

A Game Loop Architecture for the Modeling and Simulation of Mission Threads

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Outline

- Objective –
 - To assert the viability of the game loop architecture as a means of modeling mission threads
 - Elements of proof
 - Added value
 - Achievable
 - Avenue of relevance
 - Mechanism of exploitation/assimilation/socialization
 - Preferably a key role within a current strategy, initiative or movement
- Presentation
 - Alignment with the Systems 2020 Initiative
 - Mission Threads - Mission Thread Models
 - Brief (localized) description
 - Their role in the mission systems engineering process (the analyst's perspective)
 - The Game Loop Architecture
 - Mission centric vs. system centric approach
 - Components
 - Game loops
 - Demonstration
 - “Swarm Raid” mission thread from CGX program
 - Detailing the game loop
 - DEMO
 - Transition from wireframe to system design
 - Summary and Recommendations

Applicability to the SE Division



Executive Summary



Findings

- Significant opportunities exist to develop and deploy technologies to strengthen the Department's ability to conduct rapid capability fielding
 - However, non-technical challenges (e.g. cultural, budgetary, contracting, etc) must be simultaneously addressed
- Greatest leverage in the "front end" of the life cycle
 - Concept Engineering: Rapidly elucidating the need, exploring solutions, developing CONOPs, and deriving requirements for materiel solutions
 - Virtual environments and rapid physical prototyping are linchpin technologies
- Opportunities exist to increase design, test, and production efficiencies
- – Examples include physics-based M&S to reduce testing and model-based engineering and manufacturing approaches

Recommendations

- A concept engineering center should be implemented immediately that leverages the substantial existing capabilities across the Department
- A strategic R&D roadmap should be developed and implemented to mature and transition emerging tools and promising innovative ideas
- A set of potential pilots is recommended to demonstrate the application of today's toolset to relevant rapid capability challenges

**Rapid Capability Toolbox Study Final Report , March 2010
(Cited as Key Study in Systems 2010)**

Mission Threads (Quick Look)

- Analytical Context
 - The basis and the principle catalyst of analysis
- Scenario Based Context Provides:
 - A roadmap for mutually insightful discussions between operators and designers
 - The basis for assessing the mission system causation chain performances attributes → capabilities → effects → objectives
- Mission Threads (as a type of scenario based context)
 - Qualitative, sequential representation of a mission scenario
 - A rapid means of framing the mission from end to end
 - Typically have prescribed branching decisions to ensure a productive trajectory
 - Ideal infusion point for “what ifs”
 - Well suited to requirements definition and design guidance
 - Useful as precursors of test and analysis plans
 - Current efforts to enhance quantitative attributes
 - **Agility and rapidity of development do not transfer to M&S**

Analytic Life Cycle

Analytical Phases



Concept
Exploration &
Engineering

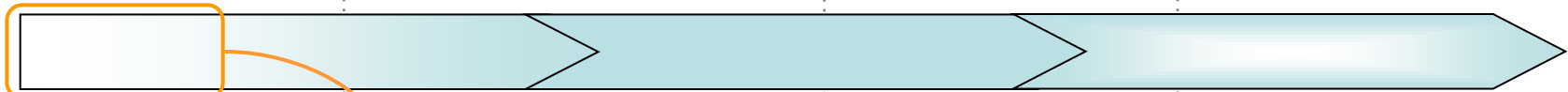
Design
Guidance

Design
Verification

Reactive
Adaptation

Proactive
Adaptation

Analytical Context



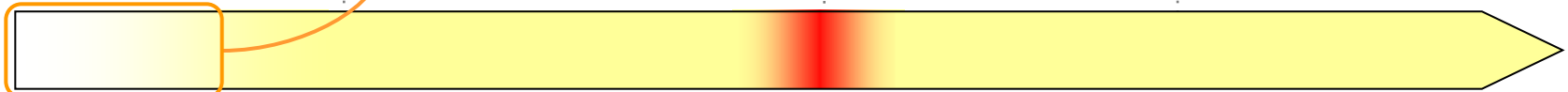
Vague

Determinant

Dynamic

“Greatest leverage in the
‘front’ end of the life cycle”

Supporting M&S



Perfunctory

Rigorous

Frantic

Ad Hoc

Premise 1. There is nothing to model

Premise 2. Pre design models are “throwaways”

Mission Threads in the Analytic Life Cycle

Analytical Phases



Concept
Exploration &
Engineering

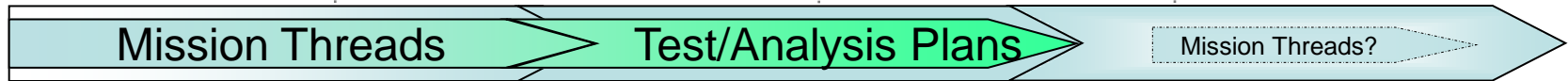
Design
Guidance

Design
Verification

Reactive
Adaptation

Proactive
Adaptation

Analytical Context



Codified

Determinant

Dynamic

Supporting M&S



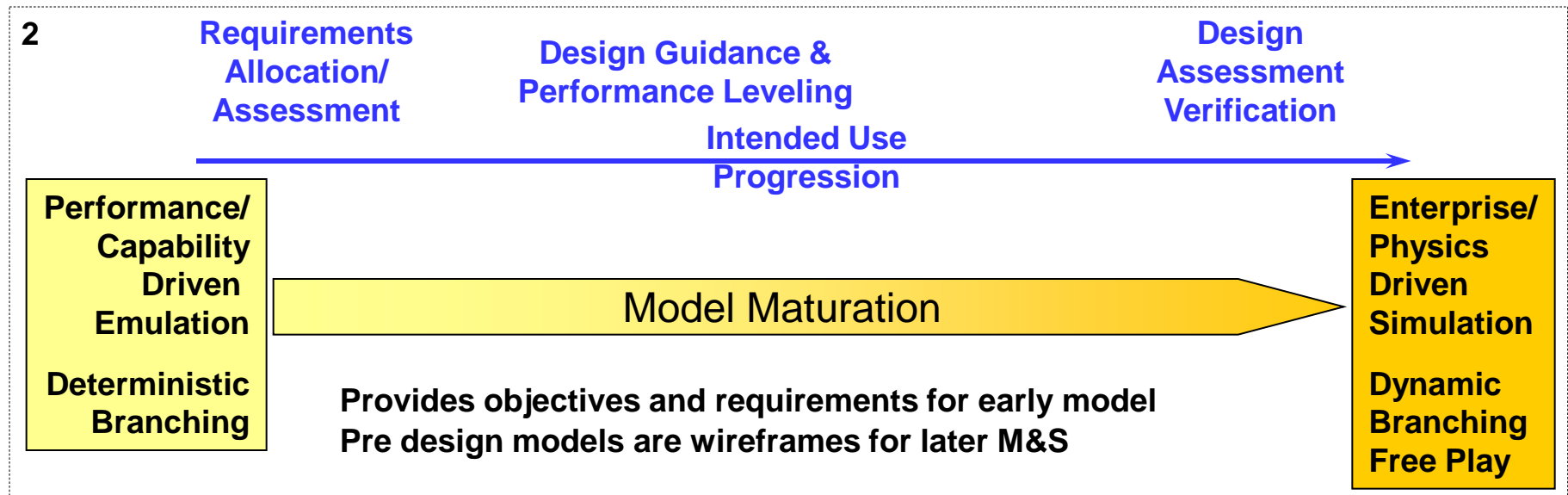
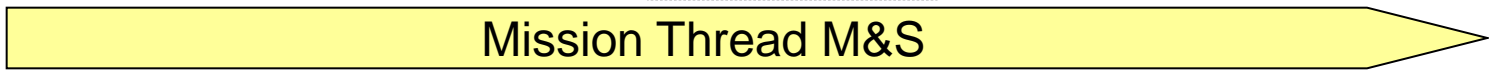
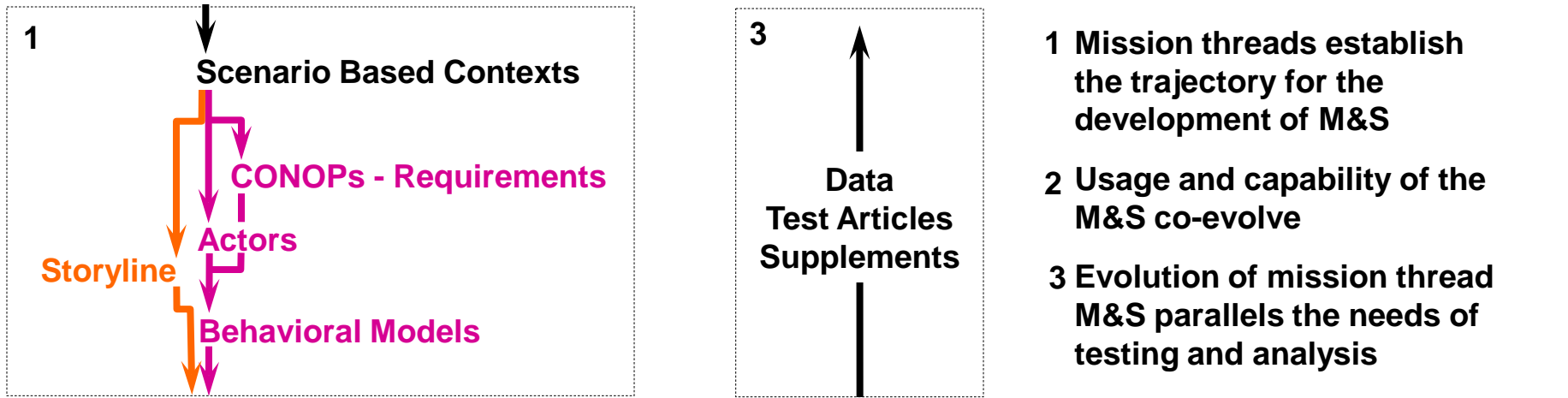
**Insightful
Evolvable**

Rigorous

Frantic

Ad Hoc

Dynamics of Mission Thread Modeling

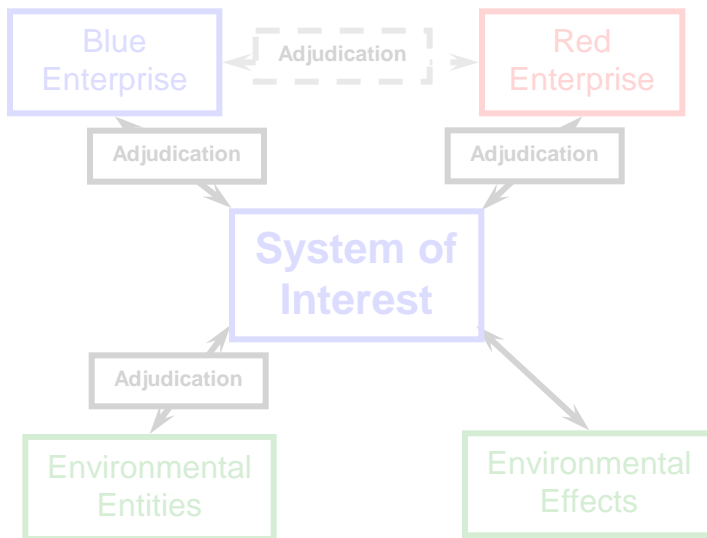


Mission Thread Modeling

- Payoffs
 - Requirements bridge between analytical needs and M&S capabilities
 - Scoping mechanism for self contained, piecewise analysis of a complex mission space
 - Continuity of analysis, design and test cases
 - Provides a basis for confidence based on an understanding what the M&S is doing
- Making it Work
 - Experience suggests incremental development starting with a wire frame of essential features using place holders if needed
 - Simulation must be modular, agile, expandable and readily evolvable
 - Host structure must support large scale composability of an eclectic assortment of component models
 - Must be functional at the front end of a project

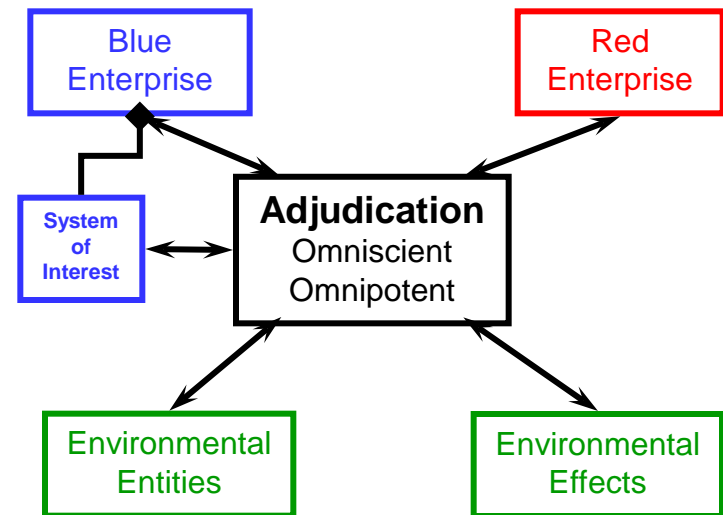
Two Approaches to Mission System Modeling

System Centric
Model the system and
wrap the war around it



Logical appeal in that it leverages the representation of the system of interest
Ideally suited to design assessment
Simulation lags design – limiting usefulness for design guidance
Invites bias in free play scenarios
Decentralized (inconsistent?) adjudication

Mission Centric
Model the war and
put the system in it



Simulation can run prior to system design (using place holder if required)
Consistent with the charter of the suggested "Concept Engineering Center"
Mitigates ripple effect induced by changes to the representation of the system of interest
Localizes branching decisions to adjudication

Context for Game Loops

Game Loop Architecture

- Players
 - Mutually incompatible objectives
 - Capabilities that can influence the end point of the “game”
 - Represented by quasi autonomous objects
- Rule Set and Adjudication Mechanism
 - Rule Set can be combination of convention and “physics” based
 - Centralized adjudication component
 - Fields adjudication requests from players
 - Promulgates results to effected players
- Venue
 - Common Operational Environment
 - Optional “game board”
- Game Driver
 - Consistent with quasi autonomous objects
 - Centralized – Event Queue enforces temporal causality)
(event drive with time driven and agent based tendencies)
 - Decentralized – Individual Game Loop

Legend
Problem Domain
Core Architecture

Basic Game Loop Model

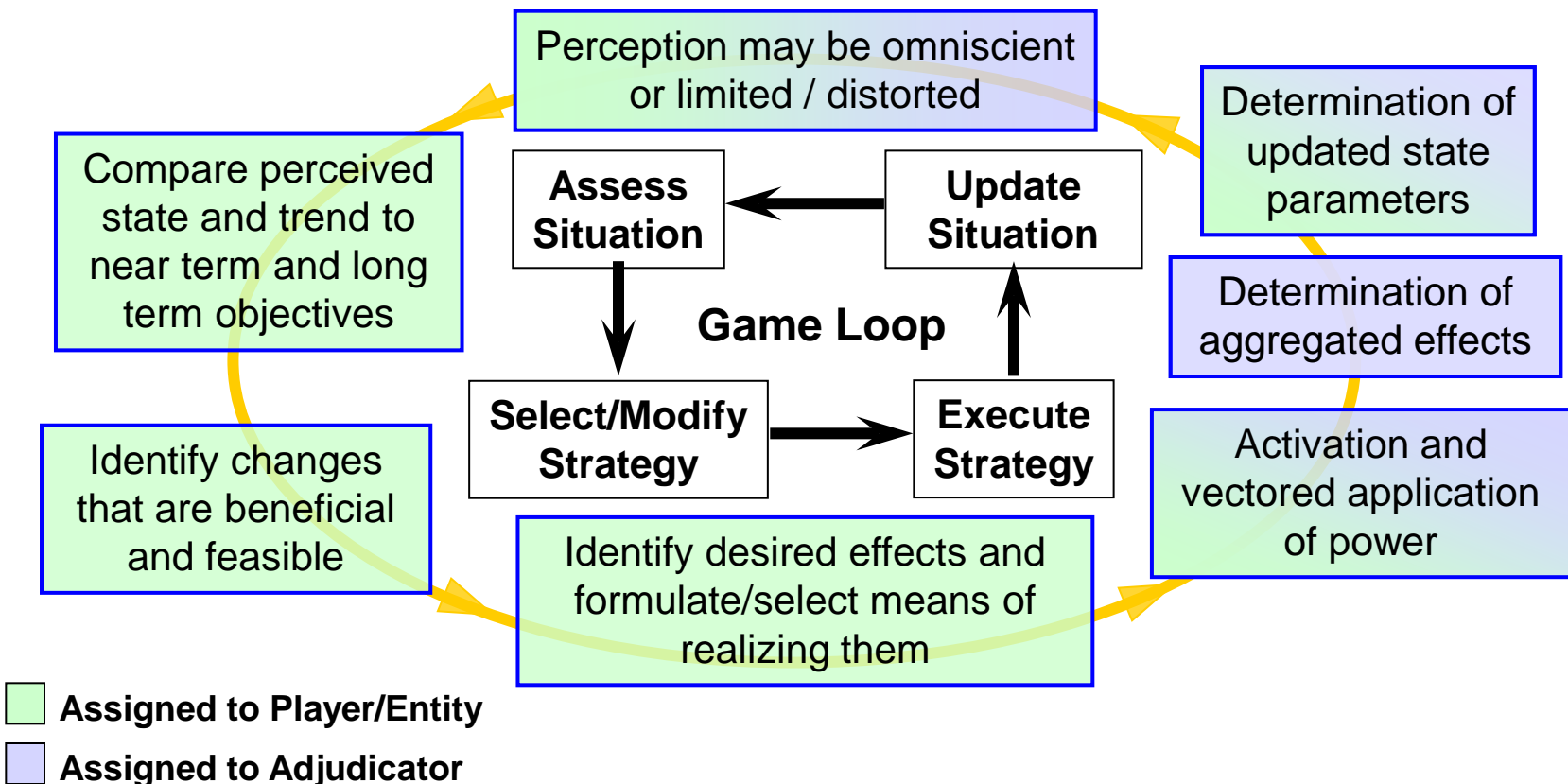
The basic game loop model can be applied any game

Sport, Card, Board, Wargame, Combat ...

One loop per player (players of similar type can share the loop implementation)

Situations are based on a shared Common Operation Environment (COE)

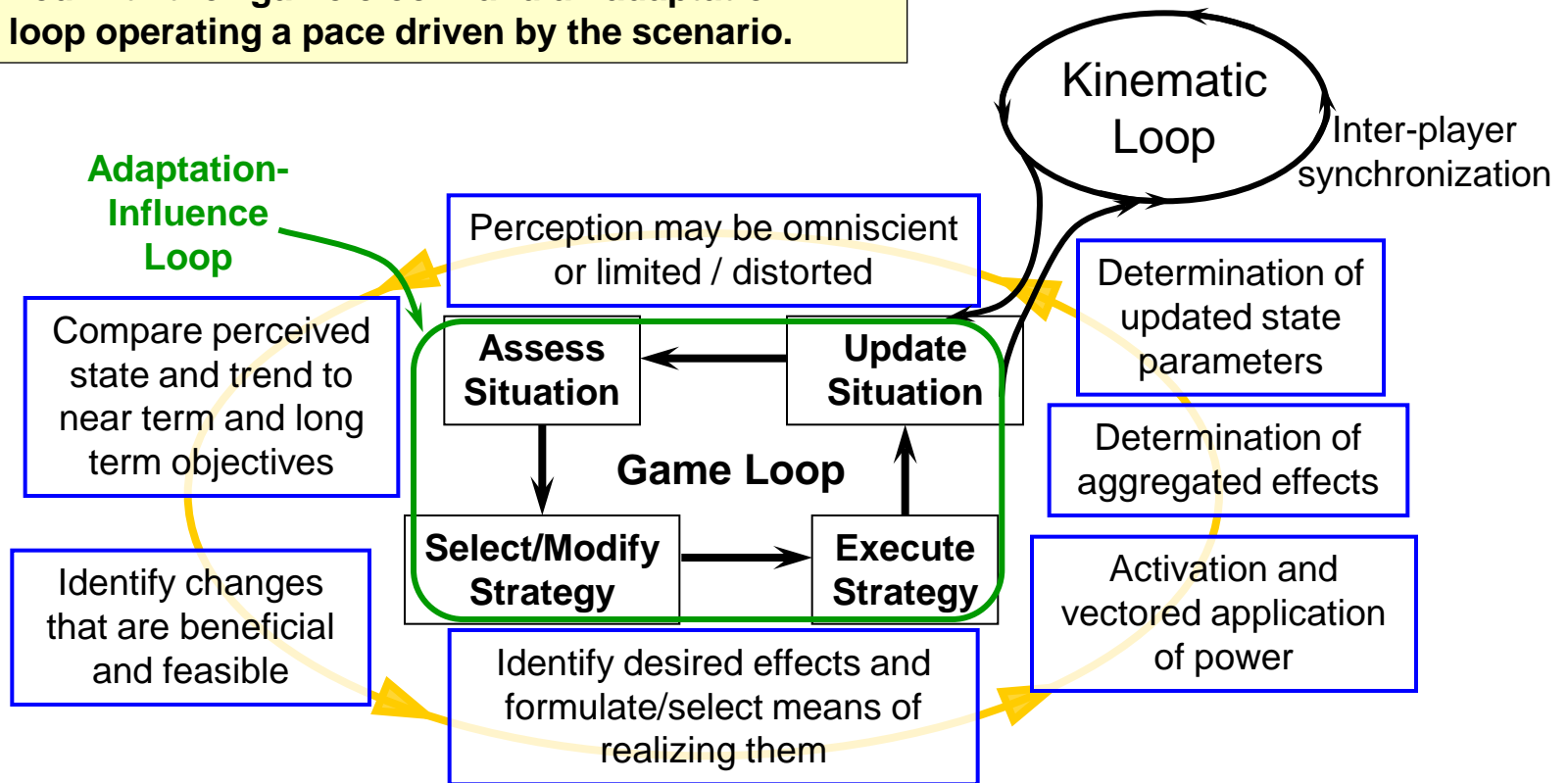
Can be implemented as an OODA loop



The Modified Game Loop

In simulations of mission systems the speed of the reaction, adaptation process has tactical significance.

The game loop can be implemented as a kinematic loop synchronized with the “game clock” and an adaptation influence loop operating a pace driven by the scenario.



Demonstration

Swarm Raid Mission Thread from CGX

This scenario pits CGX against 15 small, agile, missile capable surface craft in 3 groups of 5

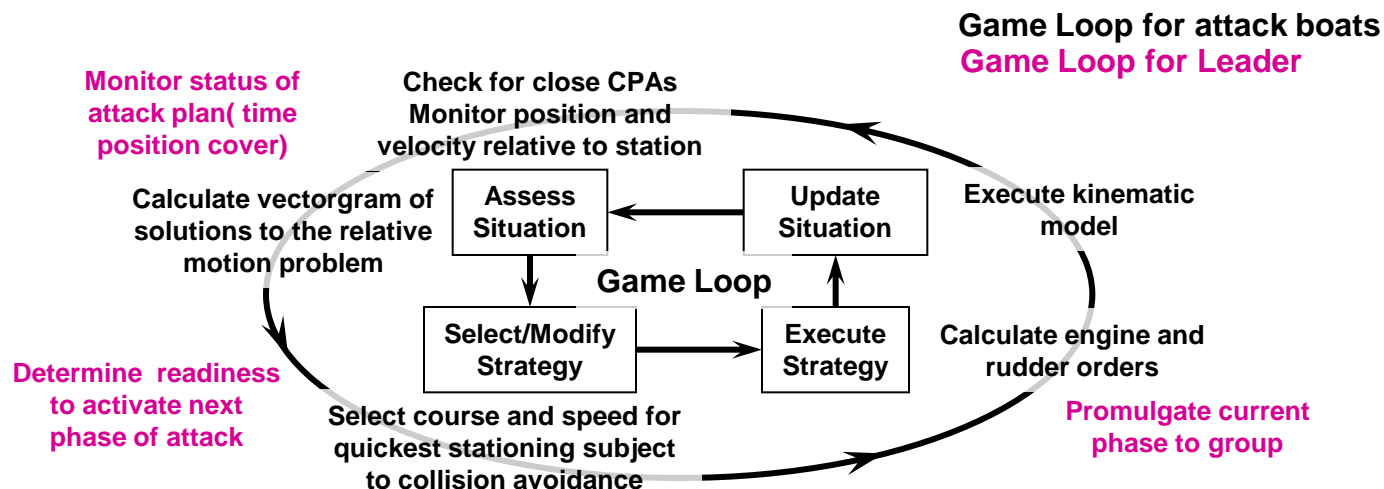
There is a vibrant fishing industry and a shipping lane off shore that will provide cover for the attack. This demonstration is tuned to finding exploitable indicators of a pending attack.

The same scenario can be used to explore and assess all options in the detect to engagement sequence.

Each entity (CGX, small boat, merchant, fishing boat, helo, UAV) executes its own game loop.

The attack profile consists of 6 phases for each of the groups. Each group has a designated leader that will decide when to proceed to the next phase based on achieving the objectives of the current phase and meeting the prerequisites of the next

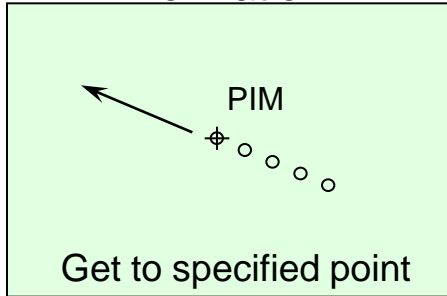
Attack Boat Game Loop



Swarm Raid Mission Phases

Transit

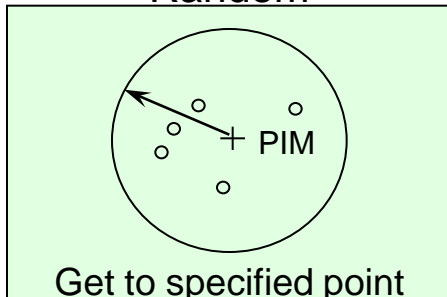
Formation



Initial condition - None

Terminal condition - Posit

Random

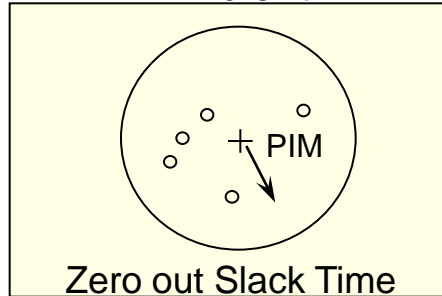


Initial condition - None

Terminal condition - Posit

Loiter

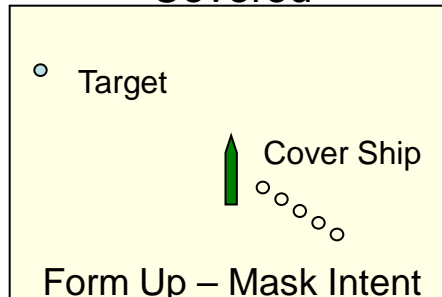
Ambient



Initial condition - None

Terminal condition - Time or posit

Covered

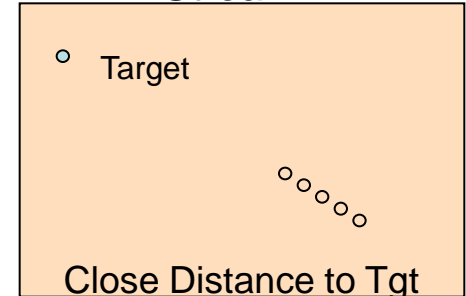


Initial condition – Target & cover assigned

Terminal condition - Time or posit

Dash

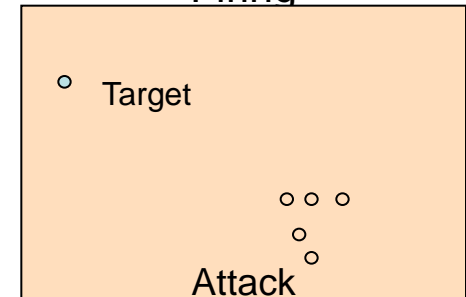
Stream



Initial condition – Time & posit

Terminal condition - Time & posit

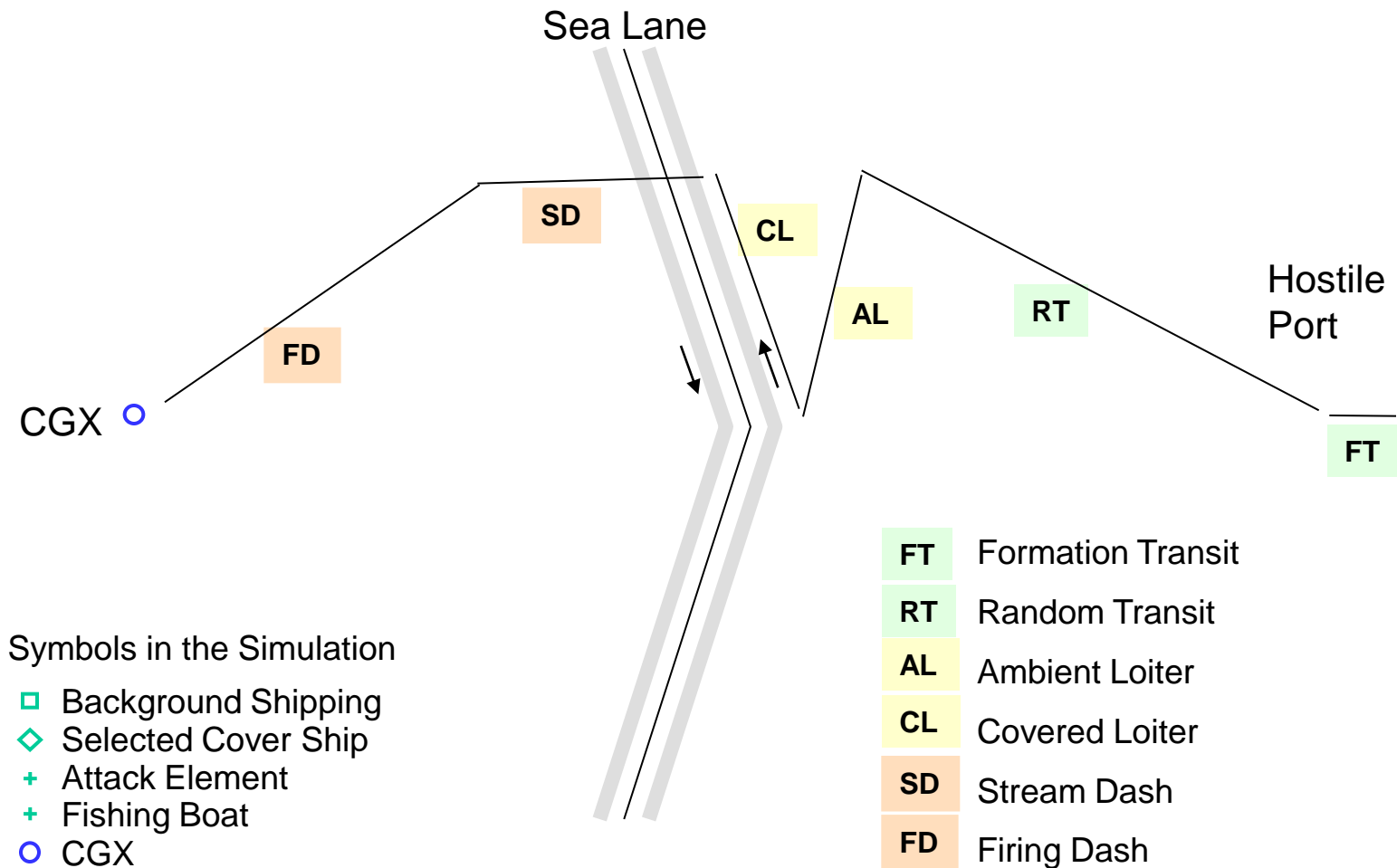
Firing



Initial condition – At launch range (time opt.)

Terminal condition - None

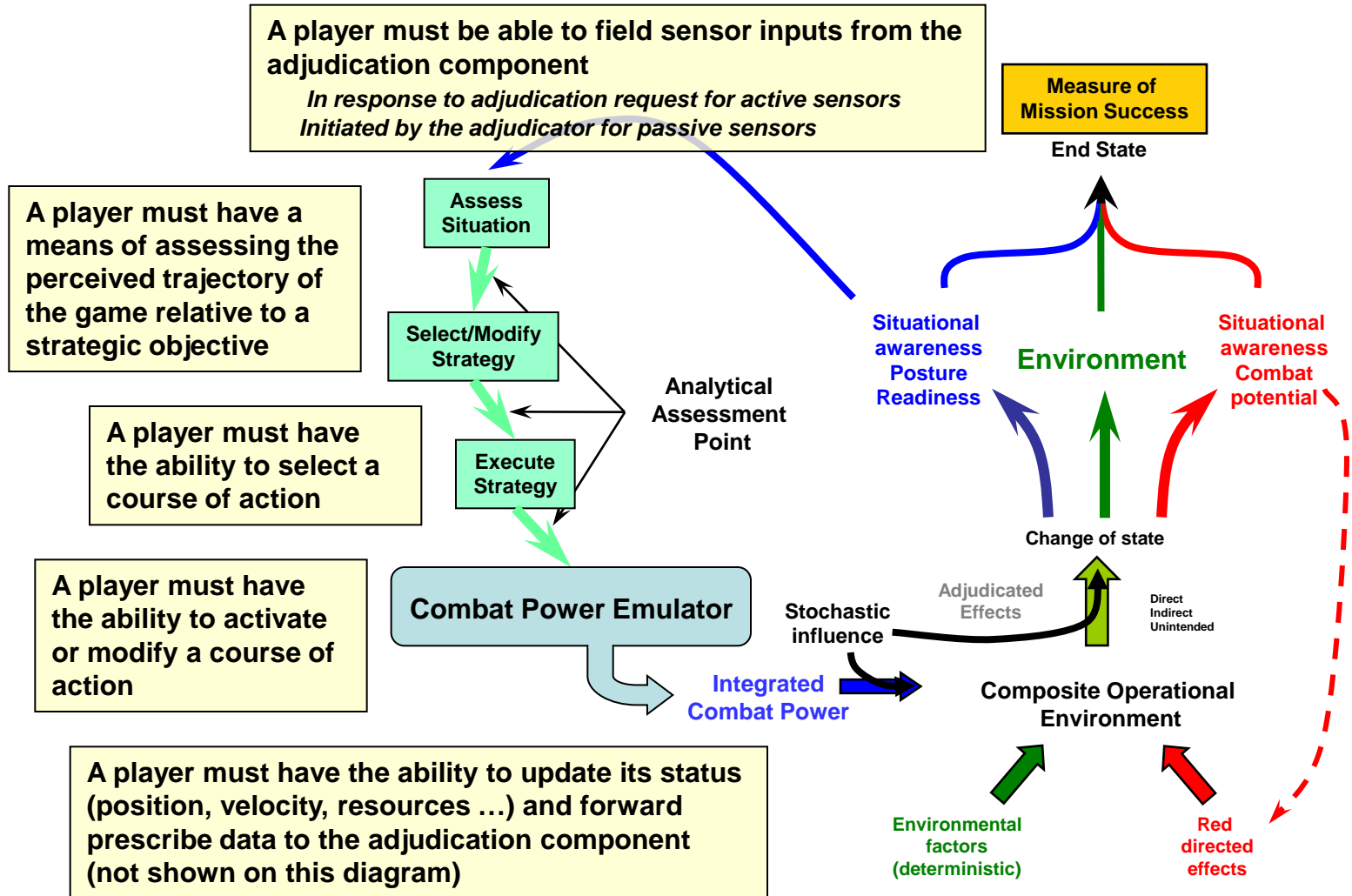
Swarm Raid Scenario Setup



Hosting the System of Interest

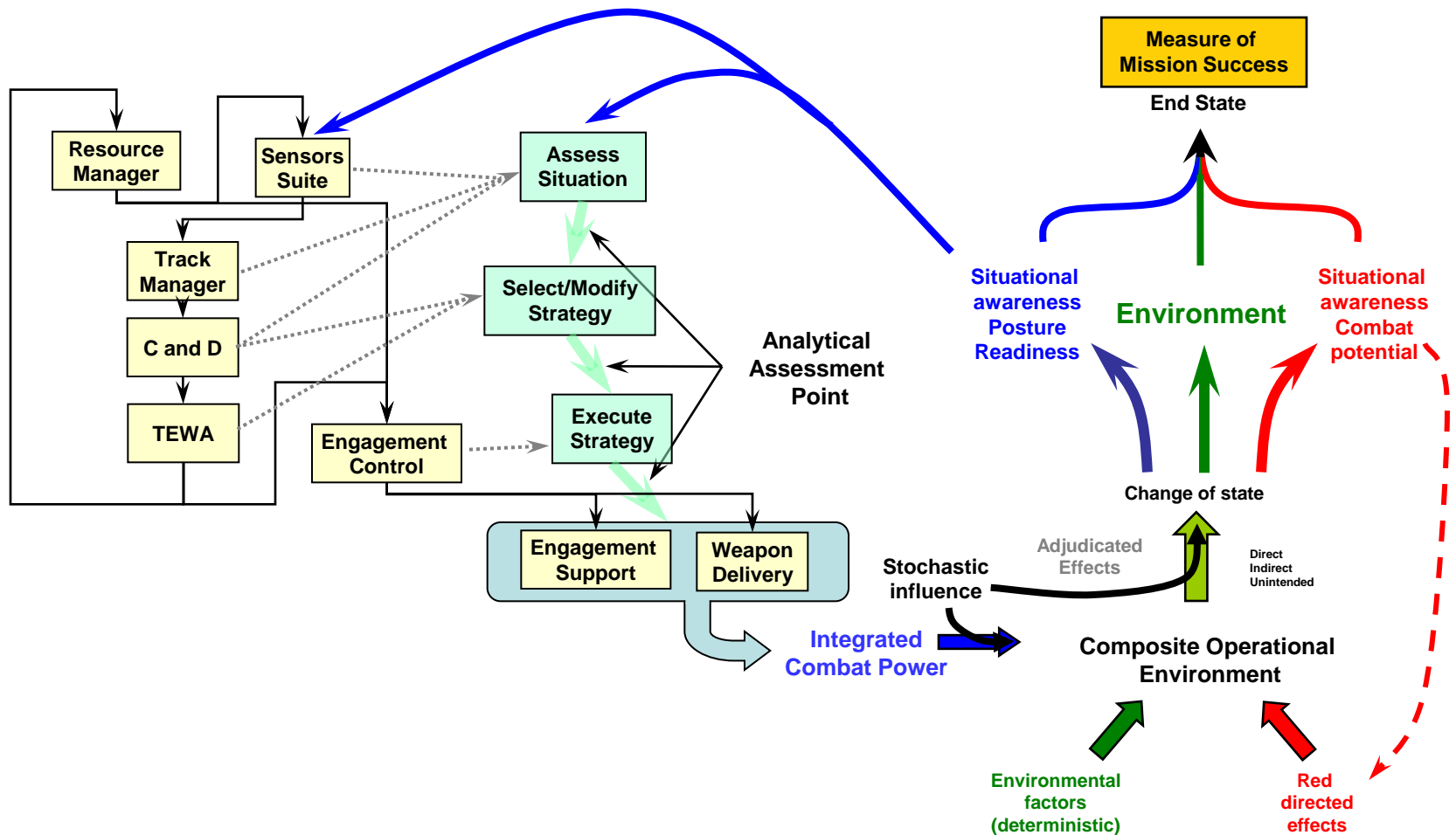
(Closing the Game Loop – integration with the host)

Placeholders are useful for “closing the game loop” providing a complete but rudimentary set of capabilities player must play have to participate in the game



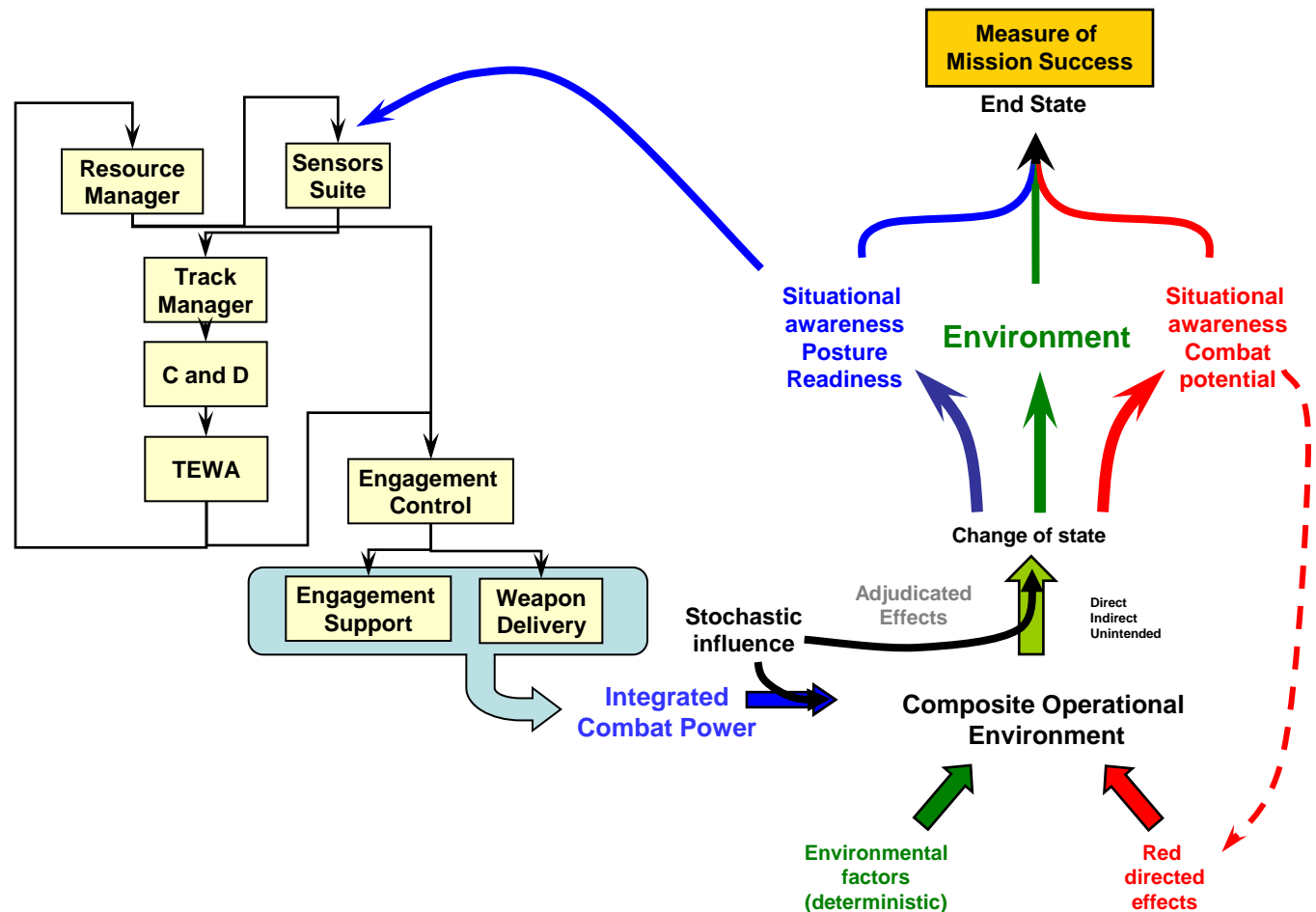
Hosting the System of Interest (Interim Hosting)

Placeholders can be modified incrementally to incorporate prototypes or equivalent representations of proposed system elements



Hosting the System of Interest (Functional Hosting)

When the system is sufficiently mature and complete to satisfies the basic game loop requirements the original wireframe can be retired and the system refined incrementally



Summary and Recommendations

- Summary

- Mission threads are effective and affordable analysis drivers in support of mission system engineering
- Their utility as simulation drivers is an appealing but elusive goal
- Mission threads and mission modeling are inline with the “Systems 2020” initiative
- The game loop architecture is well suited to the needs and the objectives of mission thread modeling and simulation

- Opinion

- The entrepreneurial culture of NDIA is a potential boon to the “*Concept Engineering Center*” recommend by the “*Rapid Capability Toolbox Study*”
- Mission threads and mission thread modeling are critical enablers of the objectives identified for the *Concept Engineering Center*

- Recommendation

- To assemble a nucleolus of expertise pursuant to concept engineering under the auspices of the SE division of NDIA
- To scrutinize and socialize the techniques of game loop driven simulations under the auspices of the M&S committee