



Time-Evolution of Maritime Domain Awareness

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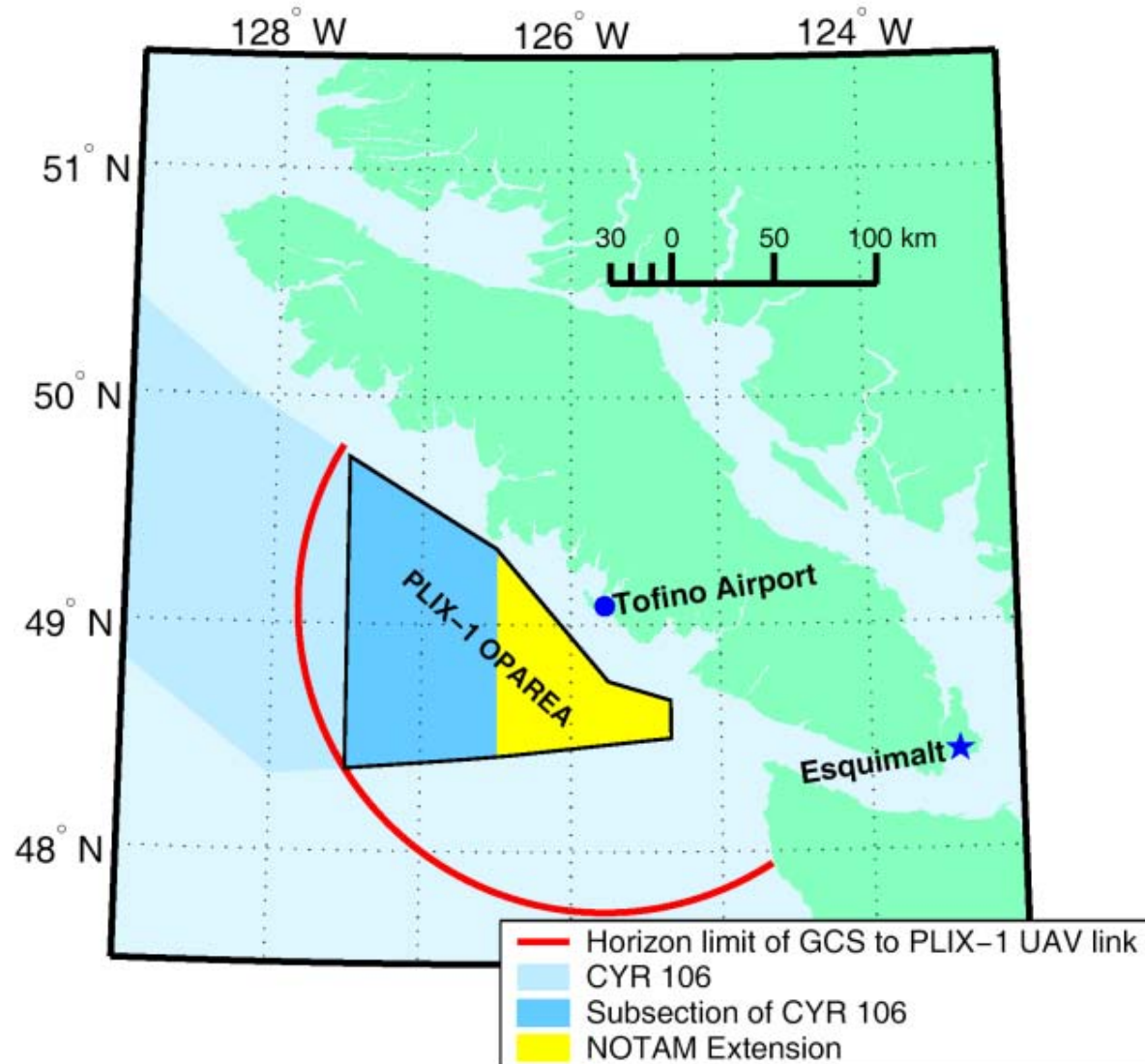
Maritime Domain Awareness

- Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) depends upon Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)
- MDA is generated by completing ISR tasks that characterize contacts



ISR Experiment

- ISR in Maritime context
 - Littoral waters near Tofino, BC
- Live experiment, including UAV
- July 7 to 11, 2003





Dynamical IISRA Model (DIISRAM)

- Four contact characterization states:
 - Detection: x_1
 - length measurement: x_2
 - classification: x_3
 - identification: x_4
- Predict the time-evolution of $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$
- nonlinear system:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x})$$



Postulate 1

- Capability Limit \Rightarrow MDA evolves toward a steady-state



Postulate 2

- Object availability \Rightarrow MDA evolution responds to the number of objects in each contact characterization state



Postulate 3

- Task Activation \Rightarrow MDA evolution depends on the stability of precursory and/or competitive tasks



Postulate 4

- Capability overreach \Rightarrow MDA evolution can temporarily exceed its steady-state limits



Postulates 1, 2, 3

Math Summary

- To *first order*, rates are proportional to
 - the difference from steady-state
 - the number of targets
 - the stability of precursory or competitive processes

$$\dot{x}_k \propto (a_k N - x_k)$$

$$\dot{x}_k \propto N$$

$$\dot{x}_k \propto \frac{x_j}{a_j N}, \quad j \neq k$$



Capability Overreach

Math Summary

- Steady-state can be temporarily exceeded

$$\dot{x}_k \propto (a_k N + g_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}) - x_k)$$

- Excess contacts lost during subsequent processing

$$g_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{j \neq k} a_{m(j,k)} \frac{a_{i(j,k)} N - x_{i(j,k)}}{a_{i(j,k)} N - a_{n(j,k)}}$$



Best-Fit Solution

- Simple
- Text-book methods
 - Runge-Kutta solver
 - Downhill simplex search (Nelder & Mead)
 - Least squares
- Constraints: non-negative contact counts, not more than the number detected
- Penalty-function: unconstrained non-linear optimization



Best-Fit Solution

Math Summary

- Textbook Methods:
Downhill Simplex
Search & Least
Squares

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{N_D} \left[\frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}(t_k)) \bullet \mathbf{u}_k - y_k}{\sigma_k} \right]^2$$

- Numerical integration
subject to constraints
on characterization-
state counts

$$0 \leq x_k \leq x_1$$

- Penalty-function
checks constraints on
19 model parameters

$$P(\mathbf{a}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \mathbf{a} \in \Omega \\ P_{\max}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

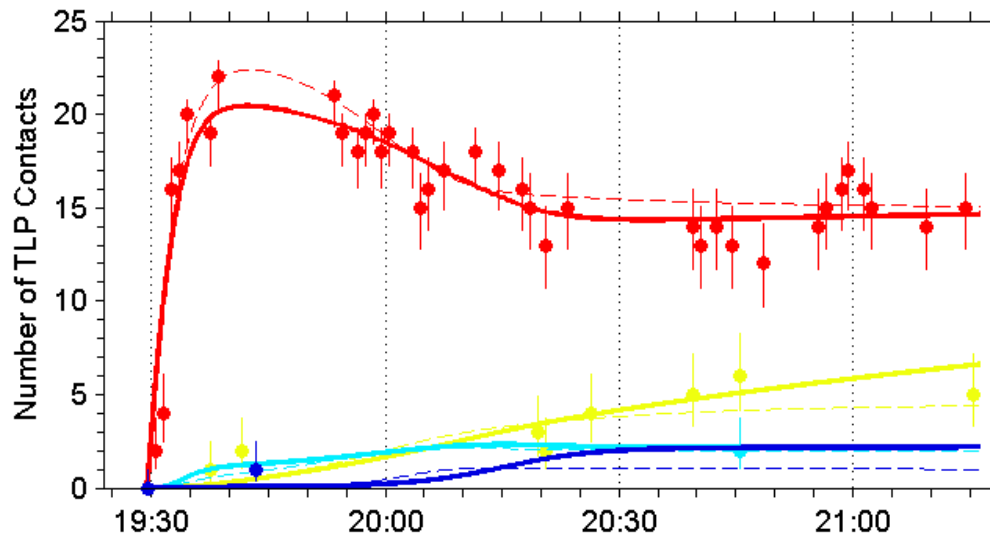


A Tale of Two Pictures

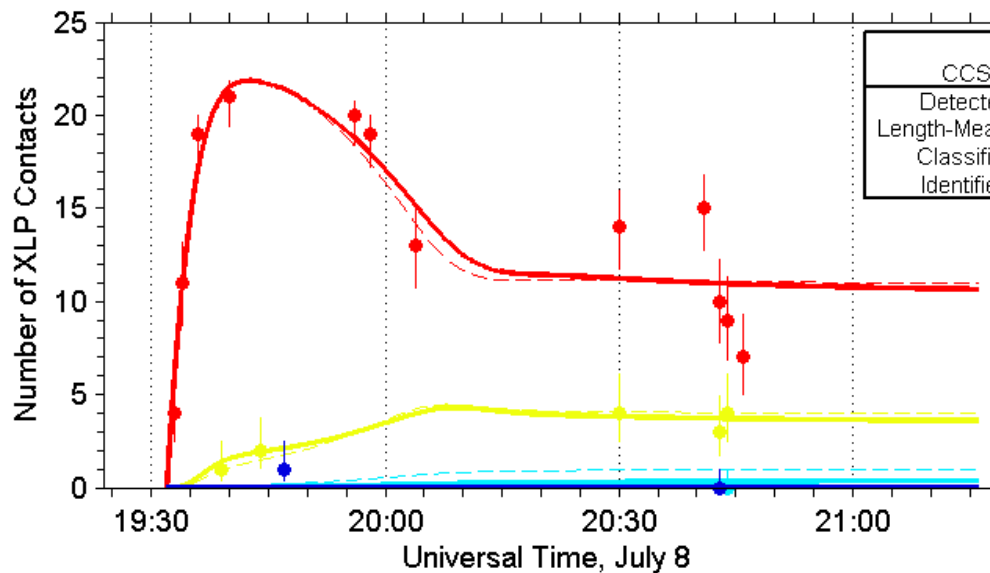
- Tofino Littoral Picture (TLP)
 - Tactical-level
 - Located at Tofino airport (UAV's base)
 - Closest node to airborne sensors
- Experimental Littoral Picture (XLP)
 - Operational-level
 - Located at Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
 - Furthest node from airborne sensors



Case 1: Capability Overreach



$\nu = 32$
 $\chi^2 = 40.0$
 $Q = 15.7\%$

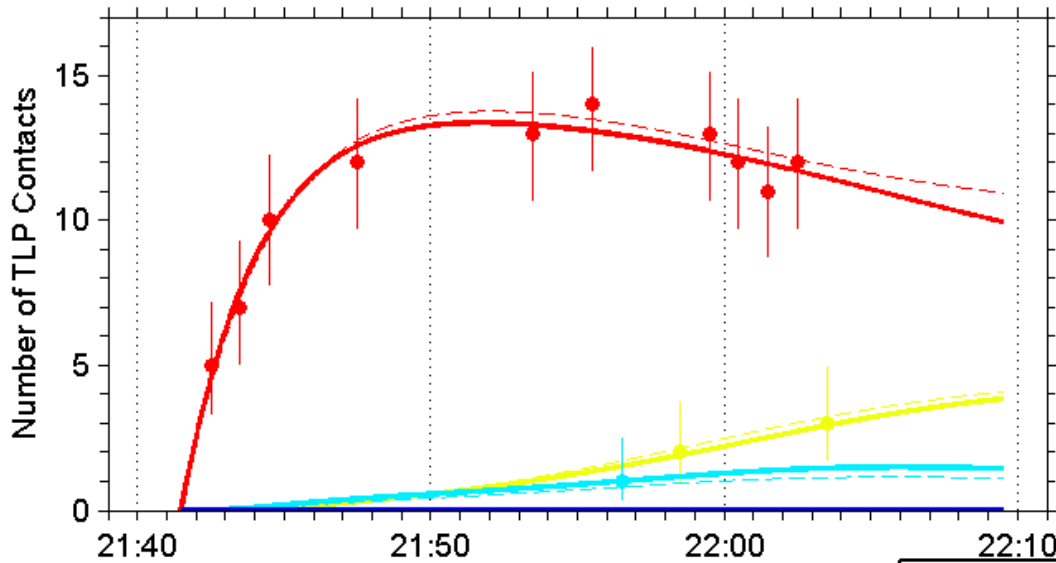


CCS	Observation	DIISRAM Solution	
		Provisional	Best-Fit
Detected	●	- - -	—
Length-Measured	●	- - -	—
Classified	●	- - -	—
Identified	●	- - -	—

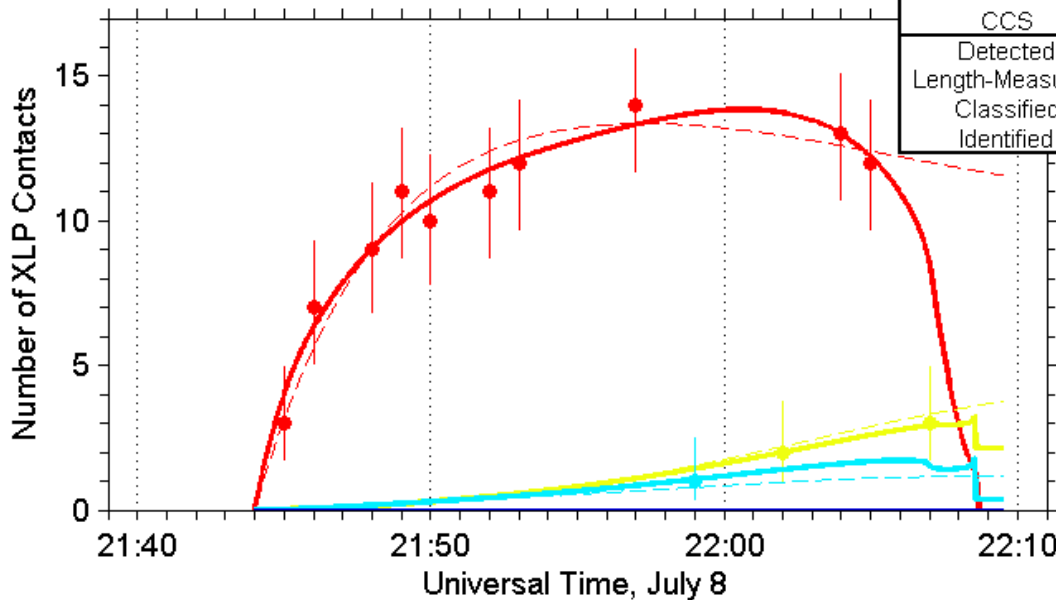
$\nu = 7$
 $\chi^2 = 18.5$
 $Q = 0.9\%$



Case 2: Sensitive Solution



$\nu = 2$
 $\chi^2 = 0.8$
 $Q = 66.4\%$

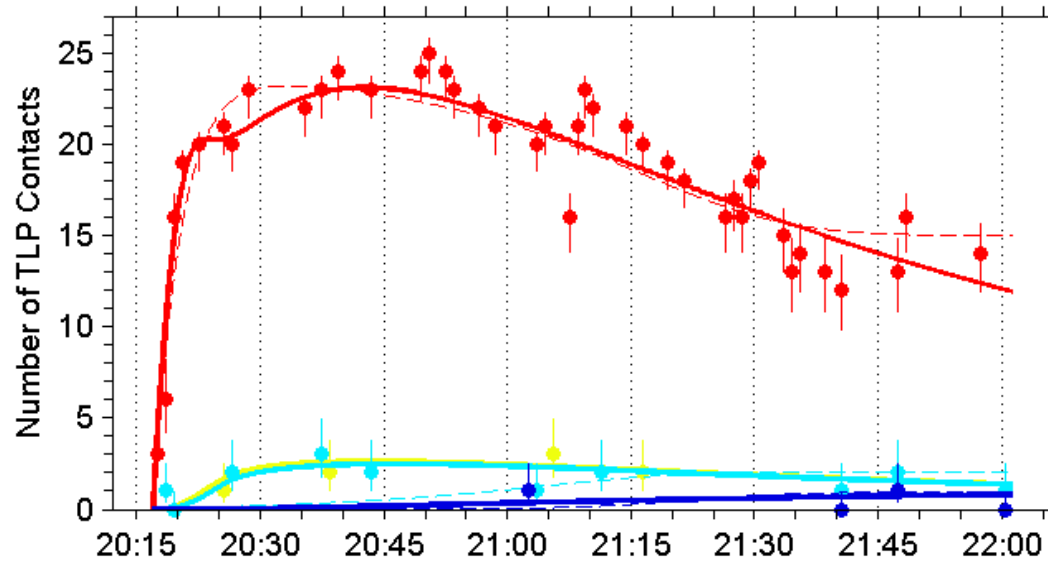


CCS	Observation	DIISRAM Solution	
		Provisional	Best-Fit
Detected	●	- - -	—
Length-Measured	●	- - -	—
Classified	●	- - -	—
Identified	●	- - -	—

$\nu = 2$
 $\chi^2 = 1.0$
 $Q = 60.7\%$



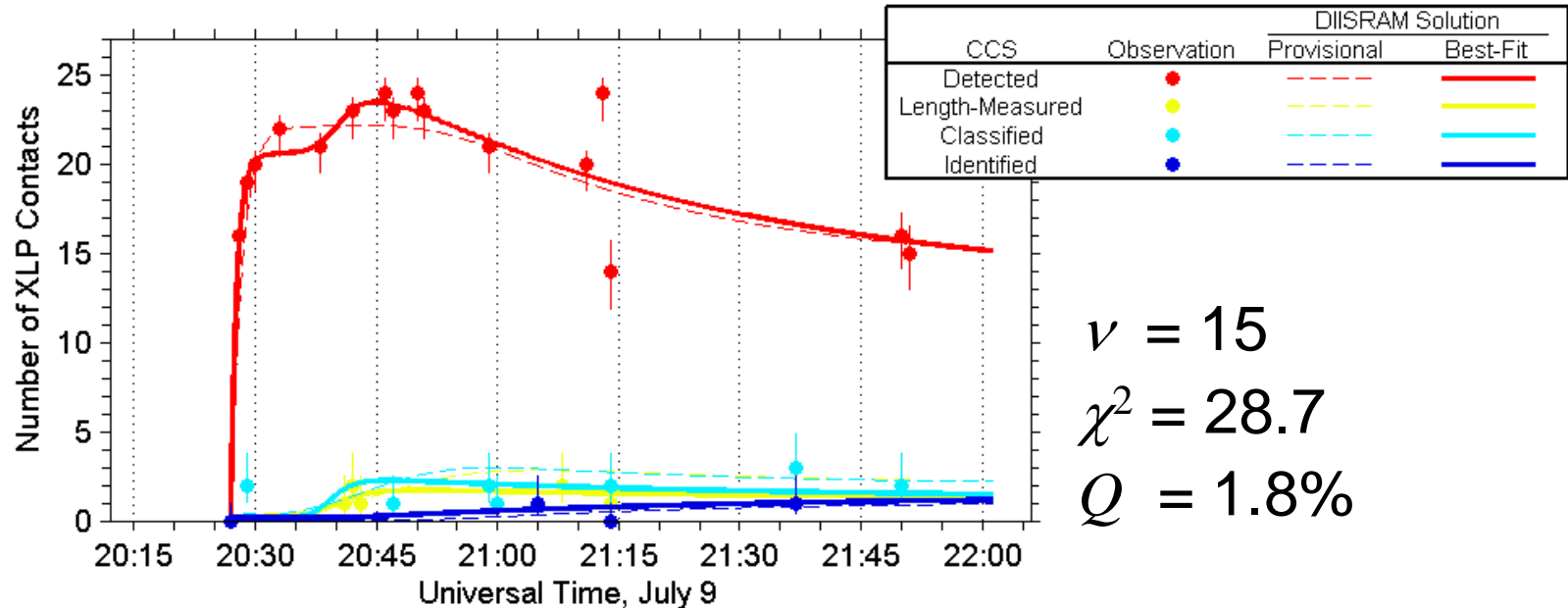
Case 4: Capability Under-Reach



$$\nu = 42$$

$$\chi^2 = 58.0$$

$$Q = 66.4\%$$



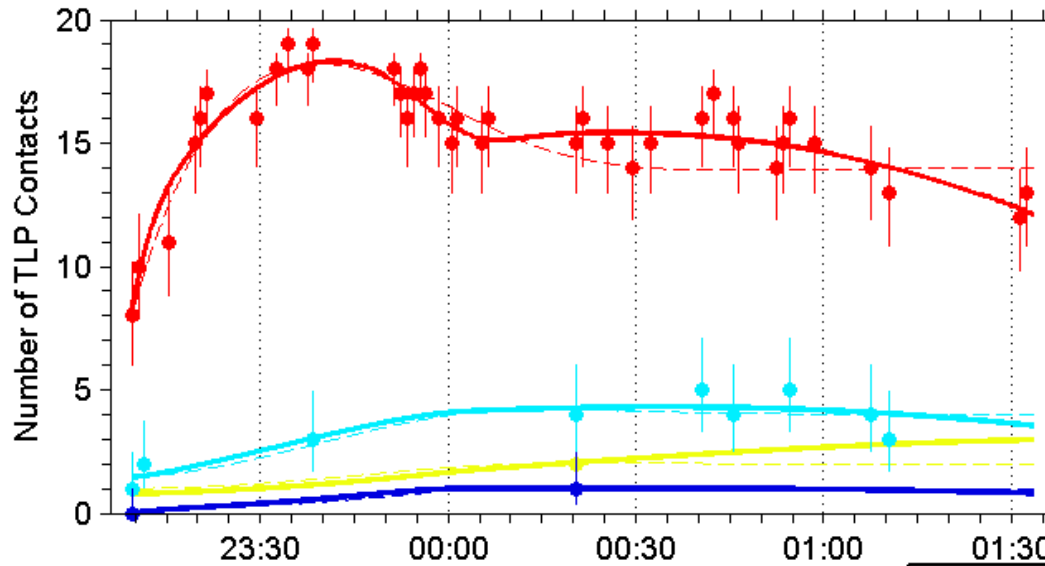
$$\nu = 15$$

$$\chi^2 = 28.7$$

$$Q = 1.8\%$$



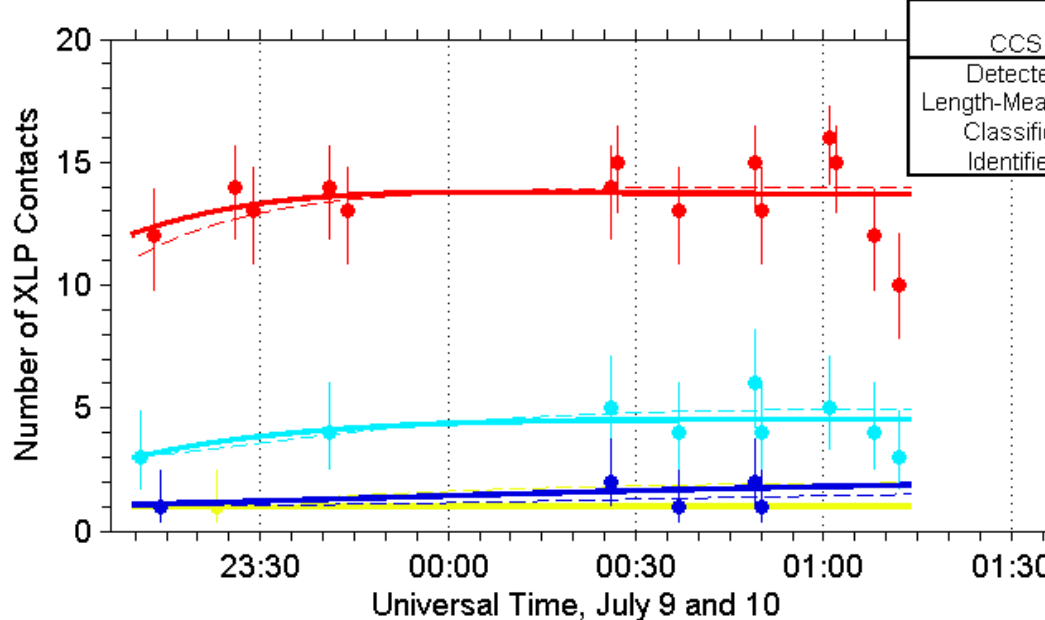
Case 6: Double Overreach



$$\nu = 32$$

$$\chi^2 = 11.5$$

$$Q = 99.9\%$$



CCS	Observation	DIISRAM Solution	
		Provisional	Best-Fit
Detected	●	- - -	—
Length-Measured	●	- - -	—
Classified	●	- - -	—
Identified	●	- - -	—

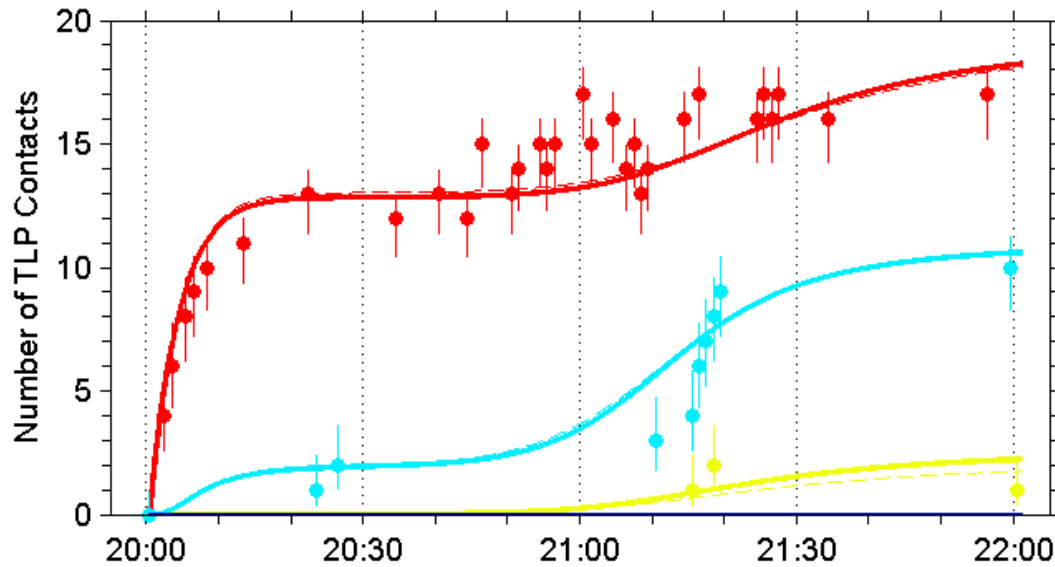
$$\nu = 9$$

$$\chi^2 = 9.6$$

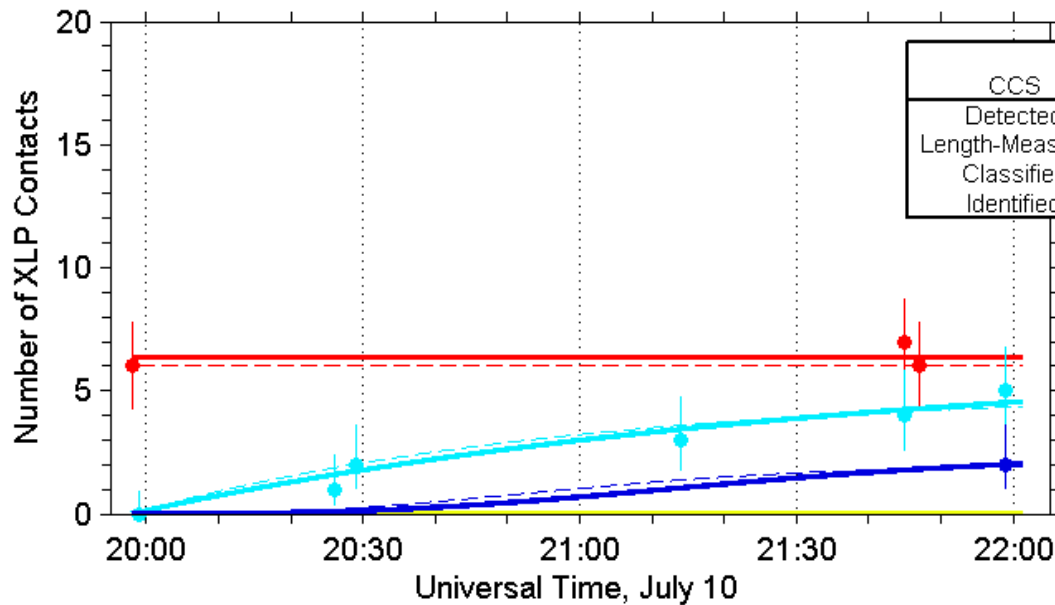
$$Q = 38.1\%$$



Case 9: Large Under-Reach



$\nu = 32$
 $\chi^2 = 32.6$
 $Q = 42.8\%$

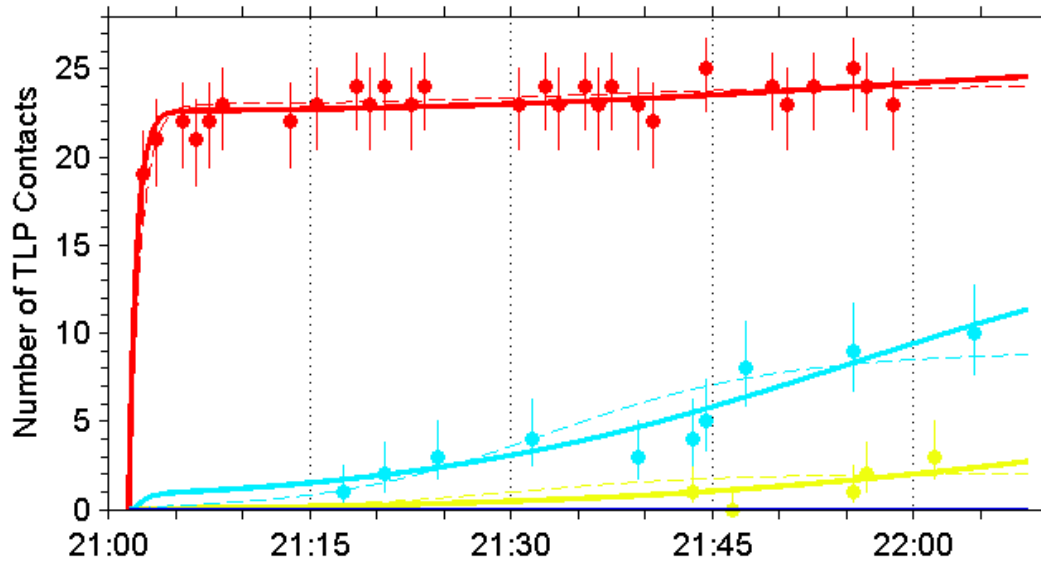


	CCS	Observation	DIISRAM Solution	
			Provisional	Best-Fit
Detected		●	- - -	—
Length-Measured		●	- - -	—
Classified		●	- - -	—
Identified		●	- - -	—

$\nu = 2$
 $\chi^2 = 0.6$
 $Q = 72.4\%$



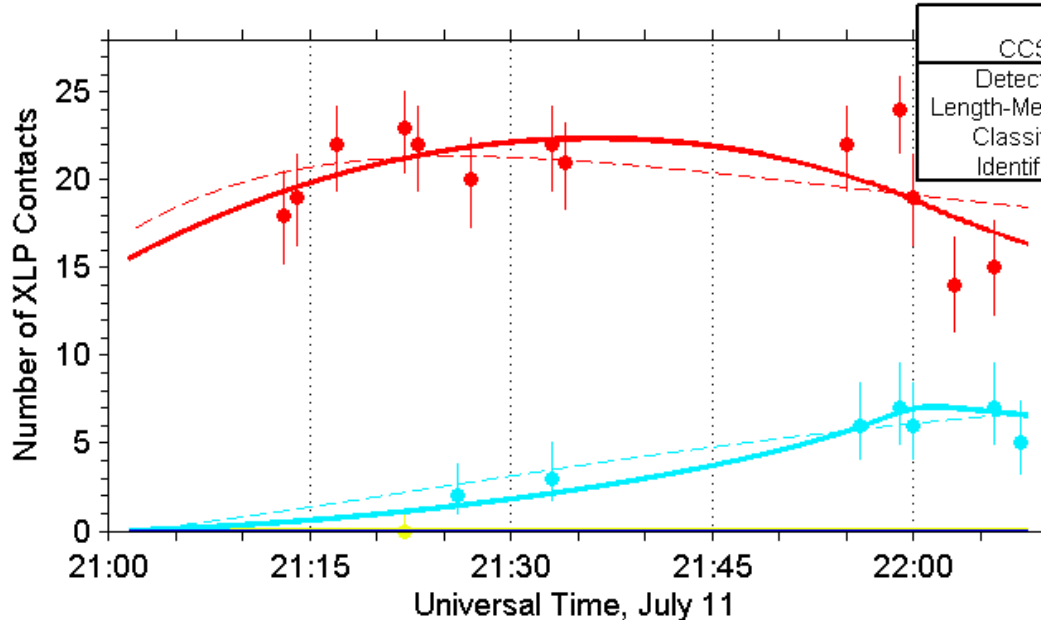
Case 12: Inversion of Reach



$$\nu = 29$$

$$\chi^2 = 8.12$$

$$Q = 99.9\%$$



CCS	Observation	DIISRAM Solution	
		Provisional	Best-Fit
Detected	●	- - -	—
Length-Measured	●	- - -	—
Classified	●	- - -	—
Identified	●	- - -	—

$$\nu = 12$$

$$\chi^2 = 10.7$$

$$Q = 56.1\%$$



Results Summary

Tofino Littoral Picture (TLP)

Period	DIISRAM Solution						
	Critical Numbers			Provisional		Best-Fit	
	Data Points N_D	DIISRAM Parameters N_P	Degrees of Freedom ν	Reduced Chi-Squared χ^2/ν	Confidence Level $Q(\chi^2, \nu)$ %	Reduced Chi-Squared χ^2/ν	Confidence Level $Q(\chi^2, \nu)$ %
1	52	20	32	1.57	2.2	1.25	15.7
2	14	13	2	0.64	52.4	0.40	66.4
3	19	15	5	6.64	0.3	0.96	44.0
4	62	20	42	2.35	0.0002	1.38	5.2
5	23	20	6	3.01	0.6	1.70	11.7
6	52	20	32	0.60	96.0	0.36	99.9
7	16	15	1	3.25	1.3	2.19	6.7
8	39	16	25	0.84	68.8	0.60	94.3
9	46	16	32	1.05	39.1	1.02	42.8
10	48	10	39	1.54	1.7	1.39	5.4
11	42	15	28	1.88	0.3	1.09	34.2
12	43	15	29	0.52	98.5	0.28	99.9



Results Summary

Experimental Littoral Picture (XLP)

Period	<i>DIISRAM Solution</i>						
	<i>Critical Numbers</i>			<i>Provisional</i>		<i>Best-Fit</i>	
	<i>Data Points</i> N_D	<i>DIISRAM Parameters</i> N_P	<i>Degrees of Freedom</i> ν	<i>Reduced Chi-Squared</i> χ^2 / ν	<i>Confidence Level</i> $Q(\chi^2, \nu)$ %	<i>Reduced Chi-Squared</i> χ^2 / ν	<i>Confidence Level</i> $Q(\chi^2, \nu)$ %
1	21	14	7	2.81	0.6	2.64	0.9
2	14	12	2	0.93	39.6	0.50	60.7
3	16	12	4	0.86	48.7	0.25	90.8
4	35	20	15	2.92	0.01	1.91	1.8
5	7	6	1	2.85	9.1	1.54	21.4
6	29	20	9	1.21	28.3	1.07	38.1
7	9	7	2	4.70	0.9	3.60	2.7
8	5	3	2	1.52	21.9	1.14	31.9
9	10	81	2	0.51	60.1	0.32	72.4
10	17	9	8	2.97	0.03	2.89	0.3
11	20	9	11	0.91	52.5	0.75	68.6
12	21	9	12	1.09	36.2	0.89	56.1



Conclusions

- Goodness-of-fit statistics indicated that the model's solutions were acceptable in 20 out of 24 cases
 - Acceptable for 100% of TLP cases and 67% of XLP cases
 - The solution emulated the multi-state count collapse (Cases 2 and 8)
 - Capability overreach was observed, including one double overreach (TLP Case 6)
 - Capability under-reach (opposite of overreach) was discovered (Cases 4 and 9)
 - Inverted a capability under-reach in the TLP into an overreach in the XLP (Case 12)



Practical Recommendation

- Apply the model to other real configurations of ISR assets
 - Assess goodness of fit
 - Empirical parameters would enable quantitative predictions of the time-evolution of live ISR operations
 - In other words, the model would aid MDA/ISR force planning & development



Questions?