

Model-Based Military Scenario Management for Defence Capability Analysis

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Outline

- Introduction
- Scenario management requirements
- Rationales for scenario management
- Scenario Classification
- DAIM-based approach
- Benefits and applications
- Conclusions



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Scenario and Architecture

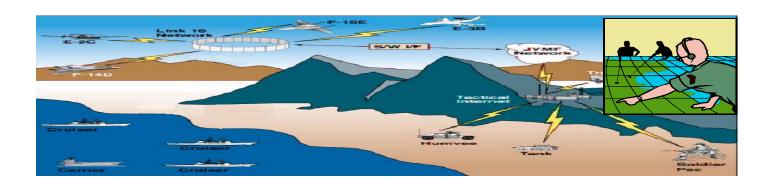




Why Scenarios?

Scenarios are inputs or outputs of the following defence activities:

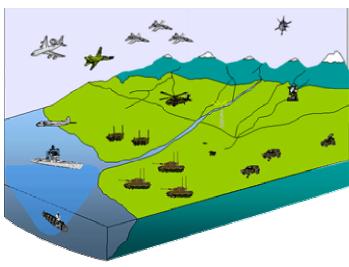
- Identification of defence strategic requirements
- Identification and prioritisation of capability gaps
- Study of future force and capability
- Force projection
- Development of a business case for capability acquisition
- Defining a context for simulations, experiments and war-gaming
- Determining preparedness
- Planning for campaign, operations and exercises





What is a scenario?

- A description of:
 - > an event
 - > an military operation
 - > a military response
 - > deployment of force
 - deployment of capability
 - > configuration of systems
- A scenario can be seen as:
 - > a context of a military response
 - > a reference model used in planning
 - > a case study of experiments, simulations or wargames
 - > a requirement specification of capability/systems
 - ➤ a view of architecture (OVs)





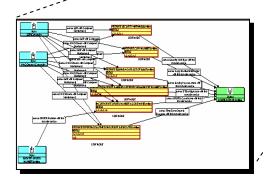
Architecture Complexity Embedded in a Scenario

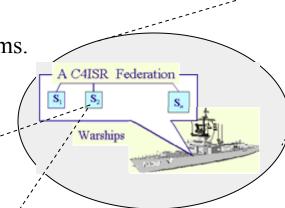
Operation Scenario (capability) Level:

- "N" nodes involved with different features;
- Shared by all nodes involved;
- Relations between scenarios.

Node (platform) Level:

- Each node contains one or more systems.
- Each system may have sub-systems.
- Interfaces:
 - > Between nodes;
 - ➤ Between systems;
 - > Between subsystems;
 - ➤ Between components.





System Level:

- Internal system /subsystems views.
- Relations to other systems (7 possible types)



Capability-Based Planning

- Work by Paul Davis of RAND
 - Proposes an analytical framework with three components:
 - > a thorough understanding of capability requirements
 - an assessment of capability options at the level of mission or operation
 - ➤ an ability to choose between capability levels and amongst capability options in an integrative portfolio framework that considers other factors (eg, force management), different types of risk and economic limitations.
- Need to explore a scenario space, a design space and a requirements space in a context of architecture
- Need to explore these spaces iteratively and recursively



Scenario Management Requirements

- •Why is the scenario management required?
 - > Core knowledge on force operations and capability deployment and development
 - Direct impact on decision making and operation
 - > Rich in background and context information and knowledge
 - Related to each other with high complexity
 - Involving multiple stakeholders
 - Losing of knowledge due to frequent change or turnover of staff
 - Problems and difficulties in the current practice:
 - No commonly agreed definitions of scenario concepts and relations;
 - Creating, defining and managing scenarios in ad hoc manners;
 - No mechanism supporting scenario analysis, evaluation and validation;
 - Based on assumptions or hypothesis;
 - No linkage and traceability of information and knowledge to capability and systems.



Scenario Management Rationales

- Military operation knowledge management
 - Scenario concepts management
 - Scenario relation management
 - Scenario context management
 - Scenario management process
- Innovations
 - Model-based
 - Scenario repository
 - Rule-based scenario analysis
 - Being part of Defence architecture management



Types of Scenarios and Relevant Concepts

Strategic Level

Operation Areas and Levels

- Joint
- Air
- Army
- Navy
- Coalition

Capability

- Study
- Acquisition

Strategic Scenarios

Planning Scenarios
Operation Scenarios
Deployment Scenarios
Preparedness Scenarios
Reference Scenarios

- OR study scenarios (Sim/Exp/Wargame)
- Testing scenarios

Capability Operation Scenarios Configuration Scenarios

Military Response Options Strategic Drivers Joint Operation Concepts Contingency Planning

Operation Plans
CON-plans
Campaign Plans
Effect Assessment
Mission Capability
Force Projection
Force Transformation

FPS
CONOPs
Capability Plans
OVs



Scenario Attributes, Formats and Context

- Different scenarios have:
 - > different attributes,
 - > different formats,
 - if different contexts (relations to other scenarios or other concepts).
- Scenario definition the first step towards Scenario Management
 - > Class definition, including:
 - ✓ Attribute definitions
 - ✓ Context definition
 - ✓ Format definition
 - Also possibly,
 - ✓ Rules
 - ✓ Processes



What is DAIM?

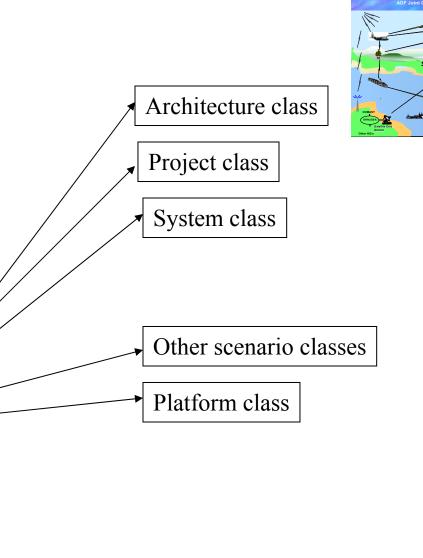
- A holistic information model represents the whole capability, system and organisation architecture space;
- A knowledge schema for construction of the body of knowledge for Defence capability, systems and enterprise, which include:
 - Taxonomical structures for definitions of concepts and classes (around 100 classes) grouped into six concept packages:
 - ✓ Scenario Package
 - √ System Package
 - ✓ Architecture Package
 - ✓ Enterprise Package
 - ✓ Document Package
 - √ Project Package;
 - Ontological linkages defining relations among concepts and classes, and across the packages for relation management of concepts and objects; and
 - > A basis for object context management through meta data definitions.
- A conceptual model for generating a data schema for the development of an enterprise architecture library or repository.

12



Scenario Class Definition Example

Class Name: Scenario	Class id: xxxxx
Attributes	
Owned-by	
Description	
Created-by	
Reviewed-by	
Security -level	
Use status	
Relations	
Architecture descriptions	Link to
Systems required	Links to
Project related	Link to
Scenario-Play set	Links to
Reference Scenarios	Link to
Platforms required	Links to
Methods/Rules	
Method 1	Function 1
Rule 1	Process 1

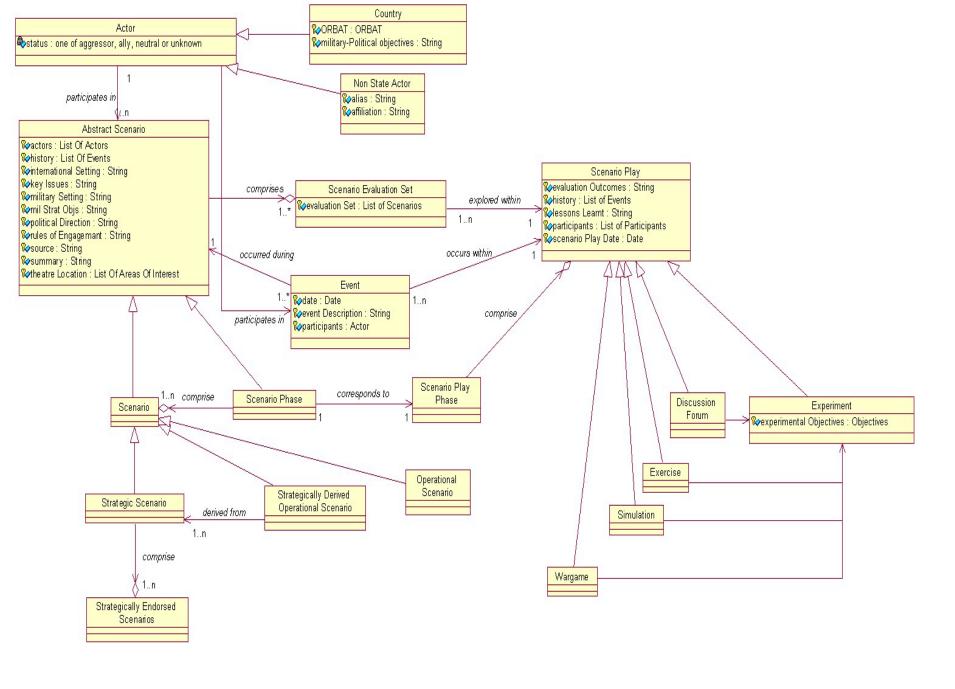


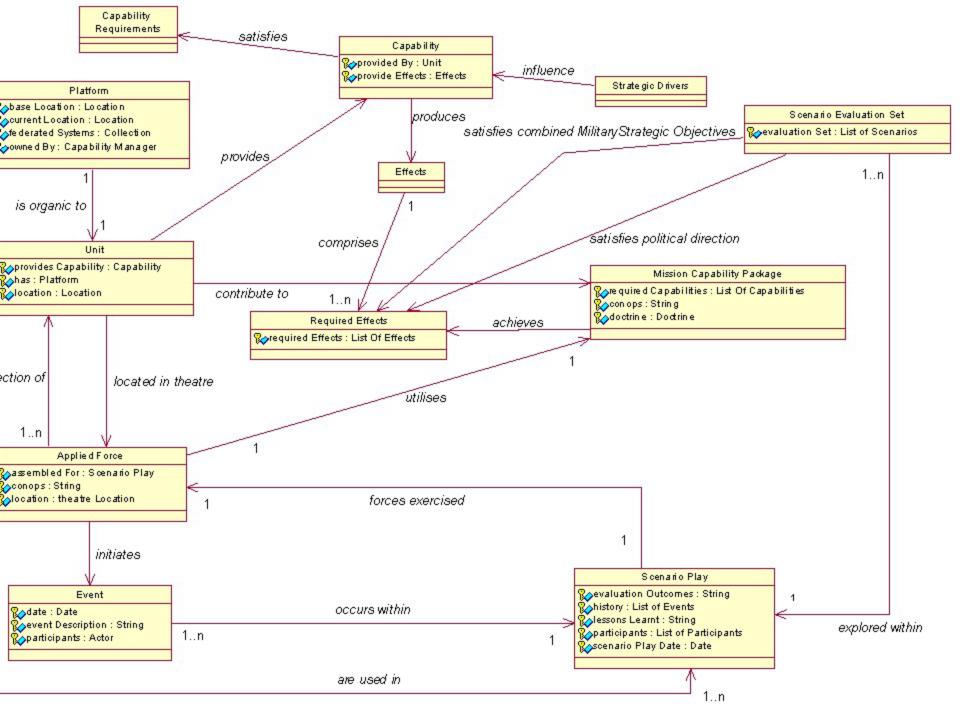


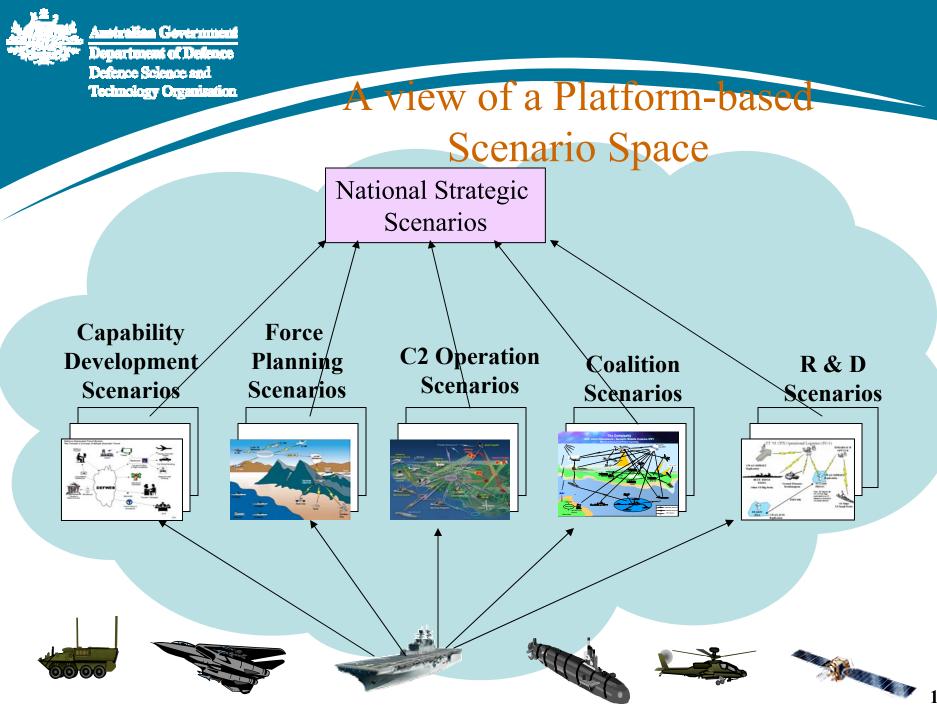
Requirements for Scenario Based Knowledge Management

Should allow a user to pose, and then answer, the following questions:

- How can Defence plan and evaluate their capabilities in multiple operational scenarios?
- How many scenarios can Defence cope with, in parallel, at a given level of capability?
- How can Defence analyse conflicts, shortage or gaps of capabilities in coping with multiple scenarios?
- How can Defence analyse impact and consequence of the change to an instantiated operational scenarios to other scenarios due to the constraints of capability requirements shared among those scenarios?
- How can Defence Information Environment information flows be examined in different warfighting contexts?

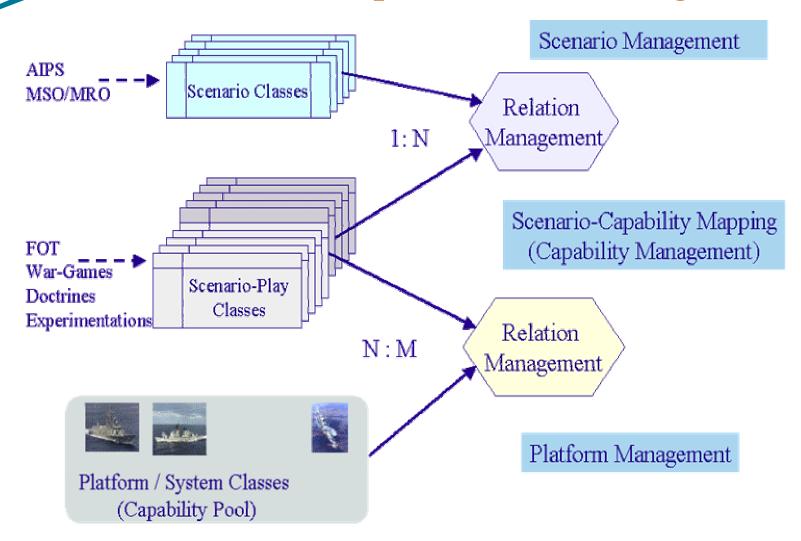








Cross Concept Relation Management





Future Work

Need to:

- Start to engage with stakeholders
- Develop use cases with potential users
- Refine and improve the information models
- Further develop the DEAL concept demonstrator



Architecture-Based Capability Analysis

- Scenario-based Capability analysis
 - Scenario classification analysis
 - Scenario dependency analysis
 - Capability gap analysis
 - Scenario conflict analysis
 - Scenario-based interoperability analysis
- Platform-based Capability Analysis
 - Platform operation analysis
 - Platform dependency analysis
 - ➤ Platform-based interoperability analysis



Architecture-Based Capability Analysis

- System-based Capability Analysis
 - System relation/dependency analysis
 - System interoperability analysis
 - System interface analysis
 - Complexity analysis of SoS
- Project-based Capability Analysis
 - Project dependency/relation analysis
 - Project schedule analysis
- Impact Analysis
 - From Scenario to: platforms, systems, and projects
 - > From Platform to: scenarios, systems, and projects
 - From System to: scenarios, platforms, projects
 - From project to: scenarios, platforms and systems



Conclusions

- Government has clearly articulated its requirements for rigorous advice regarding capability options
- Complexities of concept development and experimentation, capability analysis, prioritisation and development require significantly enhanced computer based analytical support
- Have developed an information model (taxonomy, ontology and meta-data) that relates scenarios, the results of scenario "executions" with forces, platforms and capabilities
 - Should be extensible to capture experimental results and analytical outcomes.
 - Will allow users to analyse and compare scenarios and their experimental outcomes together with their relationships to forces, platforms and capabilities.
 - Part of a larger information model, with links to projects, systems and architectures.



Questions

