
Susceptibility/ Robustness	Low (random removal) High (focused removal)	Hubs should be kept obscure until needed, damage abatement/repair schemes			
Neutrality	High	Increased network effects, decreased susceptibility, tipping points			

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Questions?