

Next Generation Modeling of Operational Effects



Maj William Greer AFRL HEPC



Next Generation Models CB Effects on Military Operations

Objective: Extend and improve the CBRN warfare effects on military operations methodologies and transition demonstrated technologies to the Joint Operational Effects Federation (JOEF) program

Areas of effort:

- Represent new operational and threat domains
 - Mobile Forces Operations (such as Army and USMC units)
 - Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Materials (TICs/TIMs), nuclear effects and radiological operations effects
- Improve decision support capabilities
- Improve and automate modeling of critical CONOPS / Course of Action Analysis and performance factors
- Improve analytical utility by enhancing post-processing capabilities



New Operational Domains – Mobile Forces

- Short-term development efforts to support JOEF Increment I Initial Operating Capability (IOC)
 - Convoy modeling for chemical threats
 - Conversion and integration of existing task network datasets from Army combat simulations
 - Other support TBD
 - Relevance, capability and maturity of current mobile forces applications will be assessed before any development begins
- Longer-term development efforts to support later increments of JOEF
 - Emergent behavior modeling
 - Exploring theater level modeling



Mobile Forces and CBRN M&S Status

- Fairly Robust Capability
 - Macro-level physics-based models
 - Semi-empirical models
 - Deterministic and stochastic processes
- Some Capability
 - Human physiology
 - Situation awareness
 - Toxicology
- Minimal or No Capability
 - Soft factors
 - Human cognition and decision processes
 - Integrated stressor and casualty mechanism effects
 - CBRN within broader operational context



Mobile Forces – Convoy Encounters Chemical IED

- Analytic Objective: quantify value of varying knowledge about the CW hazard to mobile forces
- Knowledge variants:
 - Precise definition of contamination with dynamic updates
 - No knowledge
 - ATP-45 hazard warnings areas
- Operational Options
 - Ignore hazard
 - Perform recon and adjust appropriatel

Convoy Analysis – Knowledge Based Courses of Action





New Operational Domains – Analysis is Evolving

- Next generation models must consider expanding mission roles:
 - Urban operations and complex environments
 - Close "contact" as well as close combat
 - Asymmetric threats
- Next generation tools must must provide integrated representation of multiple challenging factors:
 - "Fog of War" uncertainty and error
 - Stressors and enhancers
 - Environmental effects
- Operational analysis requires a paradigm shift to address these challenges
 - New fundamental ways of modeling may assist in solving these problems



New Operational Domains – Emergent Behavior

Emergence happens when many simple things combine to form unexpectedly complex results.



From Xerox Palo Alto Research Center Dynamics of Computation Area



New Operational Domains – "Emergent Analysis" Approach

- The "emergent" paradigm will supplement rather than replace current methodologies
- Approach is not model specific
 - The STAFFS simulation model chosen for proof of concept



Emergent Analysis Functional Approach

- 1. Generate multi-disciplinary use cases/scenarios reflecting analytic objectives
- 2. Define critical scenario elements in terms of interactions between subsets of:
 - Operational
 environment objects
 - Simulation entities
 - . Implement in Simulation of Choice
- 4. Run many replications
- 5. Distill results



New Threat Domains – TICs/TIMs, Radiological & Nuclear

- TICs/TIMs modeling and dispersion will be handled by existing interfaces to T&D models
 - New Ops Effects modeling will required due to large changes in volume of challenge, duration of release, and human response
- Suitable blast, thermal, electromagnetic pulse, particulate dispersion and radiological effects model will be selected in short term
 - Eventually these effects will be provided by the Joint Effects Model (JEM)
- Electromagnetic pulse and radiological effects may be difficult to model and quantify in terms of an operational effect



Improving Decision Support – Decision Tool Development

Objective: Provide easy-to-use tools that the warfighter will use real-time when situation specific CBRN questions arise

- Usability will be similar to the Chemical Hazard Estimation Method Risk Assessment Tool (CHEMRAT) and NPC Calculator tools
- Short execution, training and setup times critical to success
- Output must be situation specific and reliable



NBC Calculator

CHEMRAT



Improving CONOPS Modeling and Course of Action Analysis

- Most planning activities take place given a fixed and well defined set of behaviors and a 'limited' number of solutions
 - Task network modeling works well to address concerns for these problems
- Other planning support can have numerous to infinite ways to solve a problem
 - In the CB modeling, many of these activities are related to CB CONOPS and courses of actions
 - Traditionally to support specific and ground-up CB CONOPS development, new code would need to be written
- This effort will minimize development required to do tailored, analysis of CB CONOPS development and Course of Action Analysis





Enhancing Post-processing Capabilities

- Large simulations produce massive amounts of data
- In its raw form this data is generally difficult to navigate and understand
- Post-processing capabilities will assist in searching data for relevant Measures of Effectiveness
- This data will displayed in formats relative to the uses of the simulation models

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Conclusion

Next Generation Models will advance the state of CBRN modeling and simulation technology and will produce products that will support the JOEF acquisition program









Next Generation Model of CB Effects on Military Operations

<u>Objective</u>: Extend and improve the CBRN warfare effects on military operations methodologies and transition demonstrated technologies to the JOEF program

Description of Effort: Four thrusts are planned. 1. Represent new operational and threat domains, including mobile force operations (such as Army and USMC units), conventional and radiological attacks, and additional aircraft types. 2. Update the supporting database and improve modeling of: critical CONOPS/Course of Action Analyses and MOPP encumbrance. 3. Create a human-inthe-loop (HitL) training capability. 4. Improve the analytical utility by enhanced post-processing capabilities.

Benefit to Warfighter: The improved analysis/decision support capability will increase the relevancy and applicability to operational users and will support improved decision-making through the application of proven methodologies. The enhancements for training will allow warfighters to explore and prepare for the unique challenges of operating in a CBRN environment.

<u>Challenges:</u> Finding the right balance between complexity and usability as well as between fidelity and run-time. Obtaining applicable datasets for development and testing.

Maturity of Technology: TRL 3 & 4

Capability Area: M&S/Battle Management (2.2.3)



Goals/Milestones by FY

- FY05 Design new operational & threat domain methods
- FY06 Start implementation of new methodologies Develop methods for HitL and automated analysis Construct and archive demonstration scenarios
- FY07 Implement new operational models Implement HitL and automated analysis Integrate data from operational sources Develop automated analysis interface
- FY08 Develop training interface Final testing and documentation Refinement, demonstration and beta testing

<u>Funding (\$K)</u> :	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>	<u>FY07</u>	<u>FY08</u>
6.2	300	1,500	2,000	2,000

<u>PI Contact Information</u>: PI contact info: Maj William Greer, (937) 255-2436, William.Greer@wpafb.af.mil