

COAST – An Operational Planning Tool for Course of Action Development and Analysis



Australian Government

Department of Defence

Defence Science and
Technology Organisation

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Presentation Outline

- Background
- Operational Planning
- Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain
- Modelling of COAs
- Analysis of COAs
- Course Of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST)
- Summary and Future Work



Background - Authors

- **Lin Zhang, Brice Mitchell and Chris Janczura**
 - Command and Control Division
 - Defence Science and Technology Organisation
 - Edinburgh, South Australia, AUSTRALIA
- **Guy Gallasch**
 - Computer Systems Engineering Centre
 - School of Electrical and Information Engineering
 - University of South Australia
 - Mawson Lakes, South Australia, AUSTRALIA
- **Lars M. Kristensen and Peter Mechlenborg**
 - Department of Computer Science
 - University of Aarhus
 - Aarhus, DENMARK



Background – Collaborative Research Partners

- Australian National University
 - Canberra, Australia
- University of Adelaide
 - Adelaide, Australia
- TTCP AG3 Dynamic Planning and Execution
 - Australian Representative, Lin Zhang (DSTO)
 - US AFRL, NRL, ARL representatives
 - UK DSTL representative
 - Canada DRDC representative



Background – End Users

- Deployable Joint Force Headquarters, Australia
- Australian Defence Force Warfare Centre, Australia
- HQ Joint Operations Command, Australia



Operational Planning

- Strategic Objectives \rightarrow End State = Set of Conditions
- Set of Conditions = Desired Effects
- Desired Effects \rightarrow Tasks
- Tasks
 - Assigned Resources
 - Synchronised with other tasks
 - Pre-Conditions
- Tasks \rightarrow Lines Of Operation
- Lines Of Operation = Detailed COA



Operational Planning - Problems

- Time Pressure
- Uncertainty
- Distributed Groups
- 100s of tasks
- COAST aims to:
 - Resolve potential conflicts in resource requirements
 - Ensure causal interdependency (Effects/Pre-Conditions)
 - Impose temporal constraints
- MS Project:
 - Pre-defined schedules of tasks
 - No analytical methods

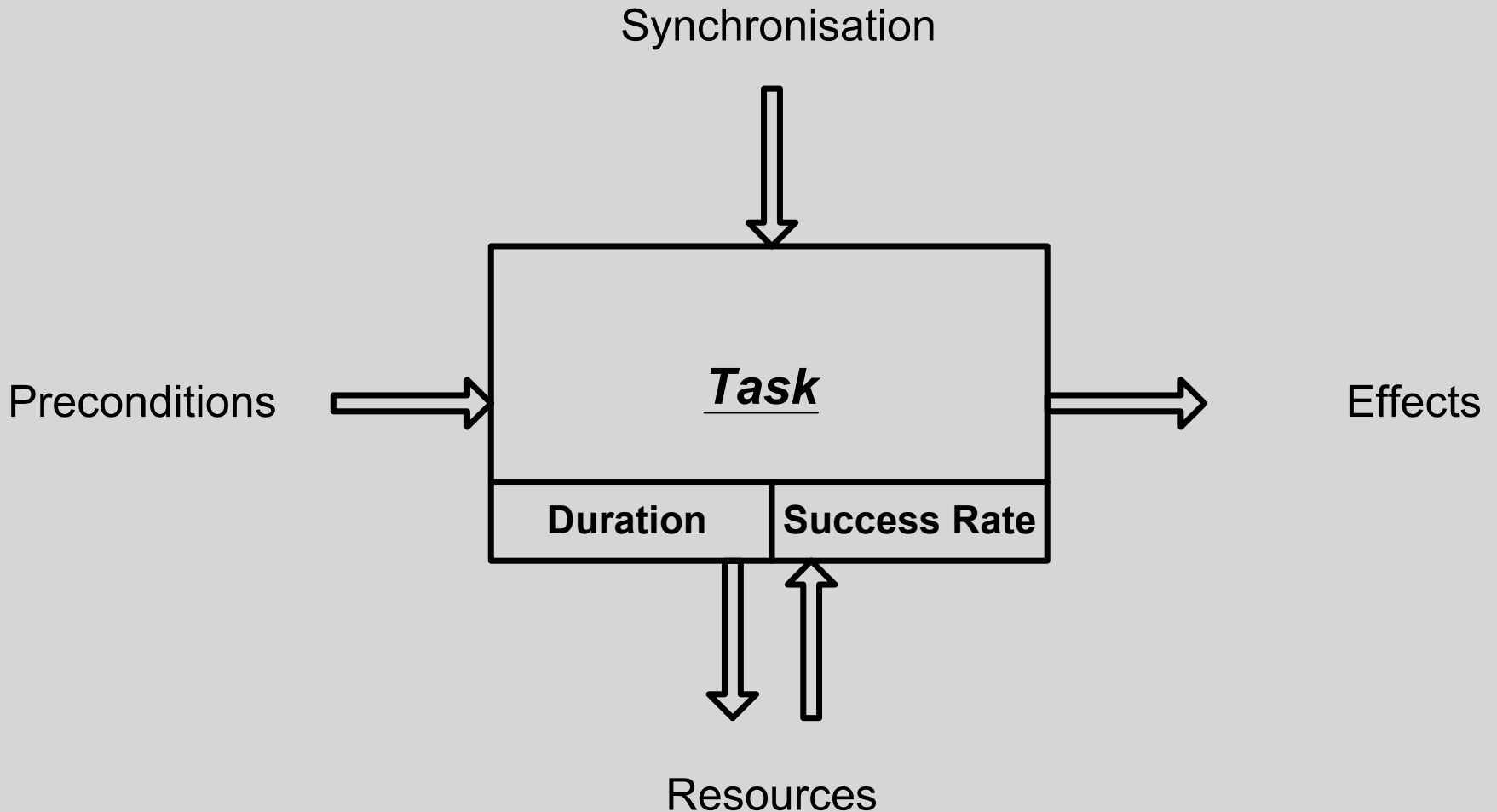


Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain

- Mission
- Desired End state
- Initially valid conditions
- Available resources
- Limitations

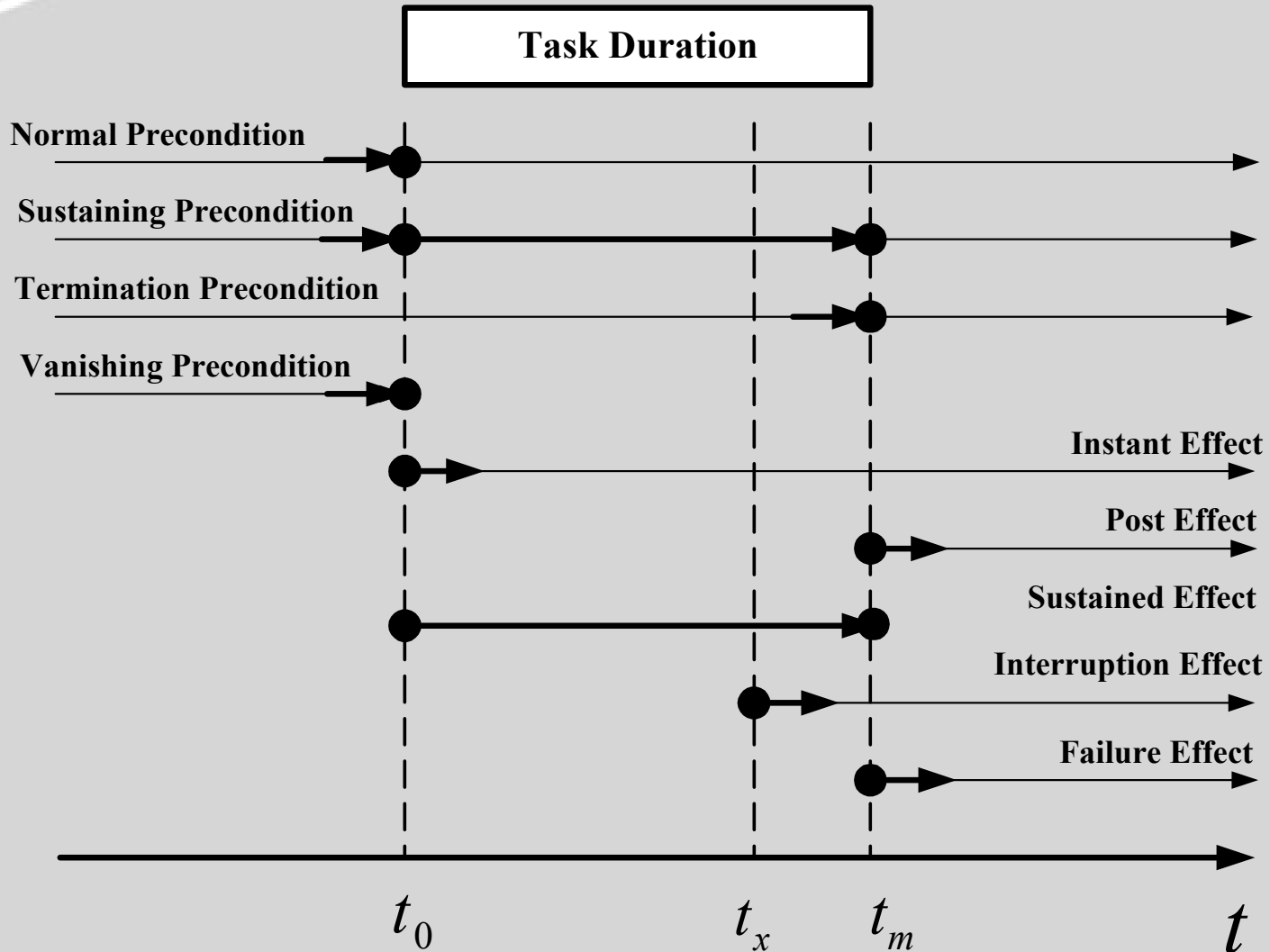


Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain





Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain





Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain - Example

- **Mission:** Recover island from the occupation of an opposition force through amphibious operation
- **Desired End State:** Amphibious forces successfully landed
- **Initially Valid Conditions:** Fighter and AAR aircraft deployed to the AO
- **Available Resources:** A number of different Aircraft, Ships, and Troops (detail later)
- **Limitations:** Not to trespass in 3rd party airspace/waters and non favourable weather conditions



Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain - Example

COAST: Conduct amphibious assault

Task Information

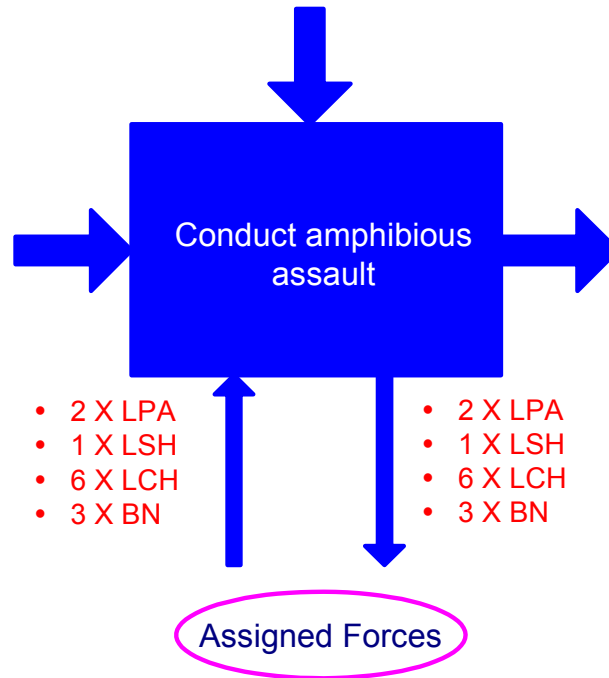
Task Duration: 4 Hours
Probability of Success 90%

Synchronisation:

- As Soon As Possible

Preconditions:

- Local air control established
- Local sea surface control established
- Local sea sub-surface control established
- En route sea mines cleared
- POE established



Effects:

- Amphibious forces successfully landed



Conceptual Modelling of the Planning Domain - Example

	Task name	Preconditions	Effects	Resources	Lost Res.	Duration	Sync. Info.
T1	Conduct amphibious assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local air control established (SP) •Local sea surface control established (SP) •Local sea sub-surface control established (SP) •En route sea mines cleared (NP) •POE established (NP) 	•Amphibious forces successfully landed (PE)	2 LPA 1 LSH 6 LCH 3 BN		4 Hours	As Soon As Possible
T2	Conduct combat air patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FOB established (NP) •Fighter aircraft deployed to the AO (NP) •En route refueling provided (SP) 	•Local air control established (SE)	12 FA 18		As required	
T3	Conduct ASW operations in the AO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FOB established (NP) •Local air control established (SP) 	•Local sea sub-surface control established (SE)	2 MPA		As required	
T4	Conduct airborne operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local air control established (SP) •FOB established (NP) •FARP established (NP) 	•POE established (PE)	12 Blackhawk 2 ABN BN	2 Blackhawk	8 Hours	
T5	Conduct maritime escort operation	•Local air control established (SP)	•Local sea surface control established (SE)	4 FFH		As required	
T6	Conduct mine clearance operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Local air control established (SP) •Local sea surface control established (SP) •Local sea sub-surface control established (SP) 	•En route sea mines cleared (PE)	•4 Mine Hunters		48 Hours	
T7	Establish FOB		•FOB established (PE)	•1 ECSS		60 Hours	
T8	Establish FARP		•FARP established (PE)	•1 Eng Coy		40 Hours	
T9	Provide AAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FOB established (NP) •AAR aircraft deployed to the AO (NP) 	•En route refueling provided (SE)	•4 AAR		As required	



Modelling and Analysis of COAs

- Using Coloured Petri Nets
 - Discrete Event System with formal mathematical semantics and rigorous analysis capabilities
- Why Coloured Petri Nets?
 - Concurrent systems
 - Resource allocation
 - State based system
 - Generation of possible events from any given state
 - Event Duration and System Time
 - Formal mathematical modelling language
 - Analysis capabilities through state space analysis

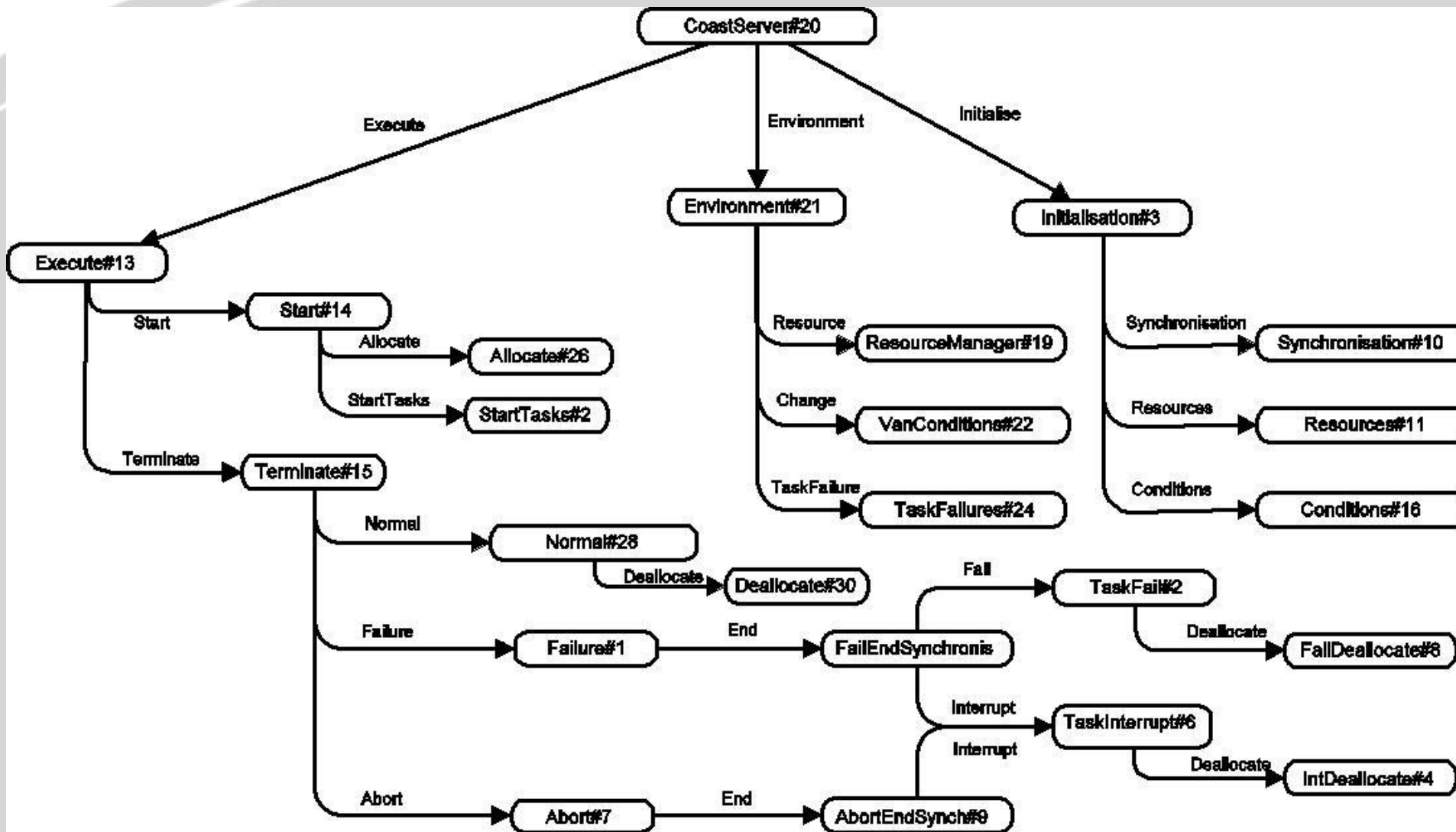


Modelling and Analysis of COAs

- The CPN model formally captures the execution of COA:
 - Tasks and their attributes (pre-conditions, effects, duration, required resources)
 - Set of currently valid conditions
 - Available resources
- The state of the system is represented by:
 - Set of tasks (idle, executing, or done)
 - Set of currently valid conditions
 - Set of currently available resources
- An event in the system could be:
 - Start/Termination of Tasks
 - Change of valid conditions
 - Change of available resources

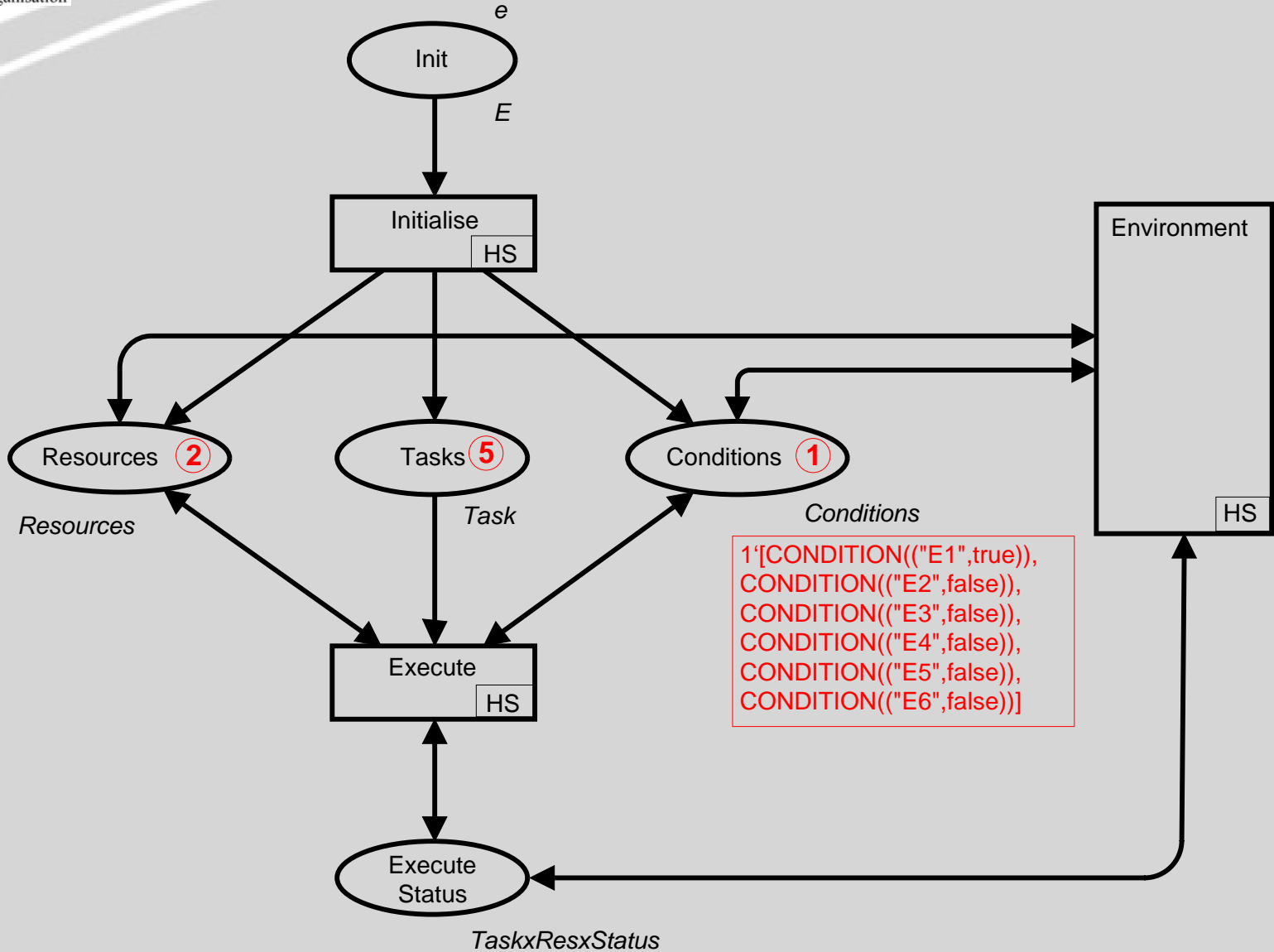


Modelling and Analysis of COAs





Modelling and Analysis of COAs



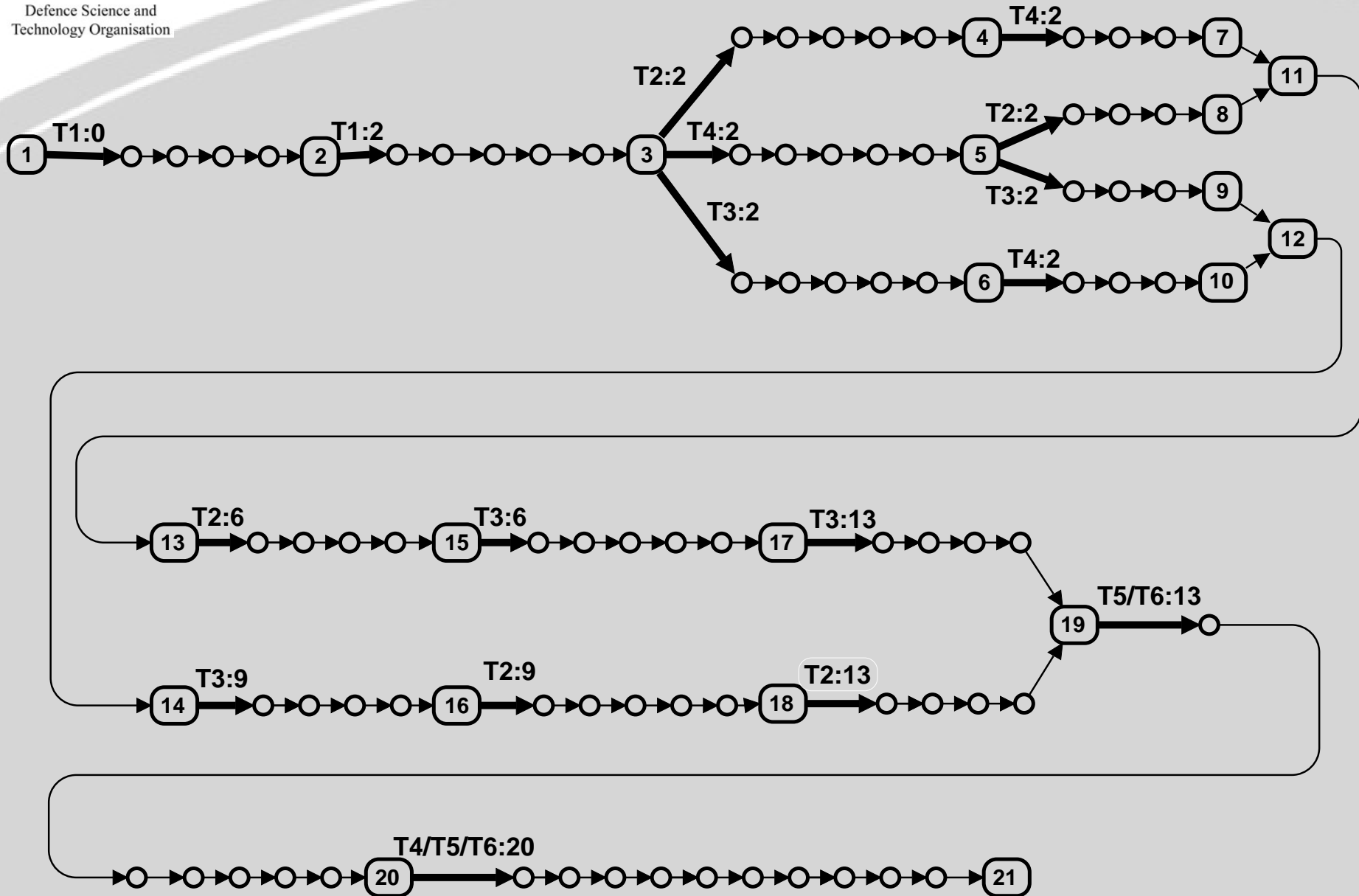


Modelling and Analysis of COAs

- CPN model ensures the line of operation is suitable (logical) and feasible (resource conflicts)
- Input: Set of tasks, Initially Valid Conditions, Available Resources
- Output: Lines of operation (start and end times for all tasks leading to the end state)
- Method: State Space Analysis of the CPN model



Modelling and Analysis of COAs





Modelling and Analysis of COAs

- 2 phases of LOP generation
 - Depth-first
 - Breadth-first

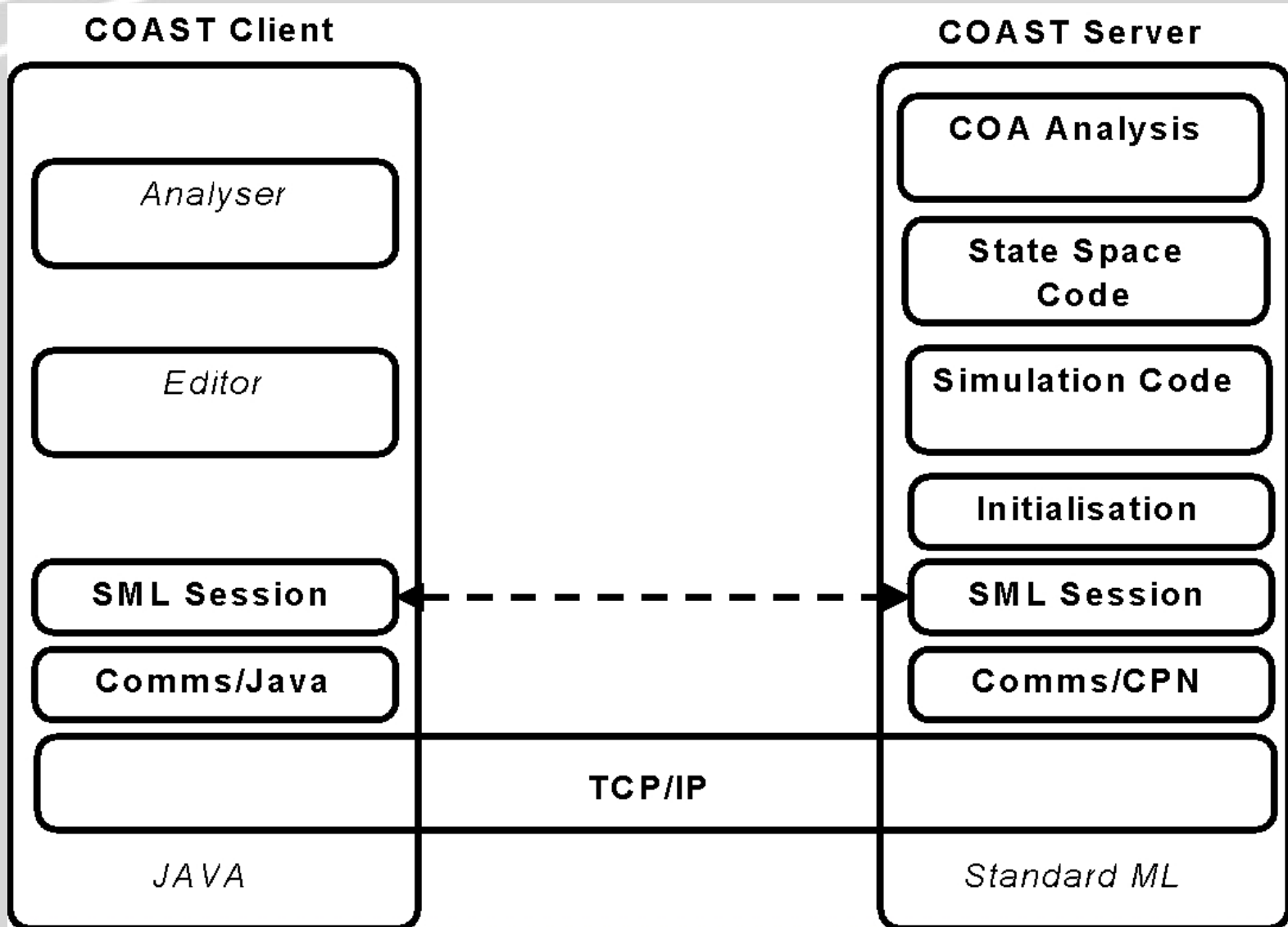


COAST Overview

- COAST – Coast Of Action Scheduling Tool
- COA Development and Analysis
- Task scheduling must be suitable (logical) and feasible (resources)
- Client-Server Architecture



Course Of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST)





Course Of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST)

The screenshot displays the COAST software interface with the following components:

- Menu Bar:** Plans, Tasks, Synchronisations, Resources, Conditions, Decisive Points, Plan Parameters, Analysis, Windows, Help
- Task List:**

Task ID:	Task Name:	Include:
T1	Conduct amphibious assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T2	Conduct combat air patrol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T3	Conduct ASW operations in the AO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T4	Conduct airborne operations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T5	Conduct maritime escort operation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T6	Conduct mine clearance operation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T7	Establish FOB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T8	Establish FARP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T9	Provide AAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- Assigned Resources:**
 - Resources
 - 2 of LPA
 - 1 of LSH
 - 6 of LCH
 - 3 of BN
 - 12 of FA18
 - 2 of MPA
 - 12 of Blackhawk
 - 2 of ABN BN
 - 4 of FFH
 - 4 of Mine Hunters
 - 1 of ECSS
 - 1 of Eng Coy
 - 4 of AAR
- Conditions:**

ID:	Condition Name:	Initially Valid:	End State:
C1	Local air control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2	Local sea surface control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Local sea sub-surface control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C4	En route sea mines cleared	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	POE established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C6	FOB established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Fighter aircraft deployed to the AO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C8	En route refueling provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	FARP established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10	AAR aircraft deployed to the AO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11	Amphibious forces successfully landed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Name:

Expression:
- Synchronisations:**

Textual | Visual | Old

 - Synchronisations



Course Of Action Scheduling Tool

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Conduct amphibious assault (T1)

Name:

Comments:

Start Time:

Start At: + W D H =

Start At or After:

OR

As Soon As Possible

As Necessary

Duration:

W D H

As Required

As Long As Possible

Multiplicity:

Fixed Number of Repetitions:

When Possible

As Required

More Details:

Task Conditions: | Task Resources: | Task Synchronisations: | Other Attributes:

Task Conditions

PreConditions: Effects:

Possible Conditions:

En route sea mines cleared	<-	Local air control established
POE established		Local sea surface control established
Local air control established		Local sea sub-surface control established
Local sea surface control established	->	En route sea mines cleared
Local sea sub-surface control established		POF established

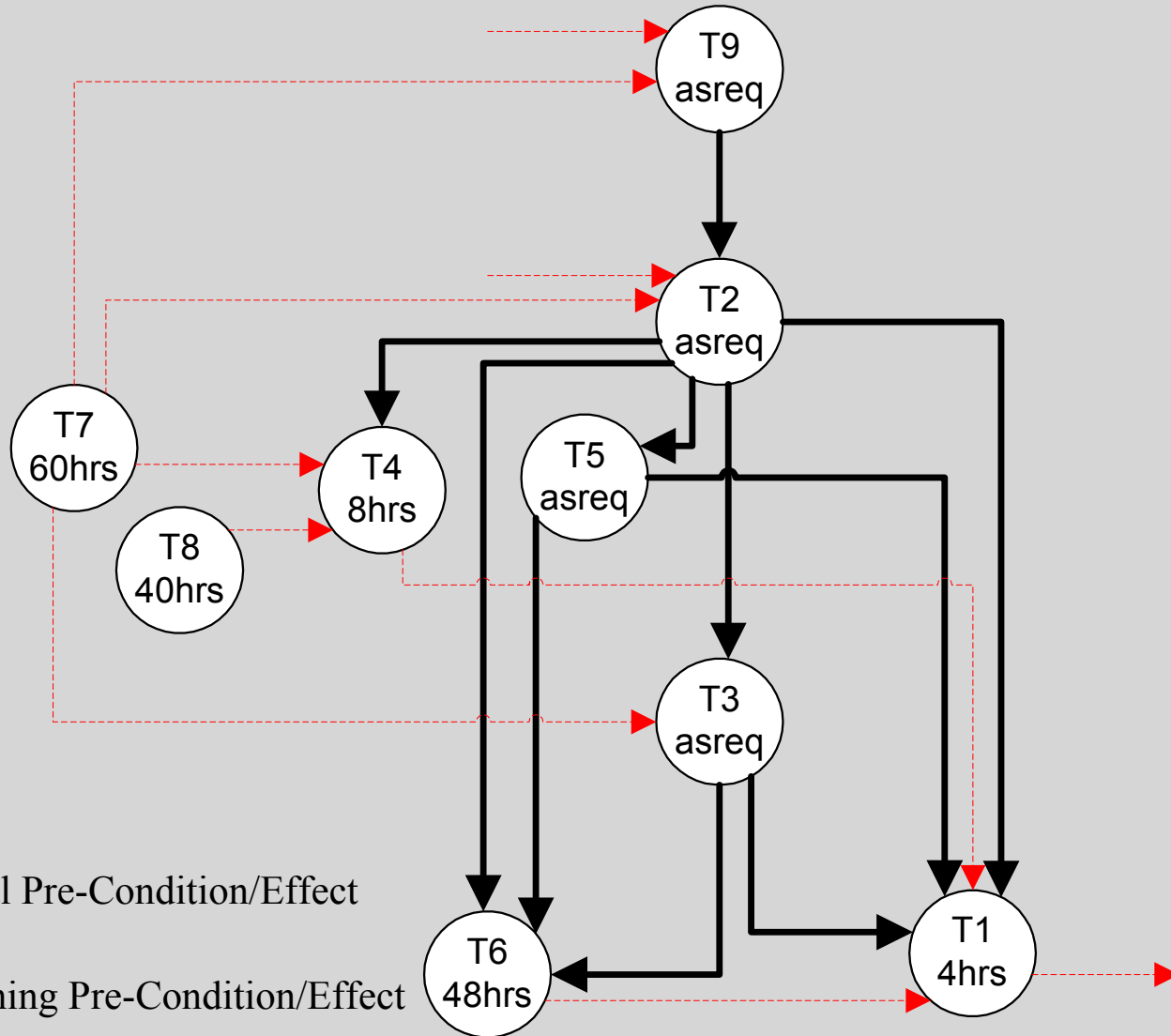
Details of:

None

Cancel OK



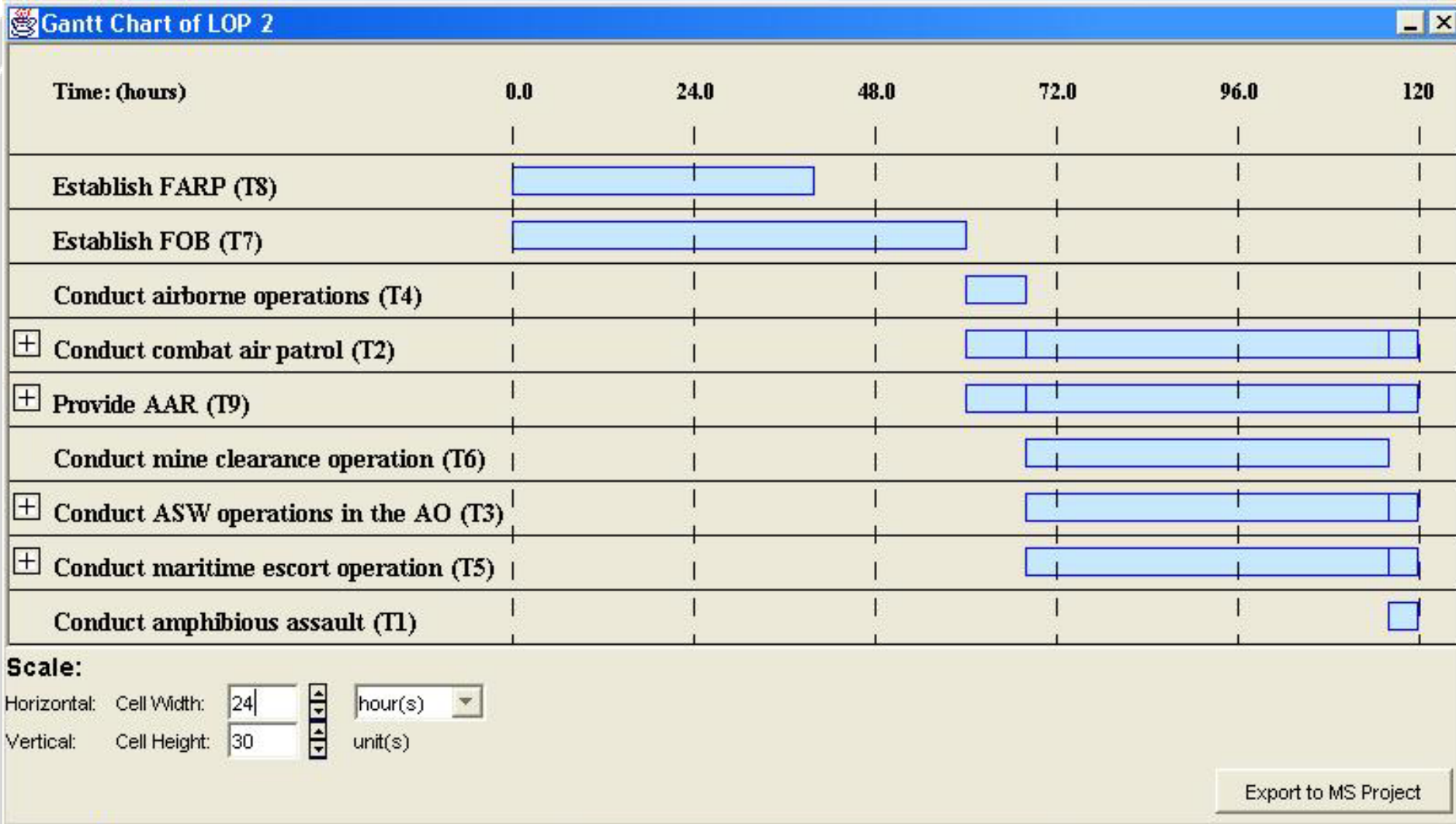
Course Of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST)





Course Of Action Scheduling Tool (COAST)

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Summary

- Formal representation of the planning domain
- Modelling and Analysis using Coloured Petri Nets
- Prototype tool with client/server architecture
- COAST client captures the planning problem (INPUT)
- COAST server returns suitable and feasible LOPs (OUTPUT)



Current and Future Work

- Tool experimentation
- Multiple Servers
- Extension of features in current client and server

Resources:

- 2 of LPA
- 1 of LSH
- 6 of LCH
- 3 of BN
- 12 of FA
- 2 of MP
- 12 of Ble
- 2 of AB
- 4 of FFH
- 4 of Mine
- 1 of ECS
- 1 of Eng
- 4 of AAF

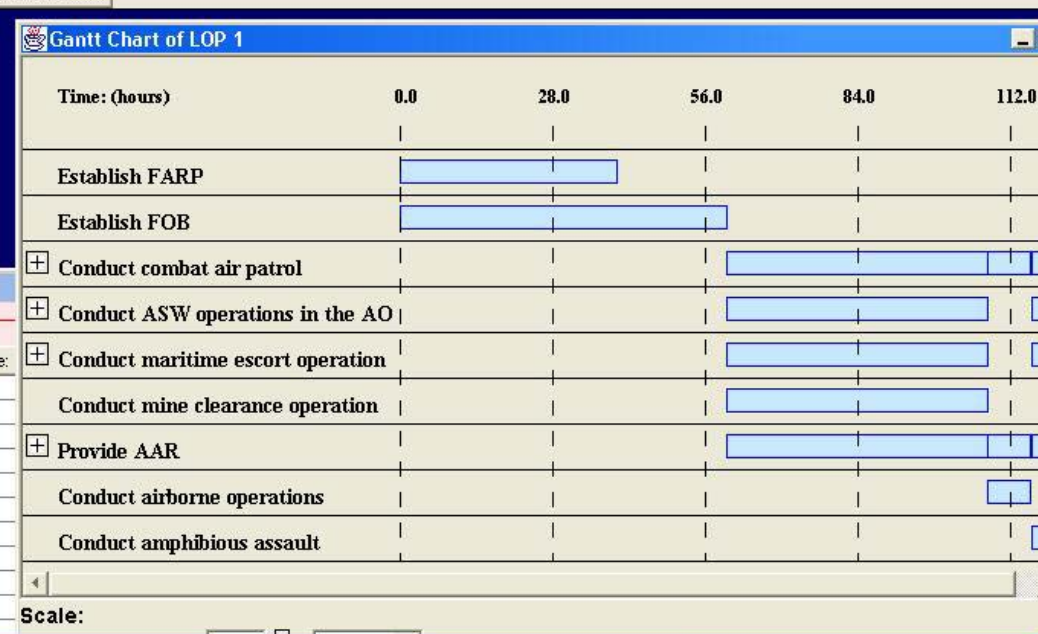
Assigned Resources:

Tasks:

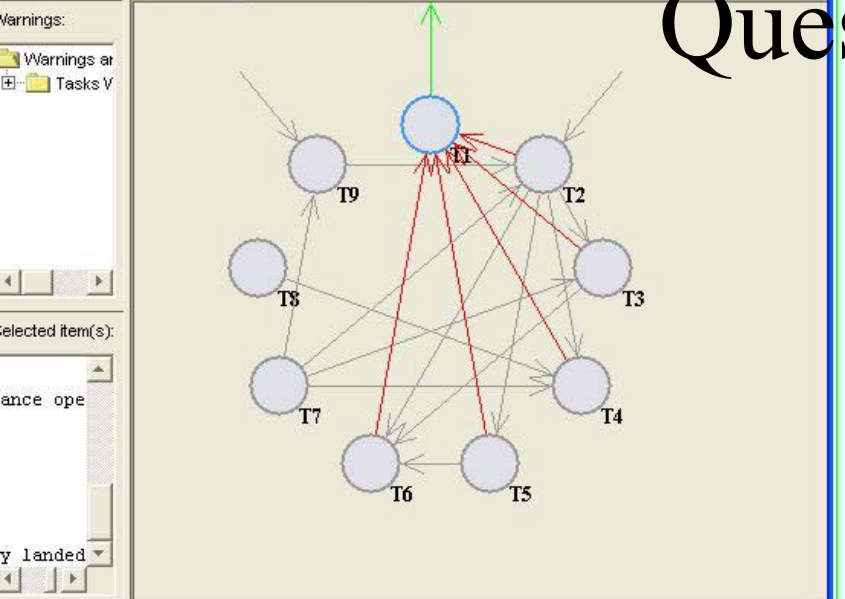
Task ID	Task Name	Include
T1	Conduct amphibious assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T2	Conduct combat air patrol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T3		
T4		
T5		
T6		
T7		
T8		
T9		

Conditions:

ID	Condition Name	Initially Valid	End State
C1	Local air control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2	Local sea surface control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	Local sea sub-surface control established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C4	En route sea mines cleared	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C5	POE established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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C9	FARP established	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10	AAR aircraft deployed to the AO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11	Amphibious forces successfully landed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Cause-Effect Graph of



Questions?

Synchronisations Editor

Selection:

Task A begins AFTER Task B begins, with delay d

Choose a Synchronisation pattern to add: