

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Net-Centric Interoperability Anomalies





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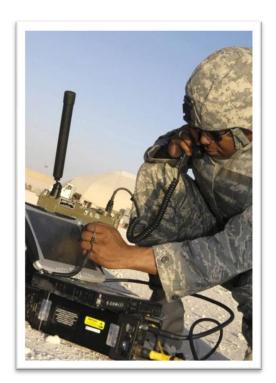






Please keep all discussion unclassified

- Observations are generic and hypothetical environments and scenarios
- Ask non-system specific questions
- Do not reveal any mission or operational association





"Rules"







Operational Impact of net-centric anomalies
Network Issues
Insufficient technical data
Lack of agile technology and life cycle upgrades
Integrated operations challenges



Operational Impact of Net-Centric Anomalies



• Operating Environment

- Programs produce unique aircraft/ground segments
- Operators need complete end to end solutions, including Unmanned Arial Surveillance (UAS) combined data and operation centers

Impacts

- Operators burdened with development
- End to end network connectivity difficult

References/Reports

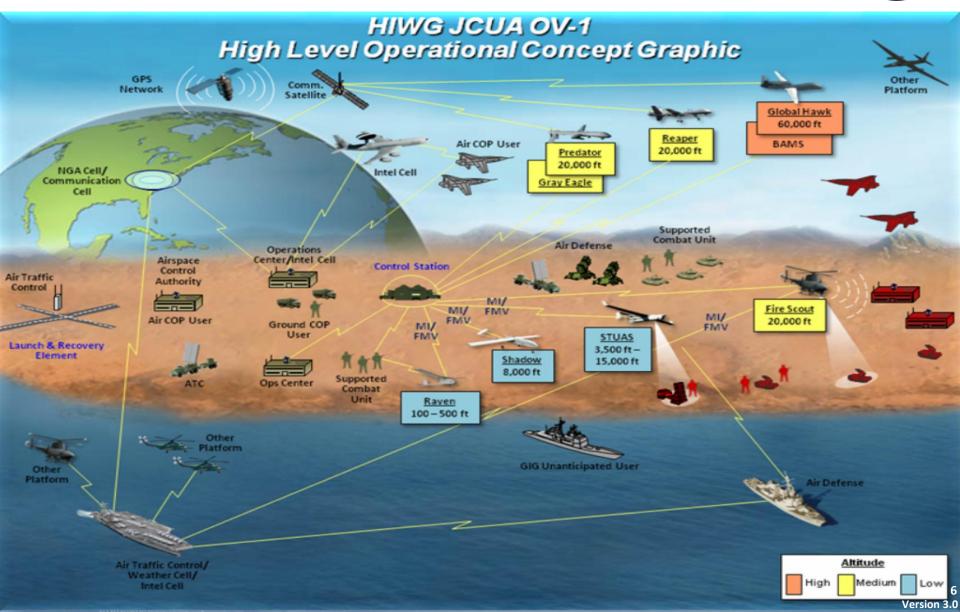
- JITC System Tracking Program (STP)
 - http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/stp_info.html
- JITC Joint Interoperability Tool (JIT)
 - http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/jit info.html





Horizontal Integration Working Group (HIWG) Joint Common Unmanned Architecture (JCUA)









- Inappropriate use of IP network addresses
 - Non-DoD assigned addresses/some addresses actually assigned to foreign countries
 - Addresses hard coded in compiled software
 - Public within private and address repeated
 - Works as a stove-piped system, not as a Global Information Grid (GIG)-enabled system-of-systems

- Appropriate network addresses from respective Services' Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) field office
- Design aircraft and ground segments as actual nodes on the GIG, not isolated entities



Network Issues



- Lack of insight on ports, protocols, and services
 - Who or what am I talking to?
 - No access control lists/systems delivered wide open
- Suggested Solution
 - Full disclosure of assigned ports, protocols, and services in system technical data
- Insufficient consideration for latency and jitter
 - Some payloads require deterministic-like network
 - Pure IP Ethernet solutions may lose payload data

- Examine complete end to end path aircraft to user
- Insertion of deterministic-like network solutions
- Use resources such as Army's Common Operating Environment
 - <u>http://ciog6.army.mil/ArmyEnterpriseNetworkVision/tabid/79/Default.aspx</u>



Insufficient Technical Data



- Lack of full system documentation causes
 - Frustration when it comes to operational system configuration, troubleshooting, and maintenance
 - Delays in preparation of systems for missions

- Need full disclosure of system theory of operation in technical orders
- Deliver baseline configuration data to facilitate proper network management





Lack of Agile Upgrades



- Inconsistent hardware/software maintenance
 - Data Links slow to modernize to latest standards
 - Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS) issues
 - Critical scripts are written at operating system levels requires excessive regression testing
 - COTS operating systems and applications not being updated

- Code software applications in upper layers
- Enable viable patch management for Commercial, off-the-shelf software (COTS)
- Plan for frequent technology refresh





- Vehicles and control segments developed as stand alone capabilities
 - Actual use exceeded expectations
 - Operators need integrated systems of systems
 - UAS data and operations centers were born
 - Use of common tools across networks blossomed
 - Interoperability and integration problem surfaced immediately

- Rethink UAS system design philosophy
- Plan for adaptable baselines for multiple and dynamic integrated operational environments



Summary



• Operators need integrated mission capabilities

- Avoid designing UAS systems with network issues
- RF links passing network data are just as much part of the DoD Global Information Grid as land based

Need to strive for

- End to end network architecture maintained and documented as operations employs systems to include mapping to end users
- Complete system design in technical orders
- Readily updatable and upgradeable system designs
- Mission partner collaboration



Resources



• Evolving resources

- Joint Common Unmanned Architecture (JCUA)/OSD UAS Task Force initiatives
 - <u>http://interoperabilityipt.org/page/organization</u>
- Universal Systems Interoperability Profiles (USIP) for standards
 - https://software.forge.mil/sf/go/proj1887
 - <u>https://gtg.csd.disa.mil/uam/homepage</u>
- OSD Unmanned Information Repository (UWIR) for the 29 identified joint interoperability gaps stated in the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Interoperability Initiative Capabilities Based Assessment Final Report
 - https://extranet.acq.osd.mil/uwir
 - <u>https://extranet.acq.osd.mil/uwir/docs/UI2%20CBA%20Report%20</u>
 <u>Final%20Signed.pdf</u>
- JCIDS Net-Ready KPP process
 - <u>https://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Net_Ready_Key_Performance_Para</u> meter (NR_KPP) Manual



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Back Up Slides





Operational Impact of Net-Centric Anomalies



• Operating Environment

- Programs produce unique aircraft and ground segments
- Operators need combined data and operation centers to gain system and data synergies necessary to execute missions

Impacts

- Operators burdened with assembling non-baseline solutions to achieve interoperability and mission synergies
- Anomalies in unmanned system designs exacerbate ability to perform end to end network connectivity
- Must ensure net-ready key performance parameters vigilance applied throughout life cycle



Network Issues



• Inappropriate use of IP network addresses

Observations

- Non-DoD assigned addresses
- Addresses actually assigned to foreign countries
- Addresses hard coded in compiled software
- Public addresses within private address segments
- Use of a single address repeated among all similar equipment

- Request program office obtains appropriate network addresses from respective Services' DISA field office
- Consider the aircraft and ground segments as actual nodes on the global information grid – not isolated entities!



Network Issues (cont)



- Lack of insight on ports, protocols, and services
 - Observations
 - Inability to determine actual remote procedure calls vs assigned ports
 - Systems delivered wide open with no access control lists
 - Suggested Solution
 - Provide full disclosure of assigned ports, protocols, and services in system technical data

• Insufficient consideration for latency and jitter

- Observations
 - Certain payloads may require deterministic-like network
 - Pure IP Ethernet based solutions may buffer data or drops packets that could lose the sensitive type of payload data
- Suggested solutions
 - Examine complete end to end path from aircraft to user
 - Consider insertion of deterministic-like network solutions



Insufficient Technical Data



Observations

- Lack of system insight causes:
 - Frustration when it comes to operational system configuration, troubleshooting, and timely maintenance
 - Delays preparation of systems for missions
- Dependence on Contracted Field Service Representatives
 - May not have obligation to adhere to DISA or service instructions and guidance

- Need full disclosure of system theory of operation in technical orders
- Deliver baseline configuration data to facilitate proper network management
- No "Proprietary Information" used as a disclosure obstacle



Lack of Agile Technology and Life Cycle Upgrades



Inconsistent hardware and software maintenance

Observations

- Data Link revisions slow to modernize to latest standards
- Hardware company evolutions/bankruptcies
 - 90's technology still fielded, plans to replace slow
- Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS) issues
- Critical scripts are written at operating system levels requires excessive regression testing
- Commercial operating systems and applications running years without being updated

- Properly code software applications written in upper layers
- Enable viable patch management for commercial software
- Plan for ever advancing technology in system design