Operational Based Enterprise Architecture for Tactical Communications Requirements

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Purpose of presentation is to discuss:

- A model based approach to structure operational requirements
- Your thoughts and experience related to this.

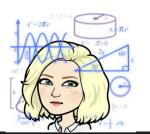




Operational Based Enterprice Architecture for Requirements for Tactical Communications

Content:

- Definitions of Interoperability
- IO CONOPS Model
- Multi TDL Model
- Conclusions
- Challenges









Definitions Interoperability

• Interoperability (NATO 2010):

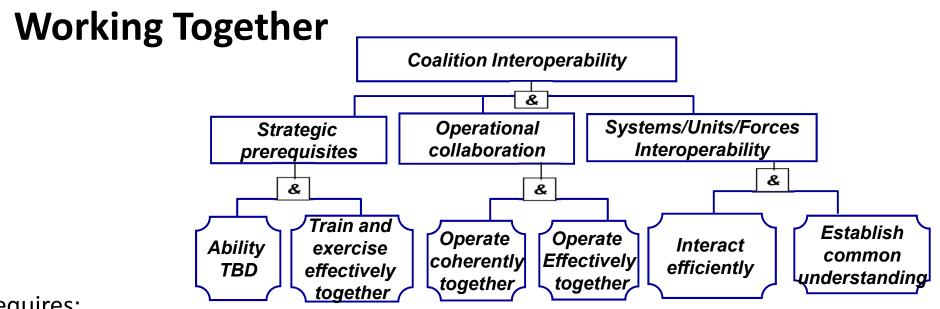
The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives.

• Military Interoperability (NATO 2010)

The ability of military forces to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.







Requires:

- Our systems support this
- Understanding of Operational Context
- Derivation of Requirements within this context
- Ability to handle Requirements and steering information in a structured manner



2 Projects

- Model based Version of Swedish Armed Forces Joint Policy Document for Interoperability Enabling Systems 2016-2025 document suite. ('IO CONOPS")
- Swedish Joint Multi Tactical Data Link Architecture (MTDLA)

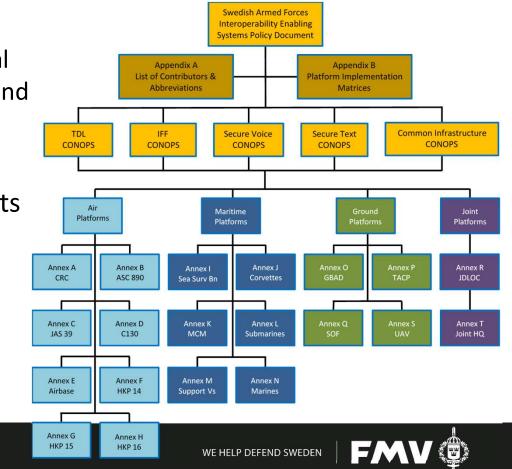




SweAF Joint Policy Document for Interoperability Enabling Systems 2016-2025

Strategic description of the operational usage of interoperability enabling C2 and information systems.

- Inter-related set of 30 documents
 - complex
- Different Authors
 - Structure & coherence?
- Difficult to maintain
 - time consuming updates



'IO CONOPS' Architecture – Top Level Navigation

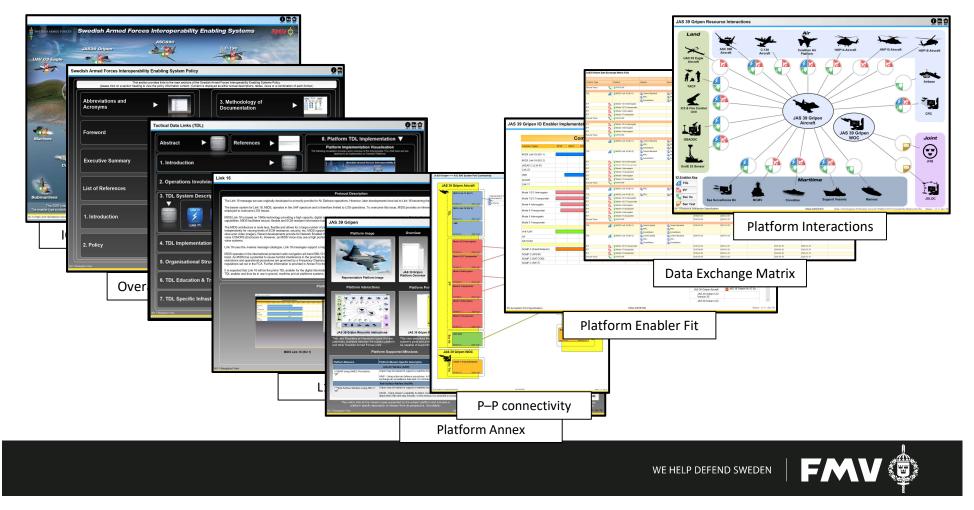
'mirrors' the structure of the document suite

The Swedish Armed Fo	rces Interoperability Enat		Armed Forces Interopera				command and control and information
					1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0		
		Swedish Armed For	ces Interoperability IO Ena		of Swedish Armed F	orces Interoperability Sv	vedish Armed Forces Mission
Enabling System	ns Visualisation	Enabling Sy	stem Policy	Abbreviations		icture & Hierarchy	vs Platform Mapping
The Interoperability Ena	iblers perspective provide	current, interim, planned an		th of the Interoperability Enablers. (Currently, in international op	erations, TDLs, IFF, secure voice information	and secure text are employed as the
TOL				Common	Sec	ure ce	Secure Text
1		I					
Tactical Data	Links (TDL)	dentification Frien	d or Foe (IFF) Com	non Infrastructure	Secure	Voice	Secure Text
	()		Swedish Armed	Forces Platform Perspe	ctive		
The platform perspectiv interoperability enabling	es provide current, interim systems that is being use	d in that task. Each of the pl	Swedish Armed I nplementation of the specific interoper latiom perspectives will contain a hi nd provide a high level interoperatalit Maritime F	ph level interoperability matrix which y assurance of platform IERs. Plea	I platform. The views also pr h will provide details of IERs se click on a platform icon fi	with other Armed Forces platfor	ssions and tasks and the role of the ms. This will allow cross referencing Joint Platforms
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- To support a revision of the Swedish Armed Forces Joint Policy for Interoperability Enabling Systems document set ensuring coherence and consistency across the document set
- To support the production of coherent updates to the Sw IO documentation using a model based output
- To communicate the information in a coherent, searchable and intuitive format



'CONOPS' Architecture



Conclusion 'IO CONOPS' Architecture

- Web Published Model
 - relational database, searchable
 - coherence 'built in' 'single source of truth'
- Can be used within FMV System Management as a coherent requirements database from the Swedish Armed Forces regarding interoperability.
- Updating the model and extract the documentation
 - Everyone updating the same thing One 'source of truth'
 - Shorter review cycle

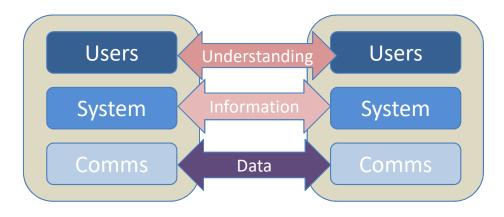
"Taming Complexity"



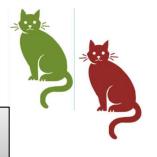
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The perspectives of interoperability



"The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives."





TDL Employment

- The employment of multiple TDLs within an operational scenario provides a complex range of overlapping and mutually dependent communication paths to ensure data exchange requirements are met.
- The full operational impact of any changes to the availability of a particular TDL capability are often hard to determine due to this complexity.
- This needs to be investigated



Questions to Address

In particular, we have the following questions:

- What are the IERs in some plausible scenarios?
- How well does the current IO enabler deployment meet the operational scenario IERs?
- How do Platform/System outages impact the ability to exchange information?
- What possible solutions are available to overcome given Platform/System outages?



Multi Tactical Data Link Architecture (MTDLA)

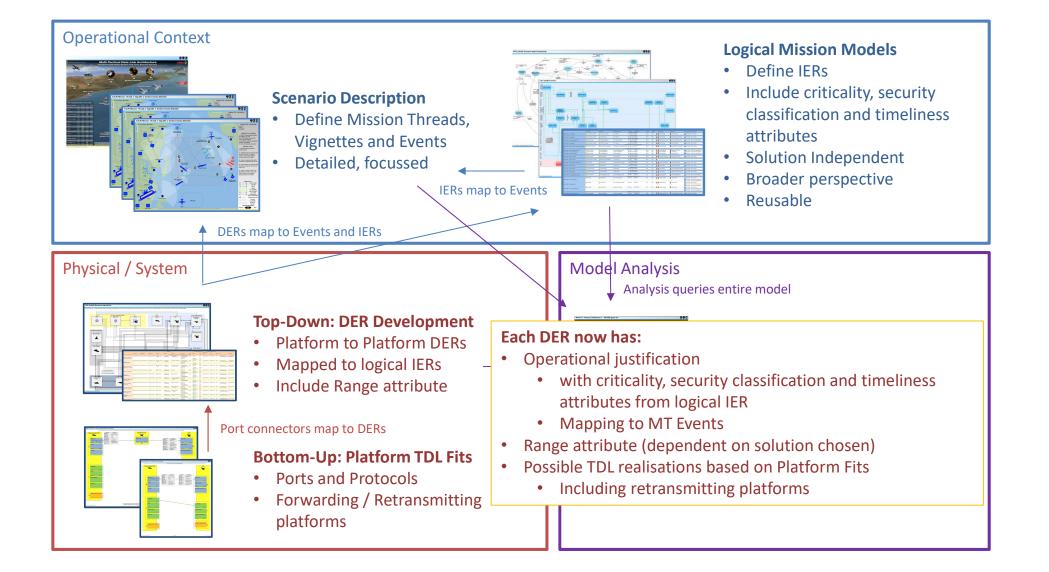
Purpose:

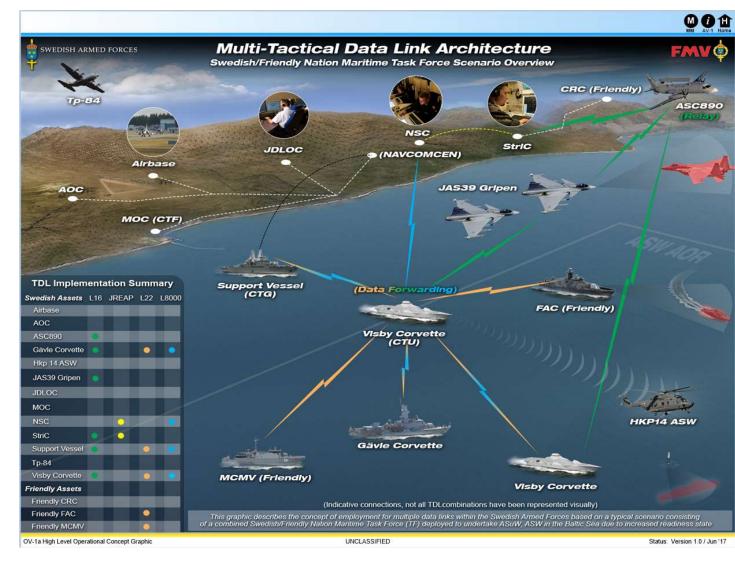
- To support the development of Air-Maritime Cooperative Multi-TDL deployment to meet the operational mission
- To feed back to the SweAF 'IO CONOPS' doc set

FMV developed a model to complement the first model

- more operational descriptions and capture of the information exchange requirements in an multi TDL environment
- Combined scenario of ASW, ASuW and AD.
- The approach has been both Top-Down and Bottom-Up.

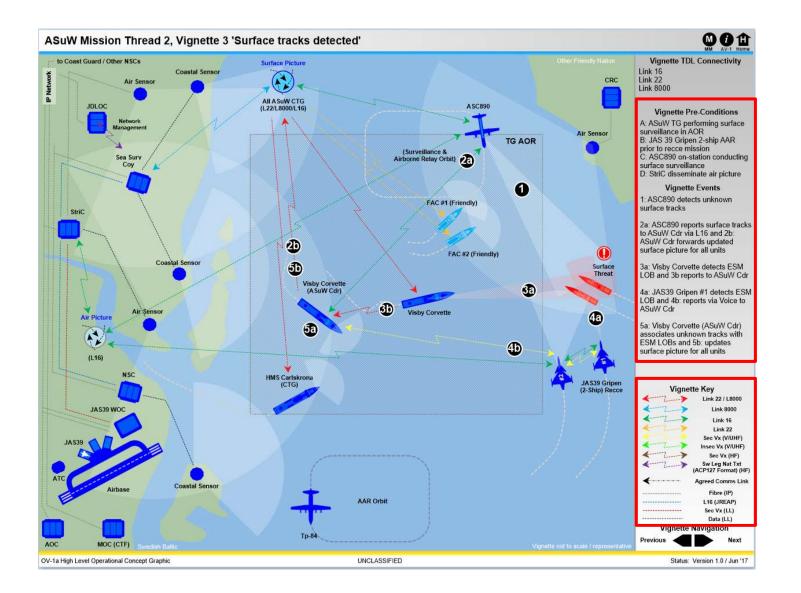


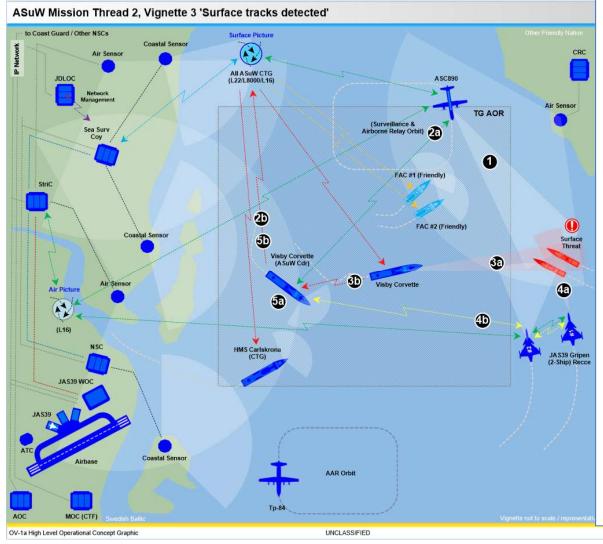




Combined Swedish/friendly nation maritime Task Force Deployed to undertake surface and sub-surface maritime surveillance in the Baltic Sea.

- ASW TG
- ASuW TG
- AD TG

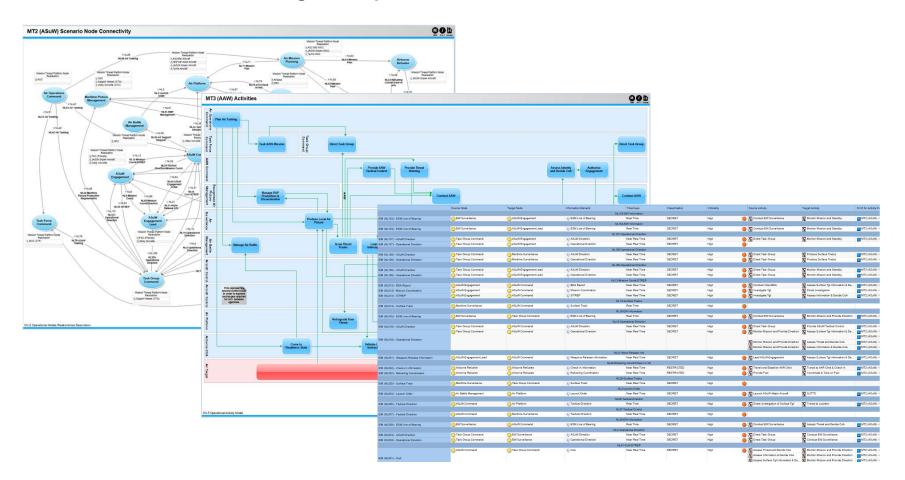




A: ASuW TG are performing surface surveillance in AOR B: Gripen 2-ship AAR prior to recce mission. C: ASC890 conducting surface surveillence D: StriC disseminate air picture. **Vignett events:** 1: ASC890 detects unknown surf. tracks. 2a: ASC890 reports surface tracks to a ASuW Cmd via L16 2b: ASuW Cmd forwards updated surface picture for all units. 3a: Visby Corvette detects ESM LOB and 3b: reports to a AsuW Cmd. 4a: Gripen #1 detects the ESM LOB and 4b: reports via Voice to a ASuW Cmd 5a: Visby corvette Cmd associates unknown tracks with the ESM LOBs and 5b: updates surface picture for all units.

Status: Version 1.0 / Jun '17

Logical Requirements



Top-Down: Developing DERs

CRC			Dat	a Exchange Require	ement		JAS39 Gripen Aircraft		
				IDF Level 1 IDF Level 2			SASSS Shperi Airclai		
				Weapons Control			>		
			Direct Flight Control	initiate Vector	Control BLOS				
	Used in Sc	cenarios		Associated Events	s	l	Jsed in SV-1 Diagrams		
₩T2 (ASuW)		MT2/V2/E1b	Gripen 2-ship transit to	ipen 2-ship transit to AAR tanker under GCI		MT2 (ASuW) Resource Interactions			
			MT2/V2/E3b	MT2/V2/E3b Gripen 2-ship commence recce mission 3b: under GCI (Relayed by ASC800) MT2/V4/E2b Gripen 2-Ship RTB under GCI			MT2 (ASuW) Resource Interactions		
							ASuW) Resource Interactions		
			MT2/V4/220				MT2 (ASuW) Resource Interactions		
			MT2/USh/F1h	Gripens SUTTO and to	'ASC890		390 goes u/s'		
			Oper	ational (Logical) Re	and the second second second				
1	Information Element	Criticality	Timeliness	Classifi		schange Requiremen	Is Target Node	Source Activity	
IEM (NL079) - Air Traffic Direction	Air Traffic Direction	High	Real Time	RESTR		Aircraft Control	Air Platform	Control Aircraft	
			Comm	nunications Realisations	ion				
	Direct Communicati	ons Path	Comm	nunications Realisati		ansmit Communicatio	ns Path		
otocol	Direct Communicati Range SV-20 M			nunications Realisati -Transmitting Platform Weapons Control		ansmit Communicatio Range	ns Path SV-2b Models		



Bottom-Up: Platform TDL fits

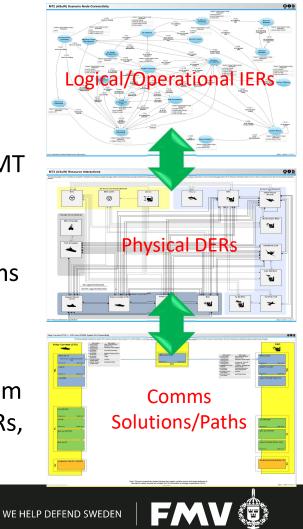
- The 'bottom-up' modelling involved describing the communications systems actually fitted to each platform
- A set of Port Connectivity Models (SV-2b) were developed, each showing the methods available for a pair of platforms to communicate
 - Based on the 'IO CONOPS' model



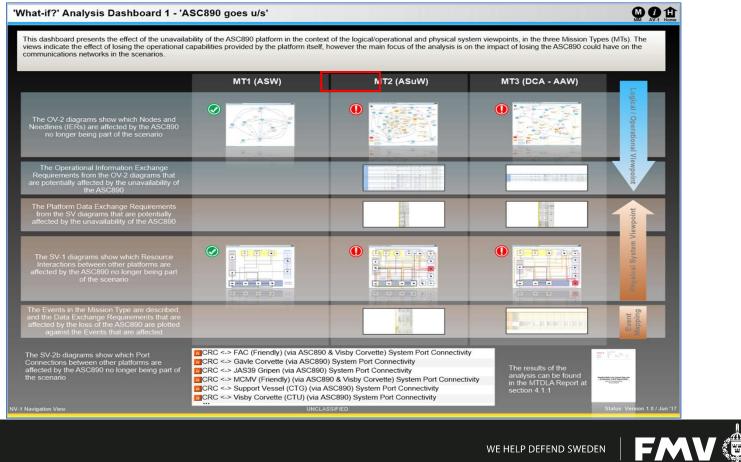


Analysis

- The model:
 - Describes the operational requirement for information exchange based on the scenario and MT
 - Extends this into the physical/system domain to provide a set of DERs between platforms
 - Considers how these requirements are met in terms of the possible physical data paths that exist given the stated TDL configurations
- It is therefore possible to identify the relationship from the solution level back up through DERs to Logical IERs, all in context of the MT and scenario



What If #1: Unavailability of ASC890 Link 16 Relay



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Conclusion MTDLA

- The MTDLA support analysis of the operational impact of any changes to the availability of a particular TDL capability.
- The MTDLA describes the Multi TDL deployment for a given set of MTs within a Joint Air/Maritime Operation within the Baltic Region.
 - It can be used to conduct analysis of changes to a typical Multi TDL deployment and provides a methodology to conduct analysis on a variety of 'What-Ifs'.
- This approach can support a 'golden thread' from operational requirements right down to issues identified at the bit level of TDL communications.



Conclusions Model Based Approach to Operational Analysis (1/2)

- Can be used to validate documents on its content in order to ensure that it really holds together.
- Document updates will be more effective if updating the model and from that create already coherent documents.
- Gives an opportunity to theoretically test different solutions and see which will satisfy the operational needs in the best way.



Conclusions Model Based Approach to Operational Analysis (2/2)

- Can be used to identify communication gaps, informing platform communication requirement specifications, and supporting 'What-if' analyses.
- Understanding the operational impact of system / platform issues provides the opportunity to develop operational 'work-around' or inform future procurement decisions.
- Can be used as a coherent requirements database from the Swedish Armed Forces regarding interoperability.

"The Golden Thread"



Challenges and discussion

- How do we get the right people in the modelling workshops?
- How can we make better use of the models we have?
- What is the right level of detail?
- What should we not model?
- Share requirements not only solutions?





Questions & Comments?

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