



# Operational Based Enterprise Architecture for Tactical Communications Requirements

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## Purpose of presentation is to discuss:

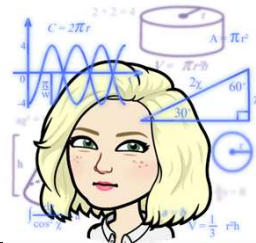
- A model based approach to structure operational requirements
- Your thoughts and experience related to this.



# Operational Based Enterprise Architecture for Requirements for Tactical Communications

## Content:

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



# Definitions Interoperability

- **Interoperability (NATO 2010):**

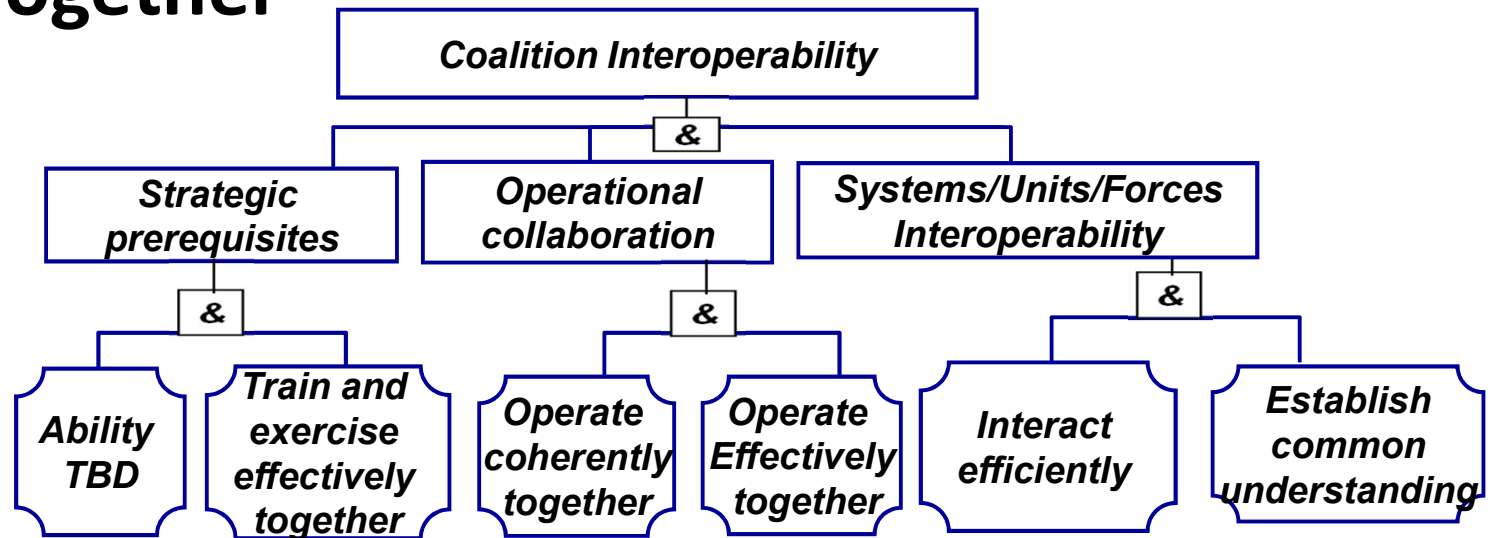
*The ability to act together coherently, effectively and efficiently to achieve Allied tactical, operational and strategic objectives.*

- **Military Interoperability (NATO 2010)**

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



# Working Together



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

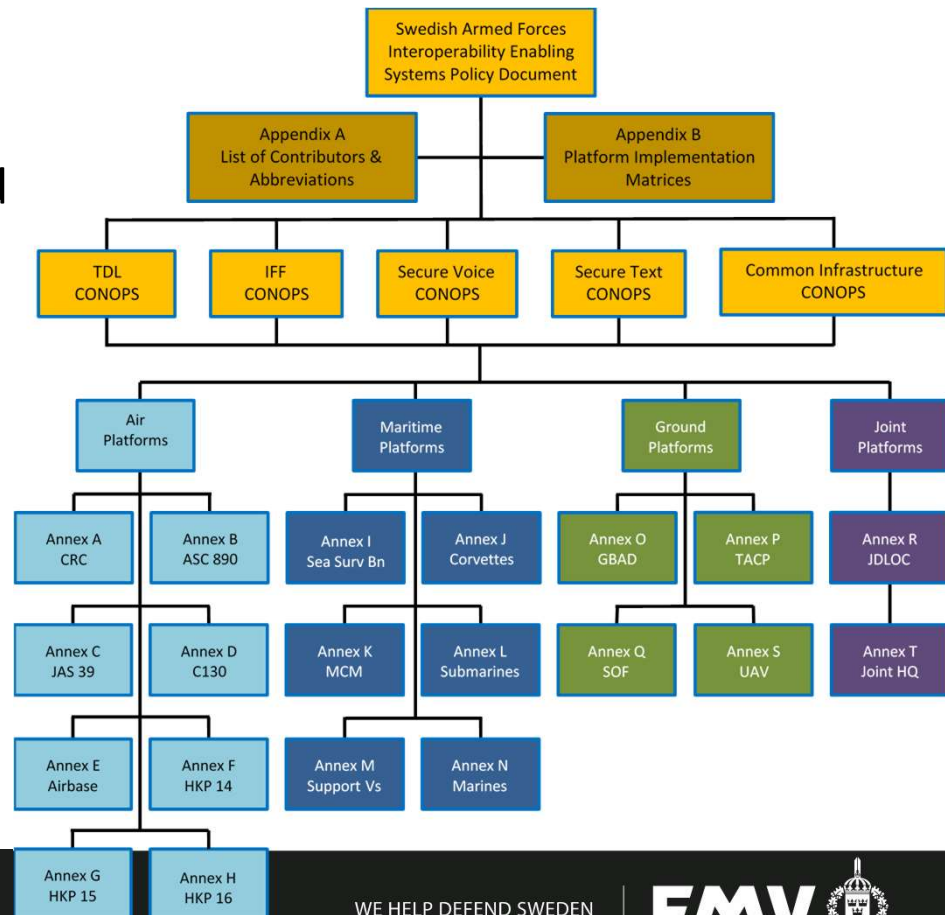
- Model based Version of Swedish Armed Forces Joint Policy Document for Interoperability Enabling Systems 2016-2025 document suite. ('IO CONOPS')
- Swedish Joint Multi Tactical Data Link Architecture (MTDLA)



# 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

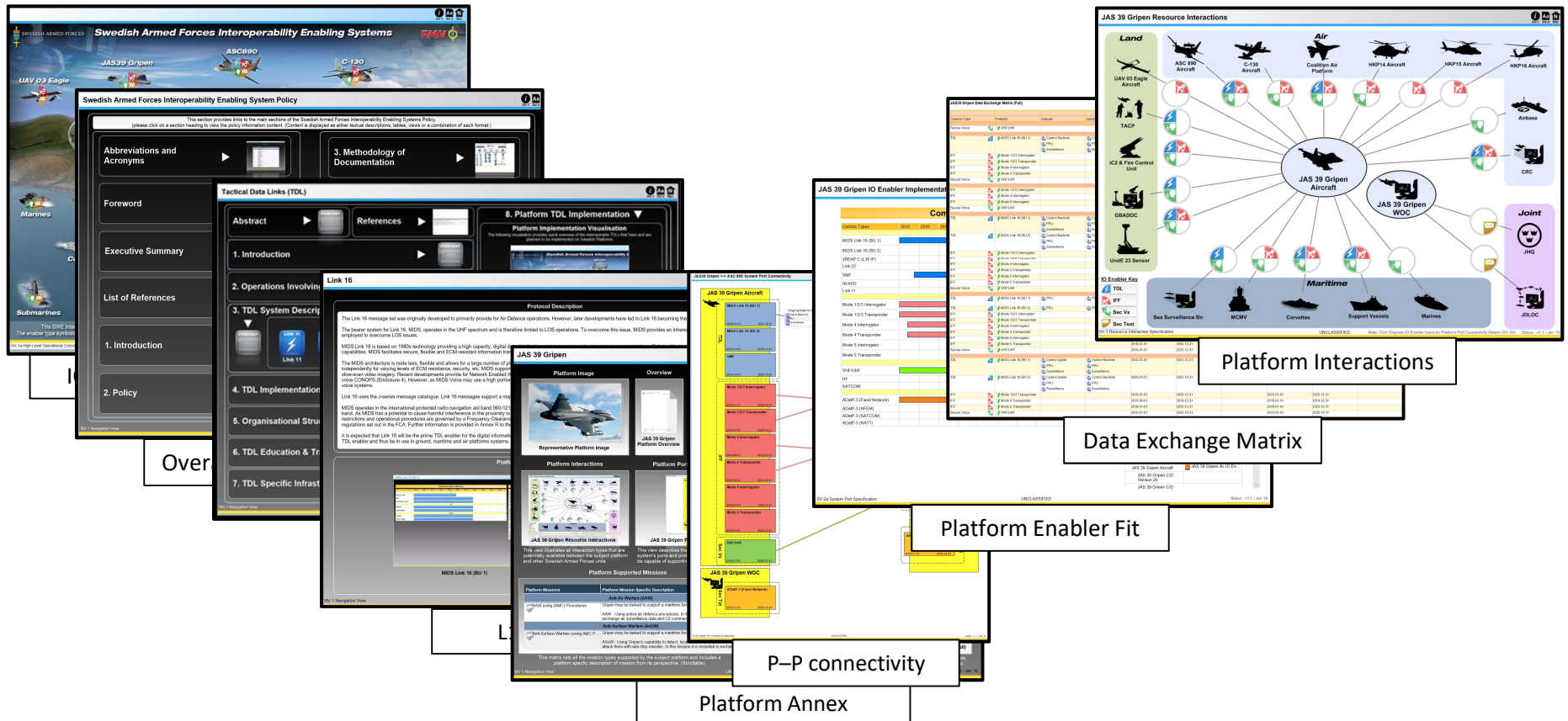
'mirrors' the structure of the document suite



- 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



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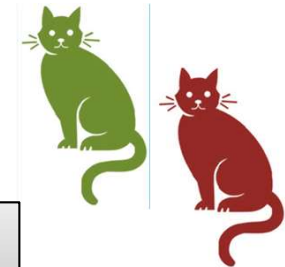
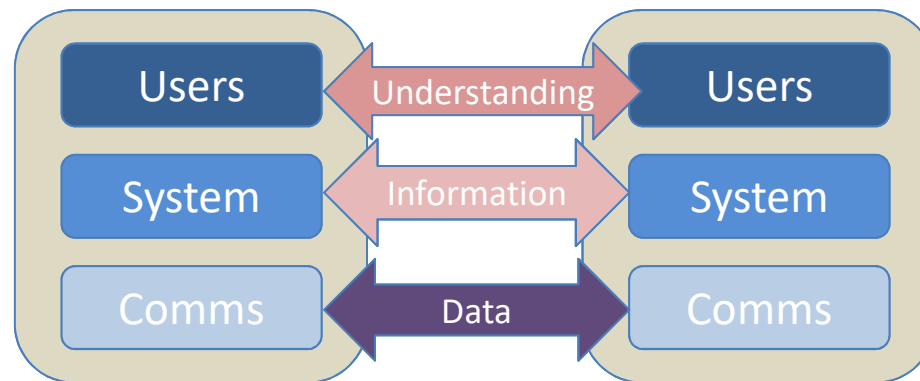
# Conclusion 'IO CONOPS' Architecture

- 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"**



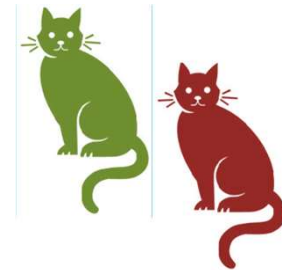
# The perspectives of interoperability



“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

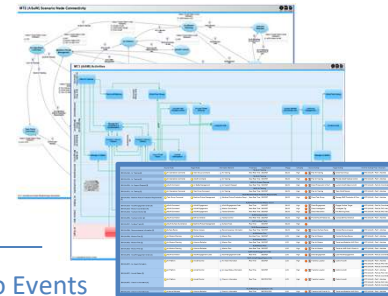
- more operational descriptions and capture of the information exchange requirements in an multi TDL environment
- Combined scenario of ASW, ASuW and AD.
- The approach has been both Top-Down and Bottom-Up.

## Operational Context



### Scenario Description

- Define Mission Threads, Vignettes and Events
- Detailed, focussed



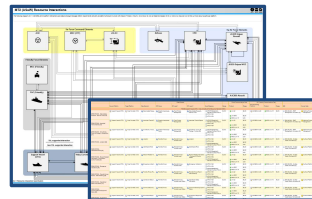
IERs map to Events

### Logical Mission Models

- Define IERs
- Include criticality, security classification and timeliness attributes
- Solution Independent
- Broader perspective
- Reusable

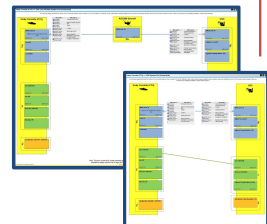
DERs map to Events and IERs

## Physical / System



### Top-Down: DER Development

- Platform to Platform DERs
- Mapped to logical IERs
- Include Range attribute



Port connectors map to DERs

### Bottom-Up: Platform TDL Fits

- Ports and Protocols
- Forwarding / Retransmitting platforms

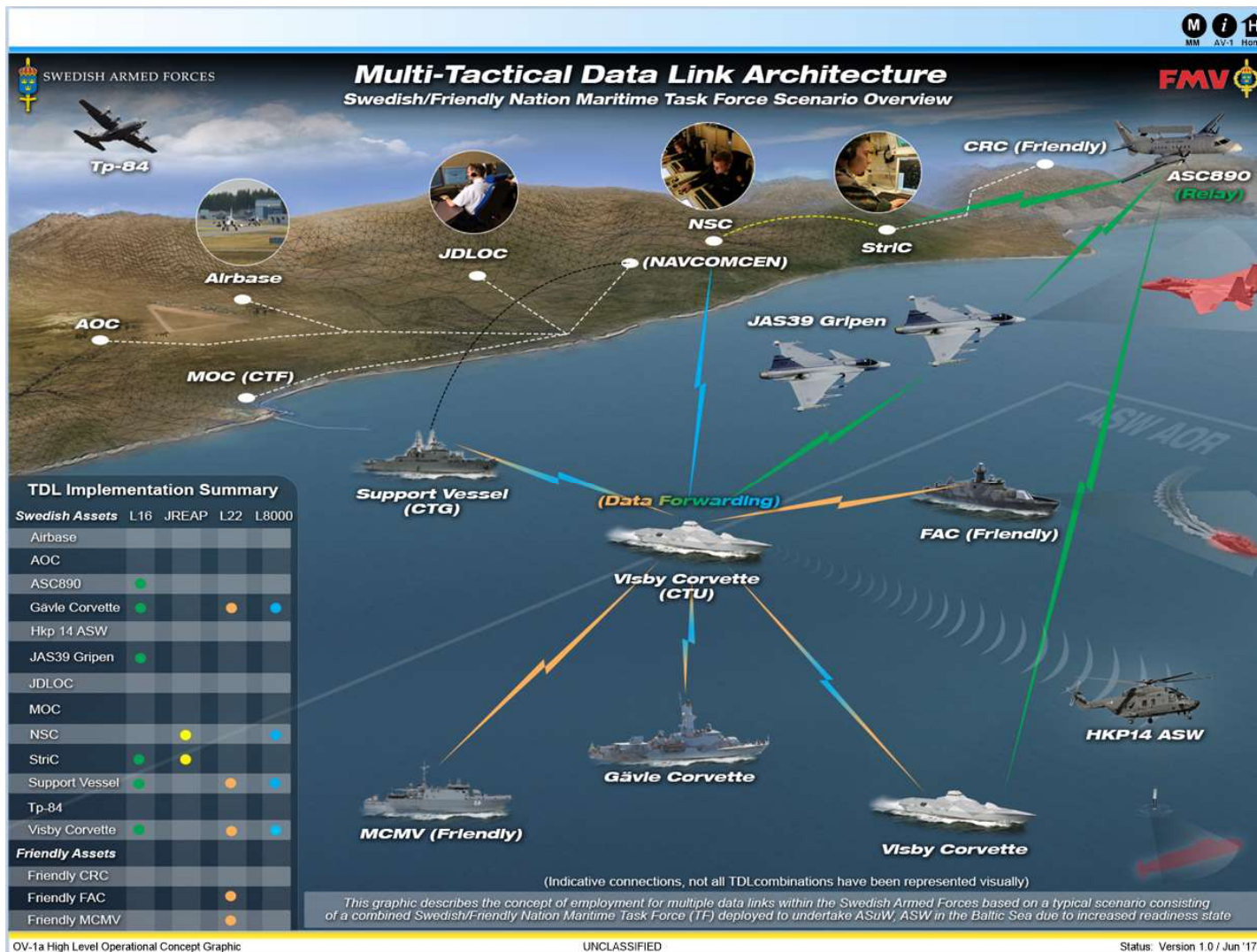
## Model Analysis

Analysis queries entire model

### Each DER now has:

- Operational justification
  - with criticality, security classification and timeliness attributes from logical IER
  - Mapping to MT Events
- Range attribute (dependent on solution chosen)
- Possible TDL realisations based on Platform Fits
  - Including retransmitting platforms

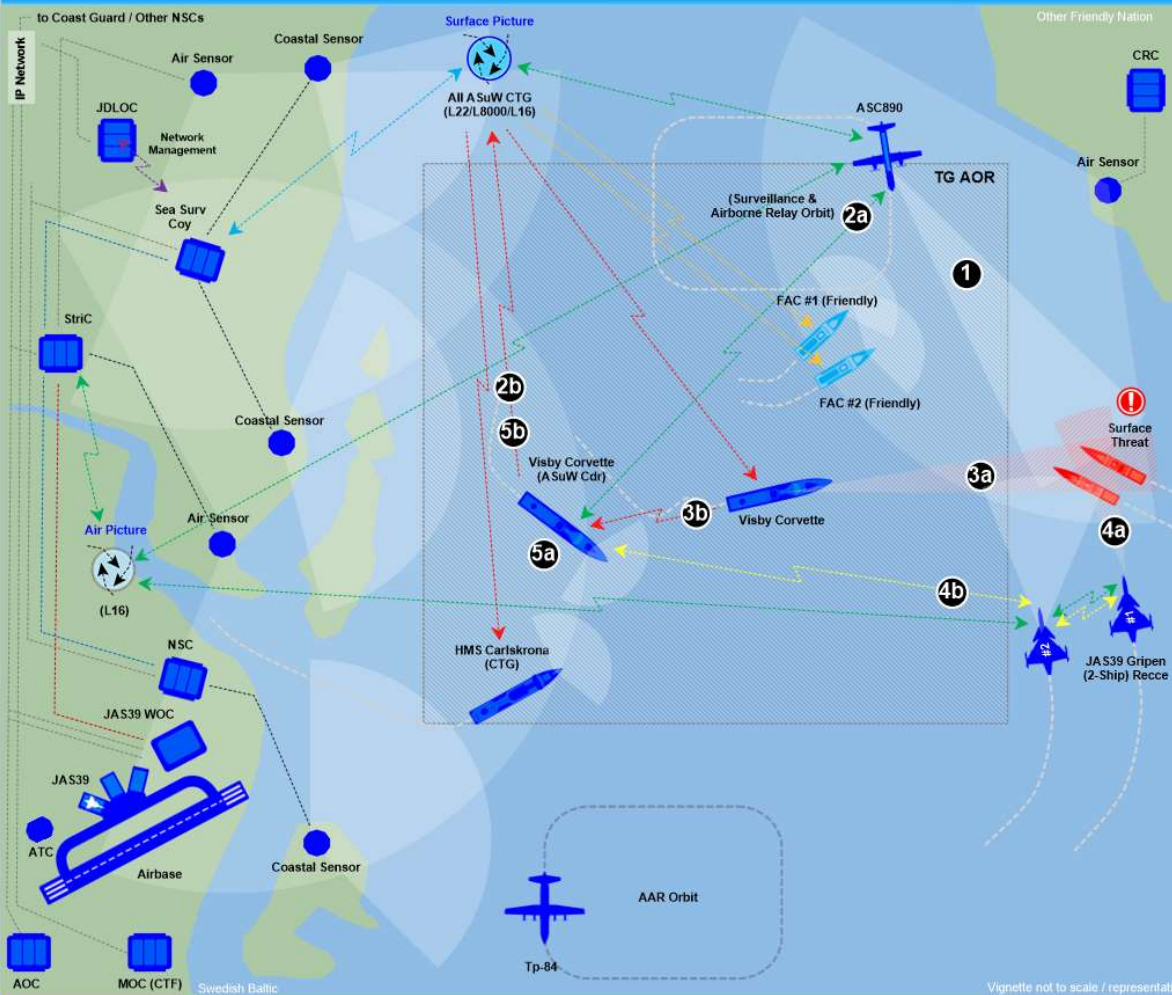




Combined Swedish/friendly nation maritime Task Force Deployed to undertake surface and sub-surface maritime surveillance in the Baltic Sea.

- ASW TG
- ASuW TG
- AD TG

# ASuW Mission Thread 2, Vignette 3 'Surface tracks detected'



**Vignette TDL Connectivity**  
 Link 16  
 Link 22  
 Link 8000

**Vignette Pre-Conditions**  
 A: ASuW TG performing surface surveillance in AOR  
 B: JAS 39 Gripen 2-ship AAR prior to recce mission  
 C: ASC890 on-station conducting surface surveillance  
 D: StriC disseminate air picture

**Vignette Events**  
 1: ASC890 detects unknown surface tracks  
 2a: ASC890 reports surface tracks to ASuW Cdr via L16 and 2b: ASuW Cdr forwards updated surface picture for all units  
 3a: Visby Corvette detects ESM LOB and 3b reports to ASuW Cdr  
 4a: JAS39 Gripen #1 detects ESM LOB and 4b: reports via Voice to ASuW Cdr  
 5a: Visby Corvette (ASuW Cdr) associates unknown tracks with ESM LOBs and 5b: updates surface picture for all units

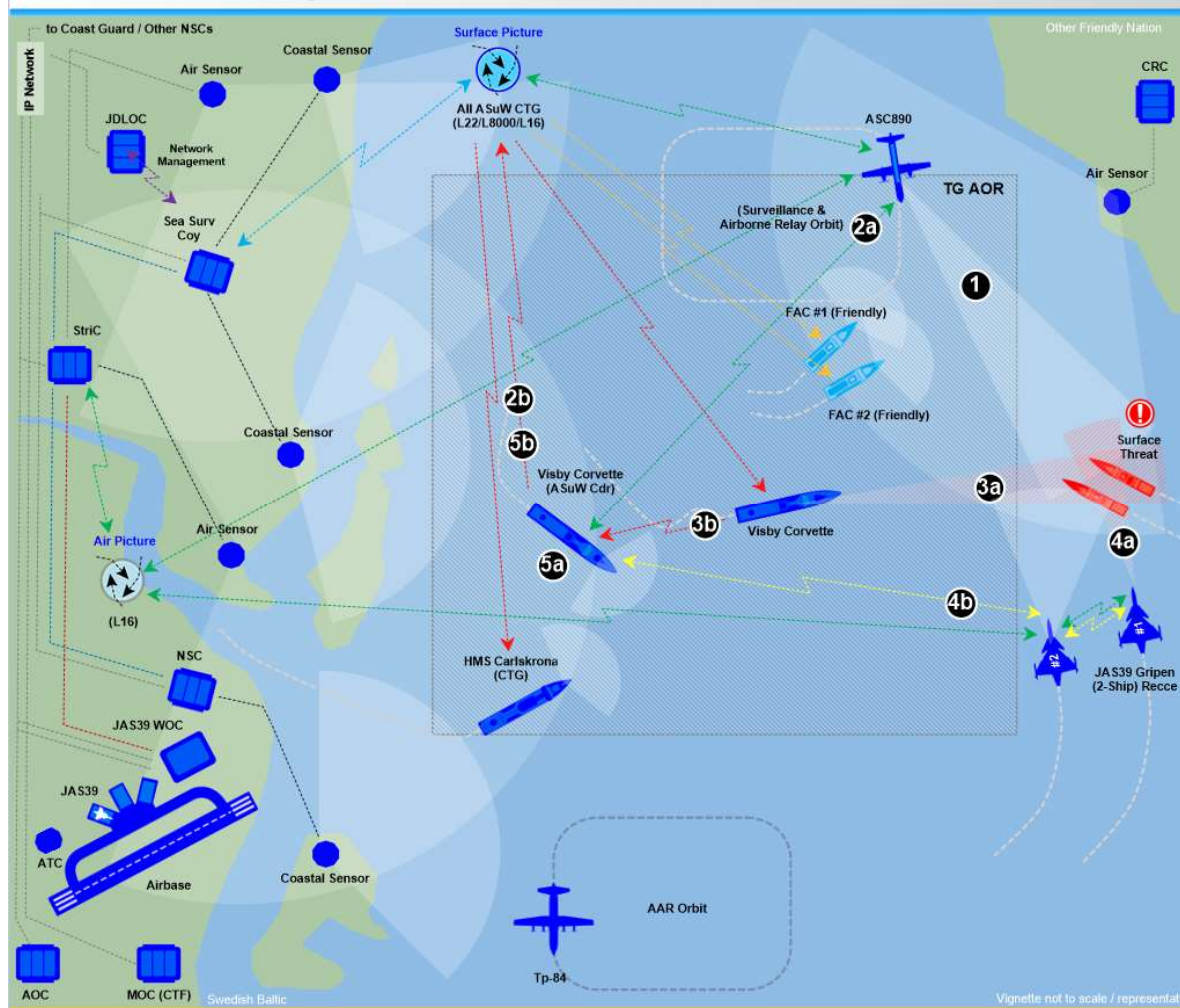
**Vignette Key**

- Link 22 / L8000
- Link 8000
- Link 16
- Link 22
- Sec Vx (V/UHF)
- Insec Vx (V/UHF)
- Sec Vx (HF)
- Sw Leg Nat Txt (ACP127 Format) (HF)
- Agreed Comms Link
- Fibre (IP)
- L16 (JREAP)
- Sec Vx (LL)
- Data (LL)

**Vignette Navigation**  
 Previous Next



# ASuW Mission Thread 2, Vignette 3 'Surface tracks detected'



A: ASuW TG are performing surface surveillance in AOR

B: Gripen 2-ship AAR prior to recce mission.

C: ASC890 conducting surface surveillance

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.

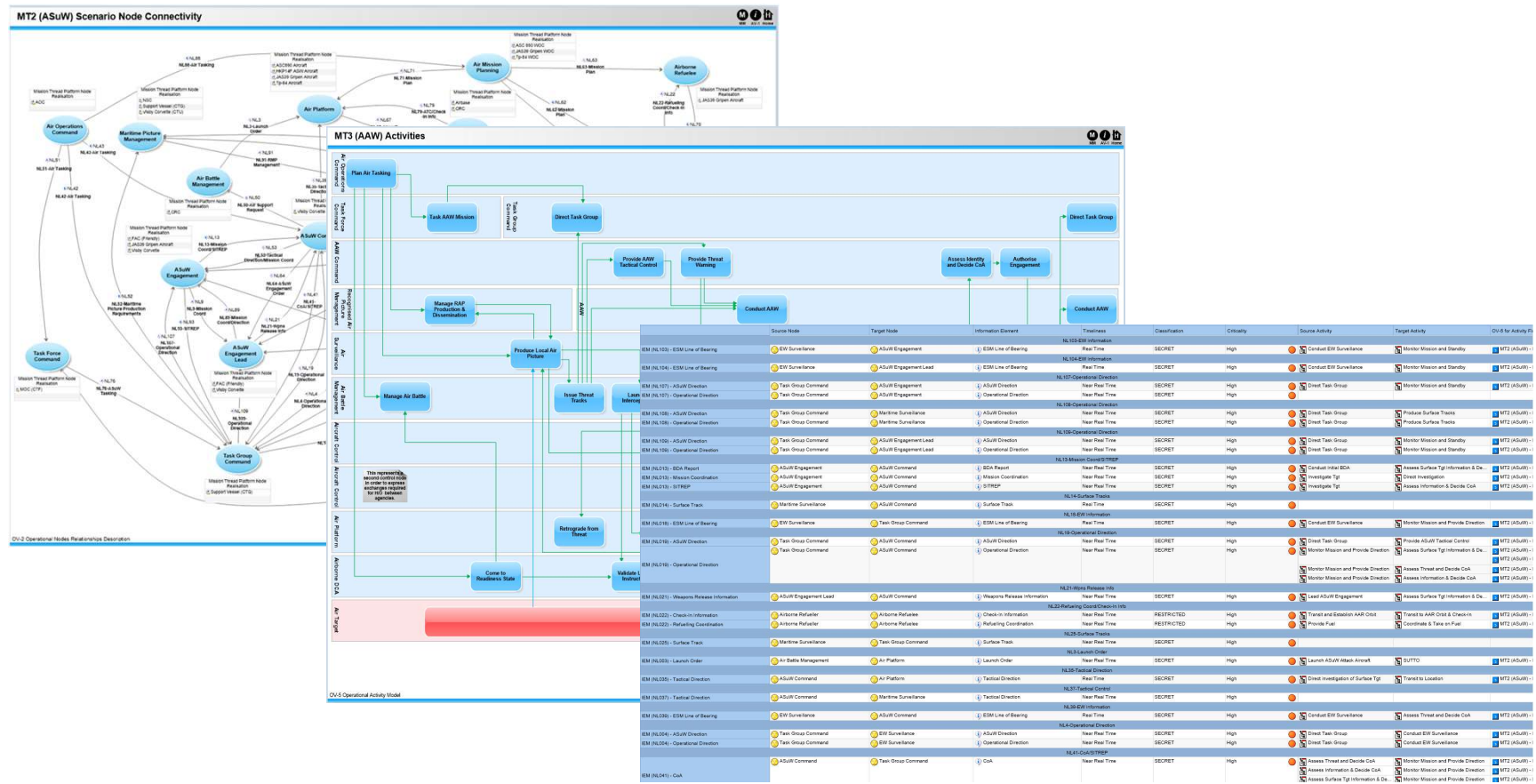
4a: Gripen #1 detects the ESM LOB and

4b: reports via Voice to a ASuW Cmd

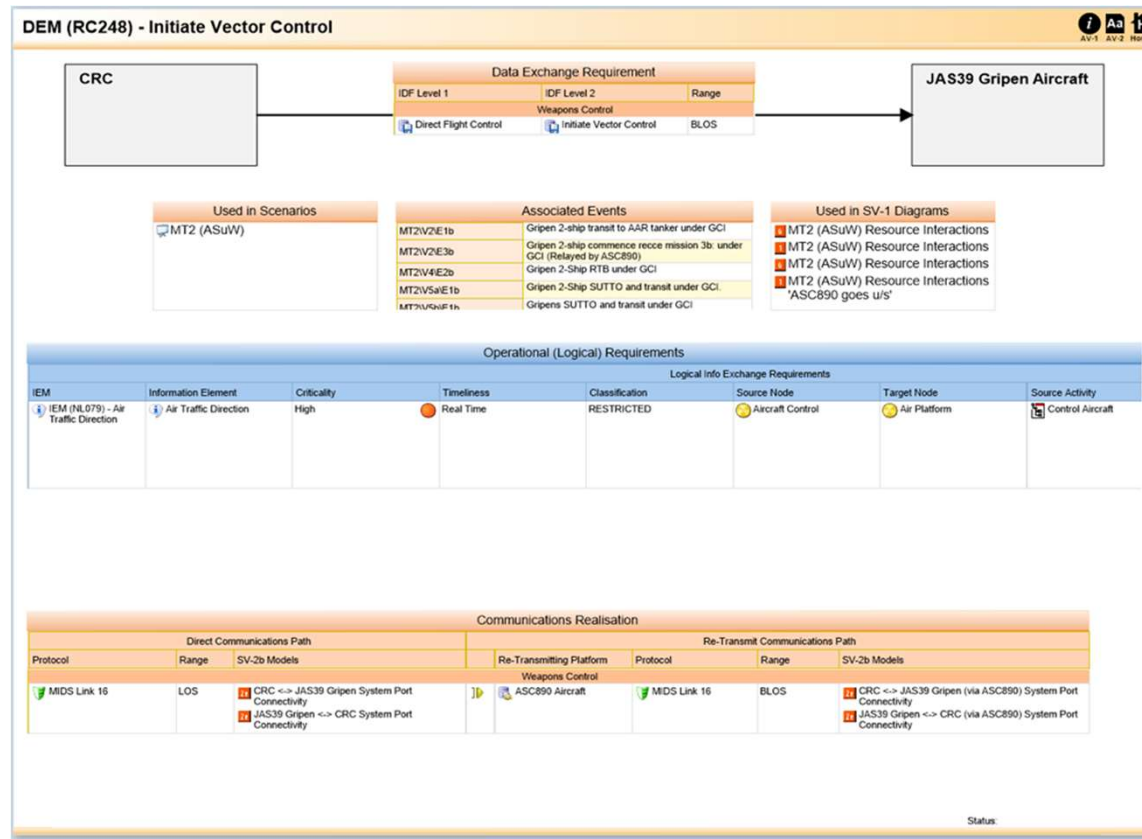
5a: Visby corvette Cmd associates unknown tracks with the ESM LOBs and

5b: updates surface picture for all units.

## Logical Requirements

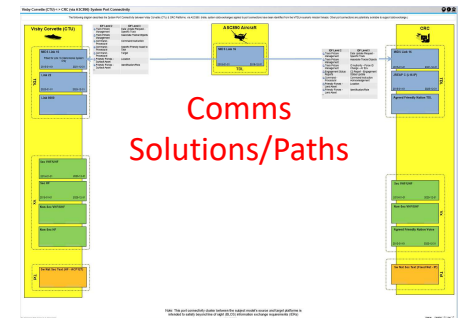


# Top-Down: Developing DERs



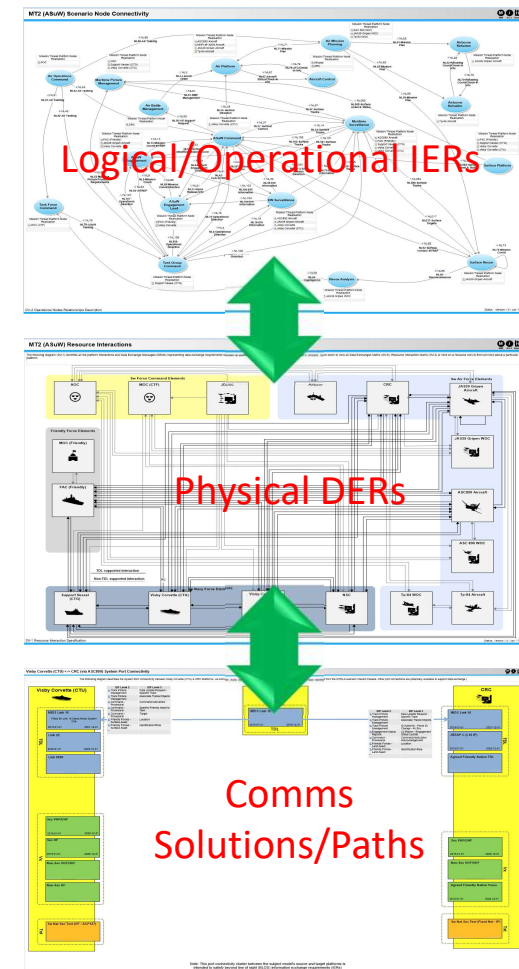
# Bottom-Up: Platform TDL fits

- 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
- Where applicable, re-transmitting platforms were also modelled, showing the 'hops' that are required to fulfil a DER



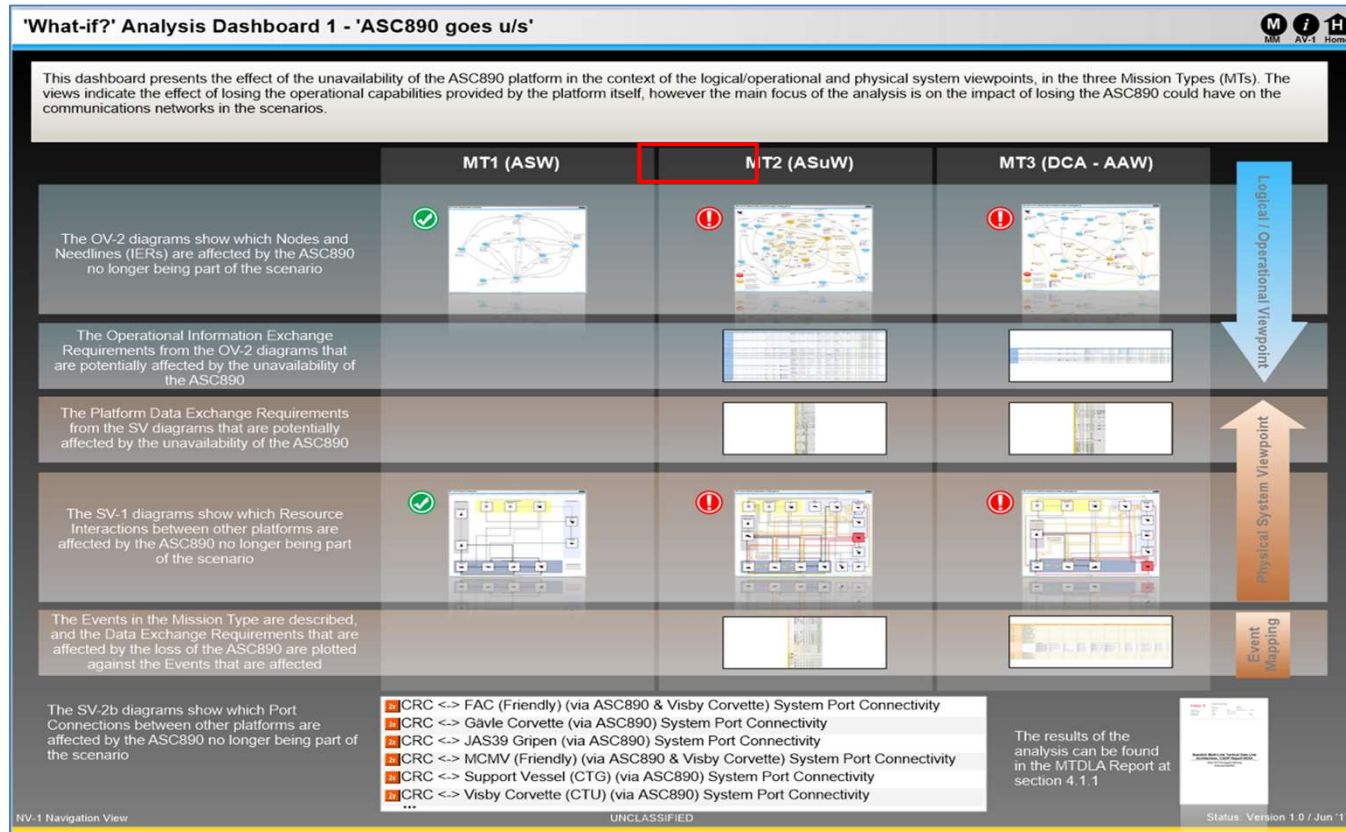
# Analysis

- 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



# 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-If's'.
- 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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