



# CB System Military Worth Assessment Toolkit

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### Project Overview

- Overall goal: extension of the CB Sim Suite to better support military worth assessments
  - Support non-real-time simulations
  - Support platform through theater-level simulations
  - Support phenomenology effects
    - Collective Protection
    - MOPP
    - Decontamination
- Benefit to the Warfighter
  - Cost effective and timely means of analyzing the impact of CB defense materiel
    - Fixed sites
    - Mobile forces
  - Development of better-defined
    - System requirements
    - Tactics, techniques, and procedures





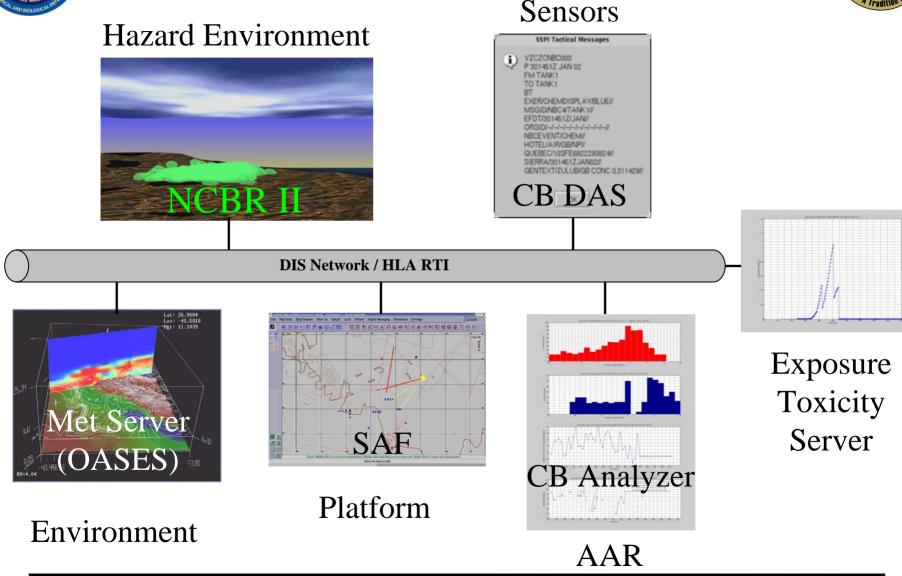
### The CB Simulation Suite

- Three principal distributed simulations
  - The Nuclear, Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Environment Server (NCBR II)
  - CB Dial-A-Sensor (CB DAS)
  - CB Exposure Toxicity Server (ETS)



### CB Simulation Suite Architecture





CB Sim Suite is a set of distributed simulation tools designed to represent all aspects of CB passive defense on the tactical battle field for application to analysis, testing, and training





### NCBR II



### NCBR II



- Simulates multiple CB events simultaneously in real time
  - Now expanding for smoke propagation
- Validated physics-based models for hazard propagation
  - DTRA's SCIPUFF
  - NSWC's VLSTRACK
- Terrain and meteorology effects
  - 4D met—external/OASES or scripted feeds
  - 3D terrain (CTDB, OOS ERC)



Medium Range Missile GB release yellow -> vapor green -> aerosol



### NCBR II



- Communicates environment information with other simulators
  - DIS, HLA compliant
  - XML hazard output (outputs gridded, 3D hazard data)
    - 3D Gaussian puffs (air concentration)
    - 2D conformal grids (concentration, dose, ground deposition)
  - Supports
    - Sensor modeling (point, standoff)
    - 2D/3D visualization
    - Exposure modeling (ETS)





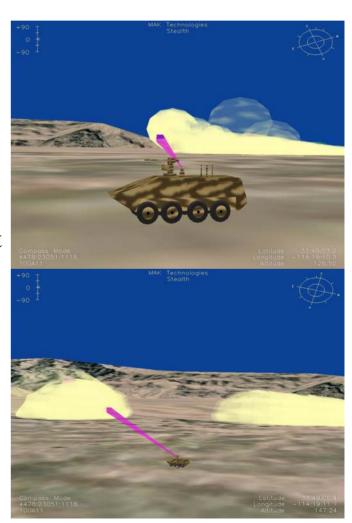
### CB Dial-A-Sensor

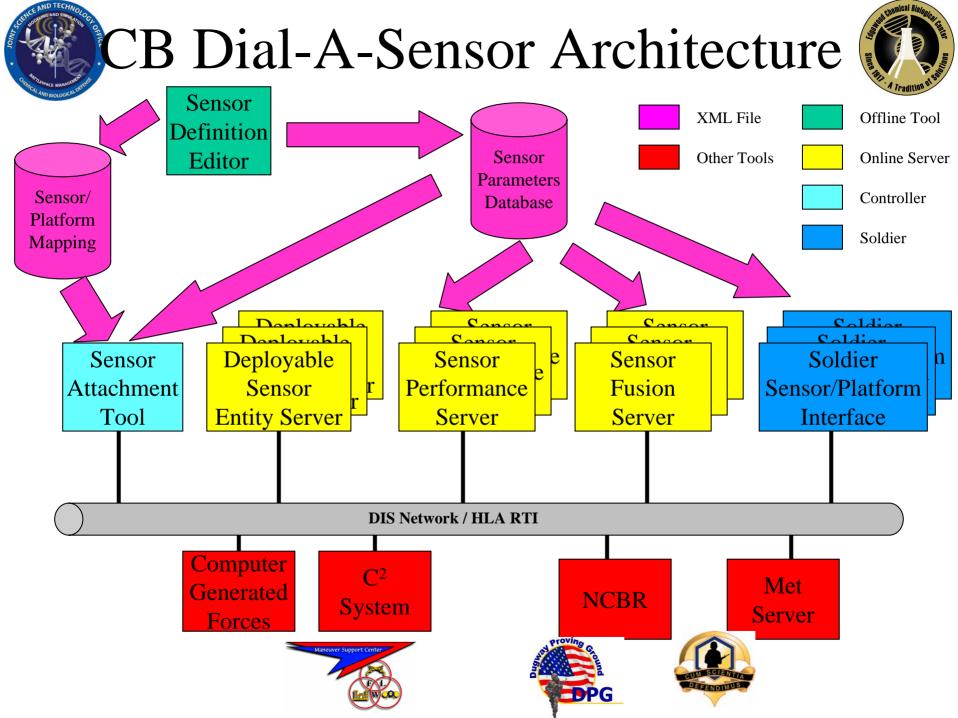




### CB Dial-A-Sensor

- Simulation tool (architecture) for representing any general technology class of CB particle and vapor sensors
  - Point and stand-off
  - Active and passive systems
- Capability to "dial" parameters to set performance characteristics for a known set of detector technology families
- Multiple data output mechanisms
  - Provide data to constructive simulations via DIS/HLA
  - Write data to a local file for analysis
  - Stimulate other system/operator software
    - Sensor user I/F
    - C2 messages







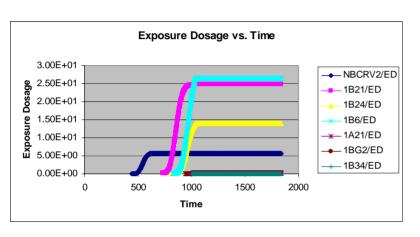


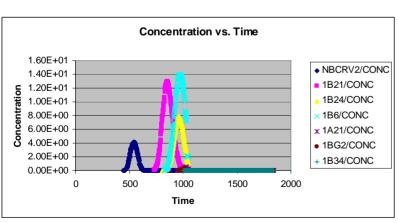
# Exposure Toxicity Server





## **Exposure Toxicity Server**





- Scalable methodology/tool for contamination and exposure tracking to support constructive simulation entity level simulation
- Selectable fidelity/methodology for human effects/lethality modeling
- Track effects status of entities in simulation





### Exposure Toxicity Server

- Design Approach
  - Uses community accepted toxicity/lethality methodologies
    - Grotte/Yang for Chem
  - Allows user to select specific implementation (equation)
- Leverages/reuses CB Dial-A-Sensor infrastructure for exposure calculation, entity tracking and subscription
- Uses XML for interface to "accredited" underlying data (e.g., agent tox data)





### Who Uses the CB Sim Suite?

- ECBC Research & Technology Directorate
- JPEO CBD JPM Contamination Avoidance
  - JSLSCAD
  - Artemis
- PM Recon (Fox NBCRV trainers)
  - Ft. Hood
  - Ft. Polk
- Aviation Technical Test Center (ATTC)
- Army Research Laboratory (ARL)





### Who Uses the CB Sim Suite?

- US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
- Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC)
   Developmental Test Center (DTC)
  - Dugway Proving Ground (DPG)
  - Virtual Proving Ground
  - Future Combat System (FCS) Combined Test Organization (CTO)
- Army Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN)
- OneSAF Objective System





# Video showing the Sim Suite in action





# Updating the CB Sim Suite





## Updating the CB Sim Suite

- Develop and integrate time management into CB Sim Suite elements using HLA time management services
- Extend the existing ETS to include biological elements
- Develop and integrate additional representations and phenomenology
  - MOPP impacts
  - Collective protection
  - Support decontamination
- Develop an interface to widely-used constructive simulations





# Development and Integration of Time Management into the CB Sim Suite

- Time management capabilities of HLA runtime infrastructure employed
- Updating components
  - ETS
  - CB DAS
  - NCBR
- Provides the ability to
  - Support slower- and faster-than real-time analyses
  - Support theater-level and aggregate-level simulations
  - Continue to support platform-level simulations
- The event manager class of each component is updated by utilizing time advance grants from the HLA runtime infrastructure
  - Overhaul of entire code





## Time Management Defined





# Time Management Definitions

#### Coordination

- Coordinated
  - Time advance is controlled via an external mechanism
- Independent
  - Time advance is controlled by federates

#### Advance

- Constrained
  - Time advance rate is uniform (across all federates)
- Unconstrained
  - Time advance rate is **not** uniform (within a federate and/or across federates)



# Time Advance and Process Coordination Types



	Constrained	Unconstrained
Independent	•Real-Time and scaled Real-Time •DIS and non-Time Managed HLA	•N/A Meaningless in the Context of distributed simulations
Coordinated	•Not used in practice •Requires an external mechanism to control time	•HLA Time Managed •Federation driven time with non-uniform time advance



# Time Advance and Process Coordination Types



		Constrained	Unconstrained.
Independ	ent	•Real-Time and scaled Real-Time •DIS and non-Time Managed HLA	All simulations in the exercise advance independently at the same rate using the same time scale (e.g., 1 sec = 1 sec) (constrained)
Coordina	Each simulation in the exercise advances at its own (unconstrained) time scale as coordinated by an exercise time/event		•HLA Time Managed •Federation driven time with non-uniform time advance



NCBR, DAS, & ETS Baseline	Constrained	Unconstrained
Independent	<ul> <li>Real-Time and scaled Real-Time</li> <li>DIS and non-Time Managed HLA</li> </ul>	•N/A Meaningless in the Context of distributed simulations
Coordinated	<ul> <li>Not used in practice</li> <li>Requires an external mechanism to control time</li> </ul>	•Federation driven time with non-uniform time advance

NCBR, DAS, & ETS End State





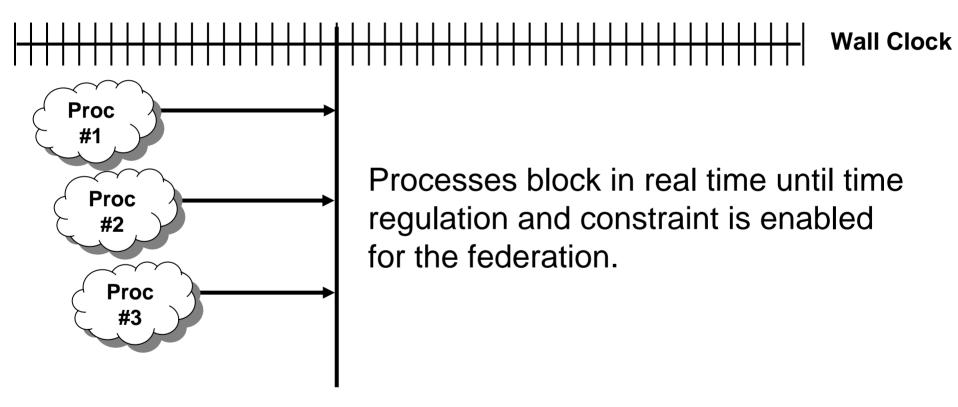
## How Time Management Works



### **Process Initialization**



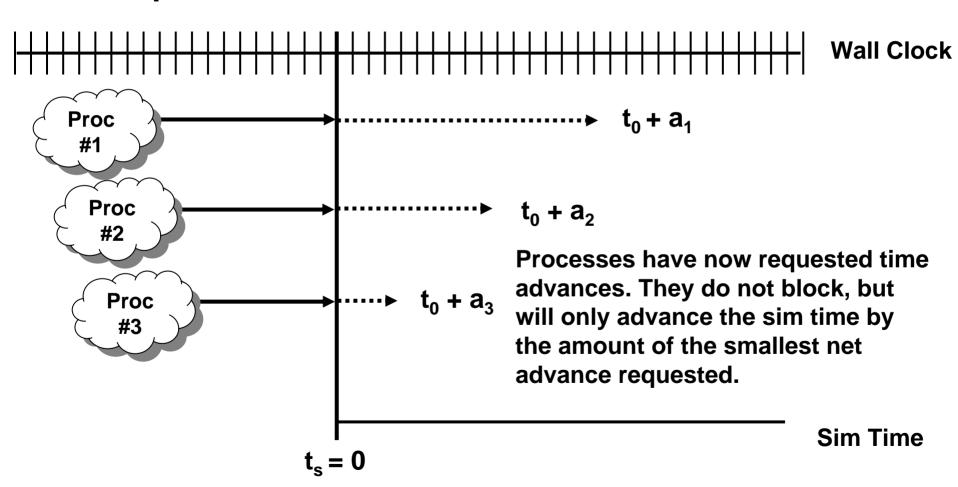
- Initialize Process
- Request Time Regulation/Constraint







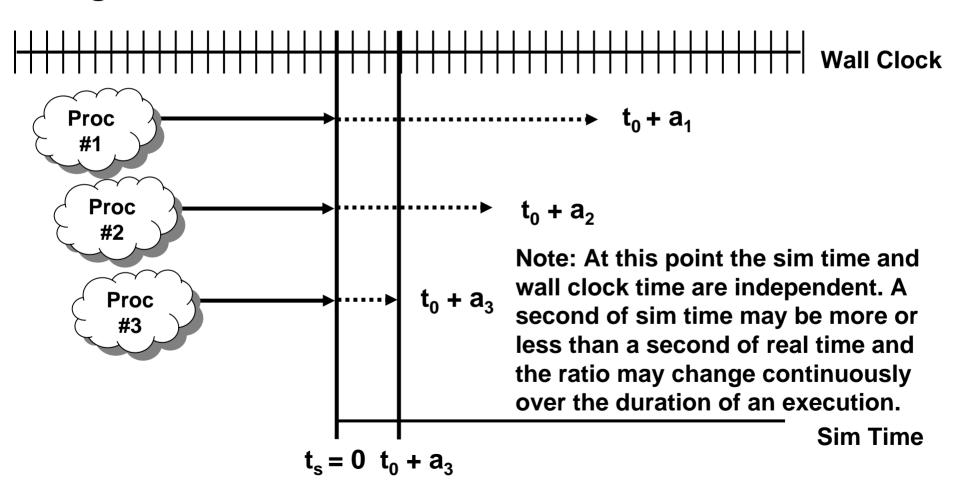
- Time Regulation/Constraint started
- Request Initial Time advance







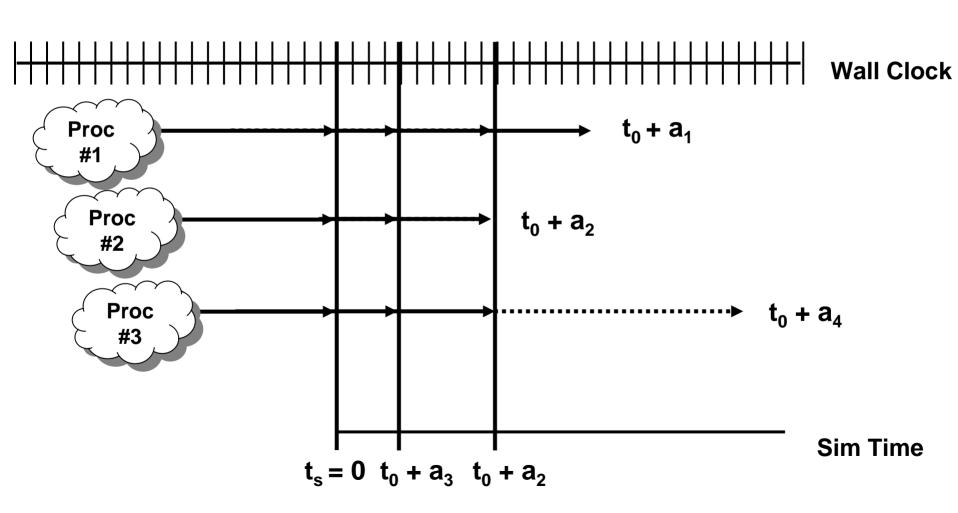
•All the processes now complete any processing to get to time t0+a3







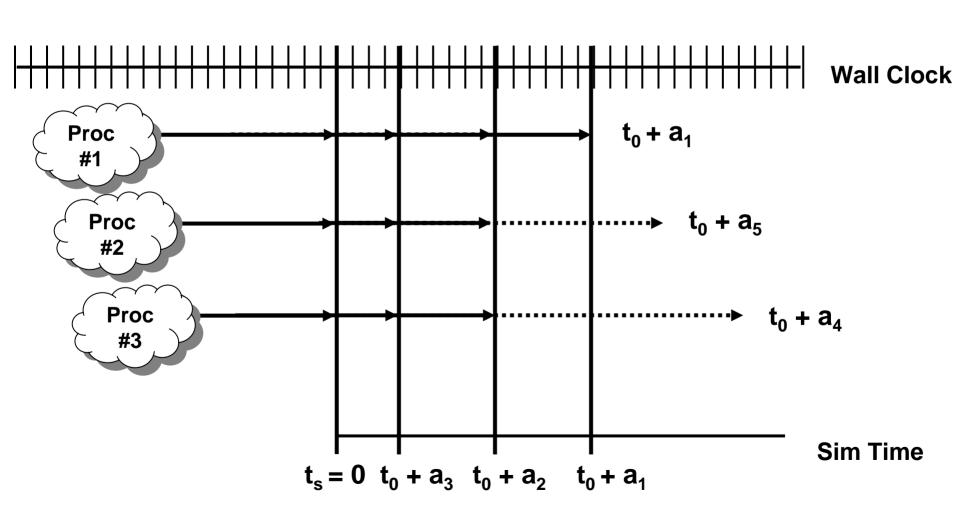
Proc #3 then issues another Time Advance Request







#### Next Iteration







## Updating the CB Sim Suite

- Develop and integrate time management into CB Sim Suite elements using HLA time management services
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# Extend the existing ETS to Include Biological Elements

- Use a community-accepted toxicity model
  - LD<sub>50</sub> and probit slope considered
    - Recommendation from senior community
  - Knowledge Acquisition Matrix Instrument (KAMI) technique also considered
    - Analyzes the effects of bioagent-induced diseases
- Bio effects occur over extended periods of time
  - Delay between exposure and onset of symptoms/impacts
  - Most simulations do not last long enough for onset of effects
  - Need the capability to work exposure portion then effects portion
    - Predosing
    - "Jump time" during simulation/non-real-time simulation
      - Non-trivial problem
      - Research area





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# Develop and integrate additional representations and phenomenology

- MOPP Impacts
  - MOPP all functionality in ETS
    - "MOPPall" command
  - MOPP simulation effects need to be simulated in SAFs
    - Models need to be restructured to include
      - the loss of dexterity and mobility
      - greater effects of heat stress
      - increased protection to CB at an aggregate-level (scalable)
    - Dependent on SAF and interoperability means developed
- Collective Protection (preliminary work per this effort)
  - Movement of entities in and out of collective protection sites and contamination areas tracked
    - Dependent on SAF and interoperability means developed





# Develop and integrate additional representations and phenomenology

- Support Decontamination (preliminary work per this effort)
  - A contamination module (extension of ETS) that determines the contamination of an entity (vs. dose) based on
    - the entity
    - contamination type
      - Vapor
      - Aerosol
      - Deposition
      - Interaction with the hazard
  - Contamination status reported as a function of
    - Decon technique
    - Duration of decon event
    - Level of contamination
  - Dependent on SAF and interoperability means developed





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# Develop an Interface to Widely-Used Constructive Simulations

- Work continues on identifying a potential tool
- Viable candidate
  - OneSAF
    - Objective System (OOS)/WARSIM
    - Testbed (OTB)
- Modifications required on both sides of the interface
  - Inputs from the SAF drive the Sim Suite
    - Flags need to be added for MOPP, etc.
  - Outputs from the Sim Suite need to affect the behaviors of the SAF
    - Effects of CB insults need to be modeled in the SAF behaviors





### Summary

- CB Sim Suite provides significant capability used across multiple domains
  - R&D
  - T&E
  - Training
- Ongoing effort rounds out phenomenology and increases applicability
- Follow-on program to mature CB Sim Suite for transition





## Questions/Comments