

A network diagram is displayed on the left monitor. It features a central globe with various nodes and connecting lines. The nodes include icons for a Wi-Fi signal, a person, and a gear. A blue arrow points from the network diagram towards the right monitor.

2021 NATO MODELLING AND SIMULATION GROUP SYMPOSIUM

Simulation-Based Decision Support for the
Logistic System of the German Armed Forces

OUR SOLUTIONS AND SERVICES



AIRCRAFT
SYSTEMS



HELICOPTER
SYSTEMS



cUAS-SYSTEMS
& UAS



SIMULATION &
TRAINING



MARITIME
SOLUTIONS



LAND SYSTEMS



C4ISTAR



SYSTEMS
INTEGRATION



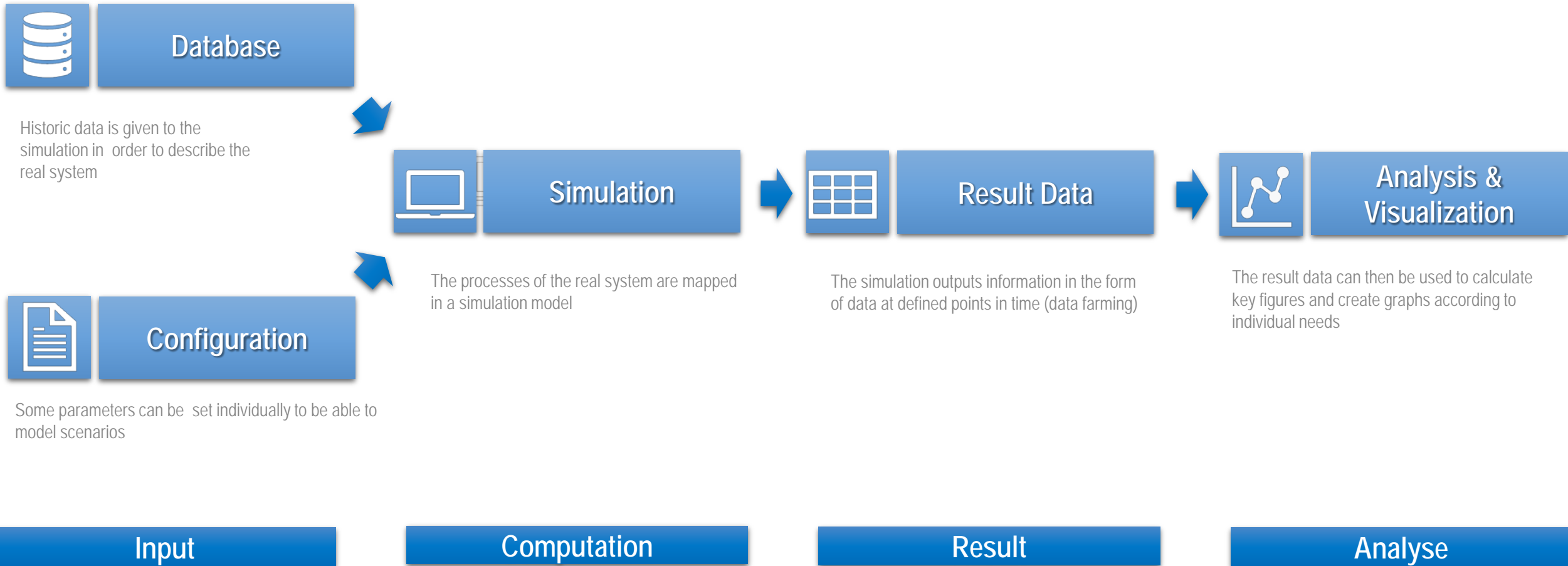
LOGISTICS



MEDICAL
SERVICES

SIMULATION-BASED DECISION SUPPORT IN THEORY

SIMULATION-BASED DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE - PROCEDURE OF SIMULATION



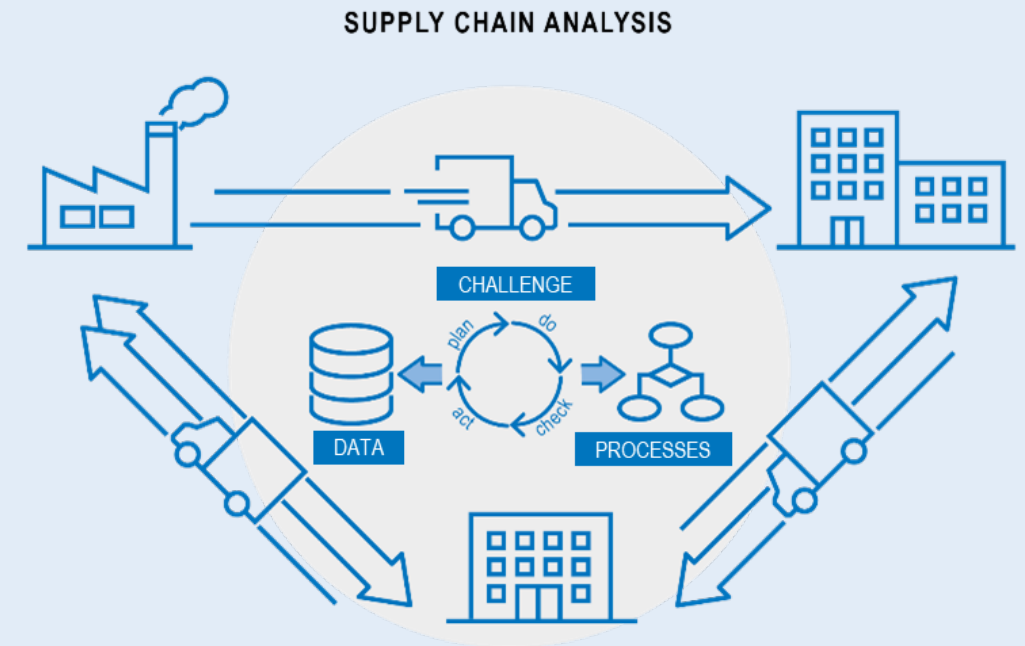
SIMULATION-BASED DECISION SUPPORT SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYSIS & SIMULATION

What do we do?

- » **Tool-supported** evaluation of logistical processes along the supply chain with discrete event simulation
- » **Forecasts and simulations** of future events based on specific questions in order to automatically identify bottlenecks in the supply chain

How do we ensure the right data?

- » **Data quantity:** Potential lack of data → modelling via dummy data
- » **Data quality:** Inconsistency and logical mistakes
- » **Inaccurate data:** Roughly valuation of impact based on inaccurate data
- » **Statistical analysis:** e.g. failure performance pro location



**SIMULATION-BASED DECISION SUPPORT
PROJECTS FOR THE LOGISTIC SYSTEM OF
THE GERMAN ARMED FORCES**

SIMULATION-BASED DECISION SUPPORT PROJECTS

Simulation-based capacity and systems management for **LEOPARD**

- » How many devices/capabilities do I need to cover the need end to end?



Predictive ability of weapon system **EUROFIGHTER**

- » What are the effects of change in maintenance capacities for spare part supply, delivery times, staff etc.?



Simulation for **military medical support**: from role 1 to 3

- » When & under which conditions the rescue chain is reaching its capacity limit in terms of the potentially emerging requirements?



SIMULATION-BASED CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT FOR LEOPARD



SIMULATION-BASED CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT FOR LEOPARD

Purpose of the study

- » System for availability management of complex technical systems
- » It must be investigated whether the required military equipment is available in operational condition for the case and time of activation

General conditions

- » **Initial situation:** Concrete requirements/ capabilities with defined device, time, location (Maintenance, Exercise operations, Transports, Staff, ...)
- » **Time planning:** Allocation of concrete equipment (mobility carrier with assigned capability) taking into account relevant framework conditions (plannable maintenance, transports, etc.)
- » **Execution of simulations:** Rolling out the concrete scenario, with additional consideration of system failures/consumption, fluctuations/intensities etc.

Example of annual planning



SIMULATION-BASED CAPACITY AND SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT FOR LEOPARD



Data analysis

- » Even if unscheduled maintenance, transports and handovers are disregarded, availability falls short of 70% on around 90 days a year
- » Given requirements cannot be adequately met with the given quantity of equipment

Simulation

- » Implementation of a capacity and systems management significantly improves the percentage of demand coverage with an increase in transportation effort
- » More equipment in the system increases predictable maintenance efforts and demand coverage

PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF
WEAPON SYSTEM
EUROFIGHTER



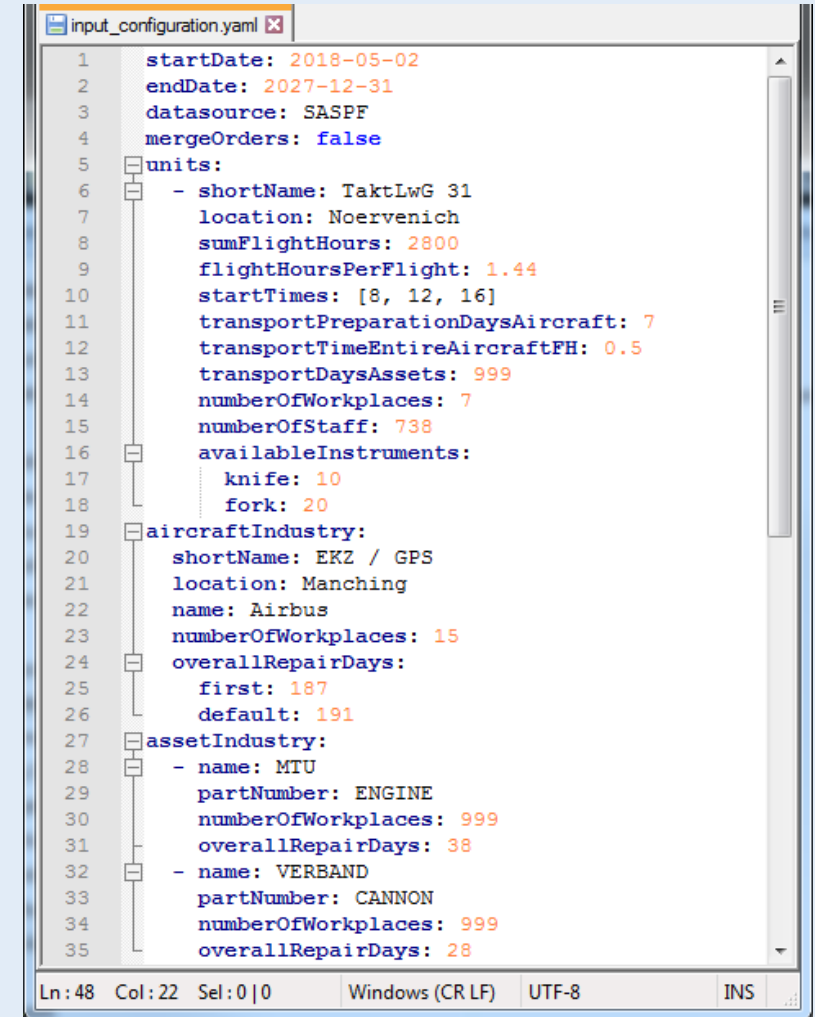
PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF WEAPON SYSTEM EUROFIGHTER

Purpose of the study

- » Development of a "blueprint" for the future demanded prognosis capability for the control of utilization processes for the flying weapon systems
- » Development of first recommendations for the improvement of the material operational capability as well as the material operational readiness of the WaSys EUROFIGHTER

General conditions

- » **Model** (operation and maintenance): Concept to executable model incl. PM engine
- » **Data** (data quality): Criteria such as data management, inconsistency, accuracy, completeness
- » **Analysis** (derivation of input parameters for simulation on targeted issues such as failure behavior, failure rates etc.): Unplanned failures (MTBF) + maintenance schedules + personnel etc.



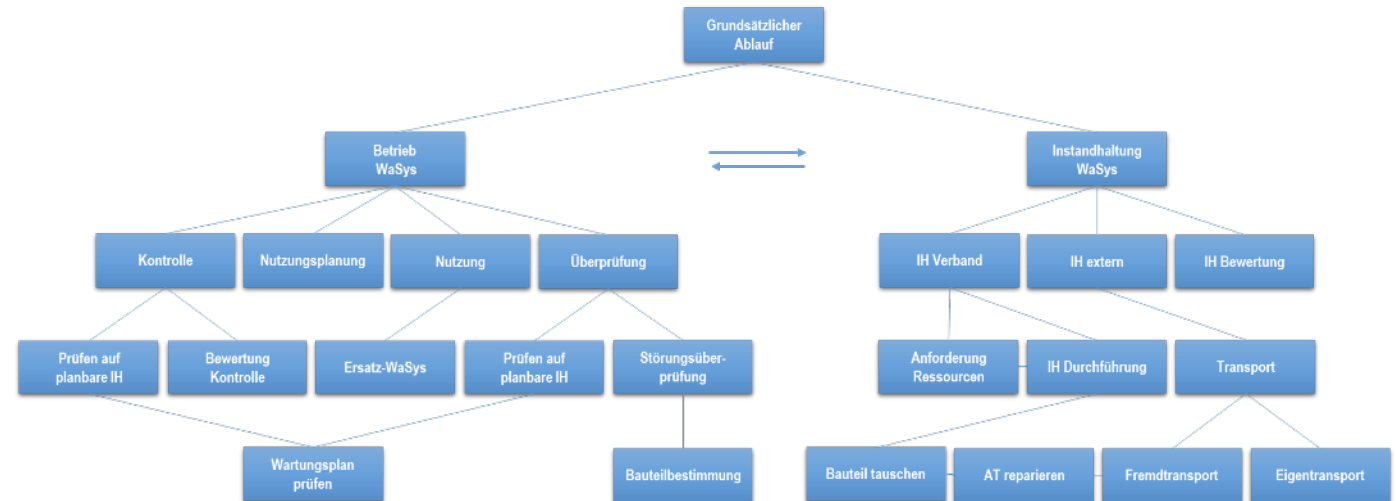
```
1 startDate: 2018-05-02
2 endDate: 2027-12-31
3 datasource: SASPF
4 mergeOrders: false
5 units:
6 - shortName: TaktLwG 31
7   location: Noervenich
8   sumFlightHours: 2800
9   flightHoursPerFlight: 1.44
10  startTimes: [8, 12, 16]
11  transportPreparationDaysAircraft: 7
12  transportTimeEntireAircraftFH: 0.5
13  transportDaysAssets: 999
14  numberOfWorkplaces: 7
15  numberOfStaff: 738
16  availableInstruments:
17    knife: 10
18    fork: 20
19 aircraftIndustry:
20   shortName: EKZ / GPS
21   location: Manching
22   name: Airbus
23   numberOfWorkplaces: 15
24   overallRepairDays:
25     first: 187
26     default: 191
27 assetIndustry:
28 - name: MTU
29   partNumber: ENGINE
30   numberOfWorkplaces: 999
31   overallRepairDays: 38
32 - name: VERBAND
33   partNumber: CANNON
34   numberOfWorkplaces: 999
35   overallRepairDays: 28
```

PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF WEAPON SYSTEM EUROFIGHTER

What is the impact of a change in maintenance capacity in terms of:

- » Parts supply, Circulating reserve, maximum stock level, reorder level, safety stock level
- » Delivery & transport times
- » Personnel (number, level of training), Organization (single shift/two shift operation, etc.)
- » Tools & Infrastructure

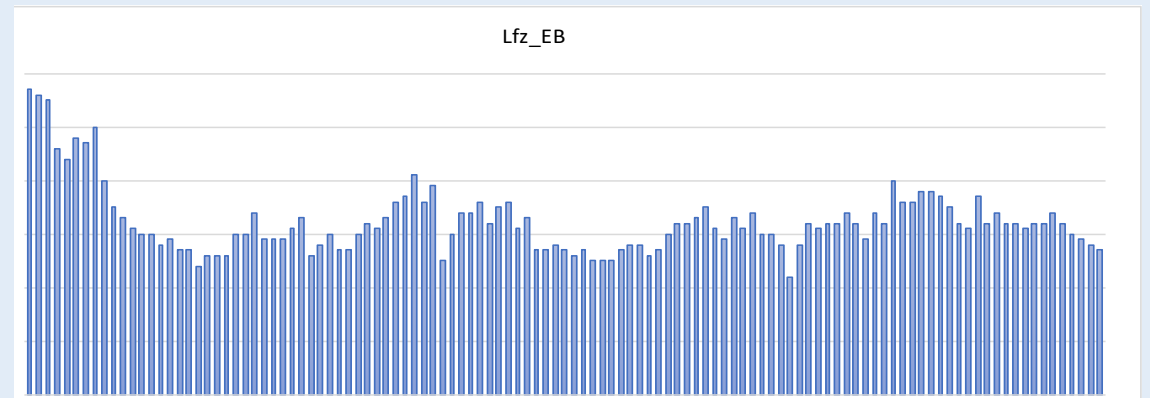
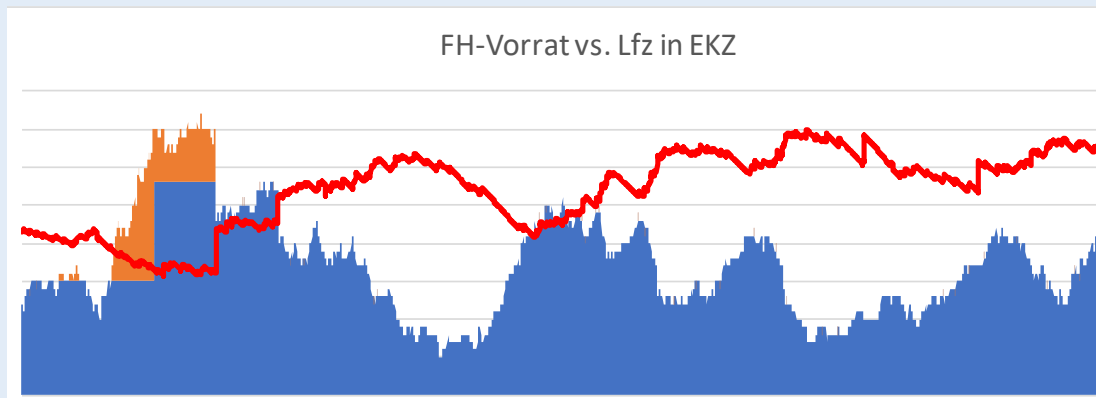
What is the impact of merging
plannable operations?



PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF WEAPON SYSTEM EUROFIGHTER

Simulation & Data Results

- » Repair in industry has a major impact → improving technical stability of system by increasing the inspection intervals
- » Docking places in the unit must not fall below a special limit
- » Input parameters influence each other, e.g. dock places - personnel capacities
- » Centralized data storage & maintenance required (in SASPF/BI) & full access capabilities





SIMULATION FOR
MILITARY MEDICAL SUPPORT

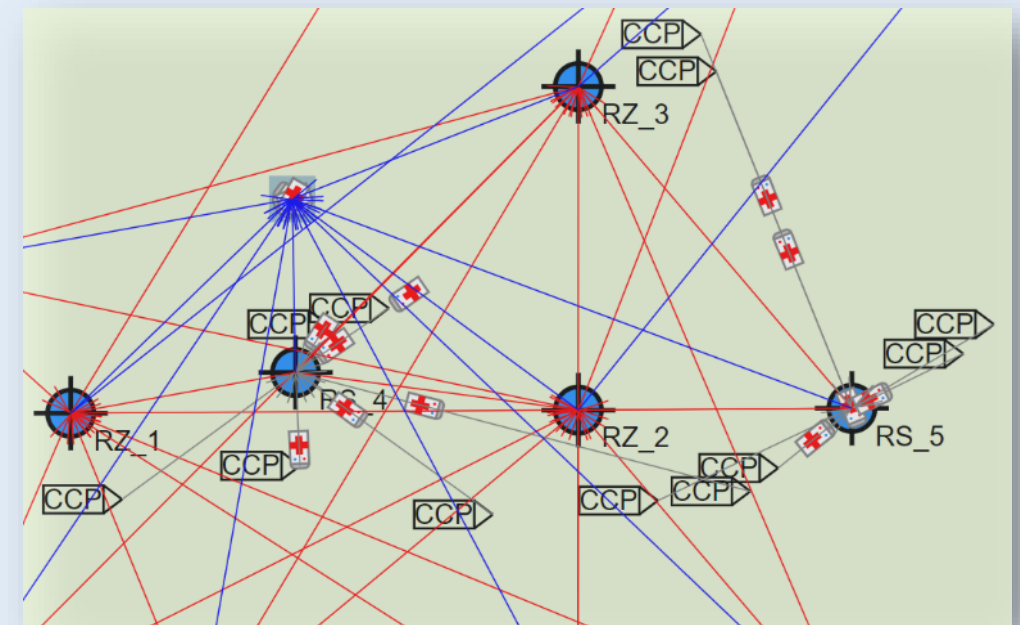
SIMULATION FOR MILITARY MEDICAL SUPPORT

Purpose of the study

- » Provide an orientation guide and a **collection point for future investigations** of the assessment of required qualitative and quantitative **capabilities in the further development of the concept of principles for Medical Support** of the Bundeswehr in Operations.

Documents & Regulations

- » MC 326/3 NATO Principles and Policies of Medical Support
- » AJP-4.10 B, STANAG 2228 Med, STANAG 2546
- » Guideline for Simulation-Based Analysis (Bundeswehr)
- » Guide to model documentation (Bundeswehr)
- » National basic documents (e.g. concepts, handbooks)



SIMULATION FOR MILITARY MEDICAL SUPPORT - IMPLEMENTATION

Flow Chart

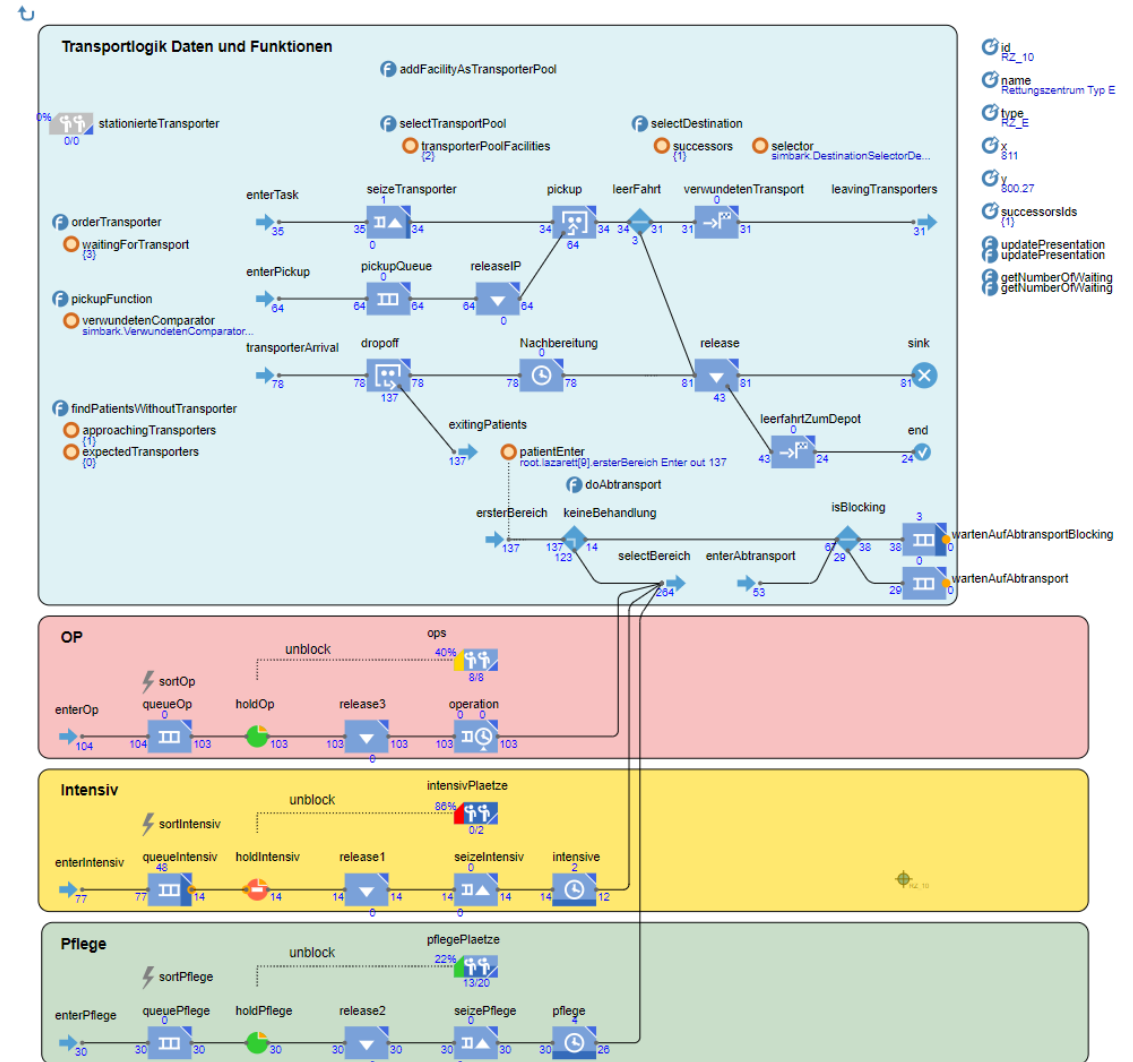
- » Transport logic
- » Surgery logic
- » Intensive care
- » Normal care

Patient status diagram

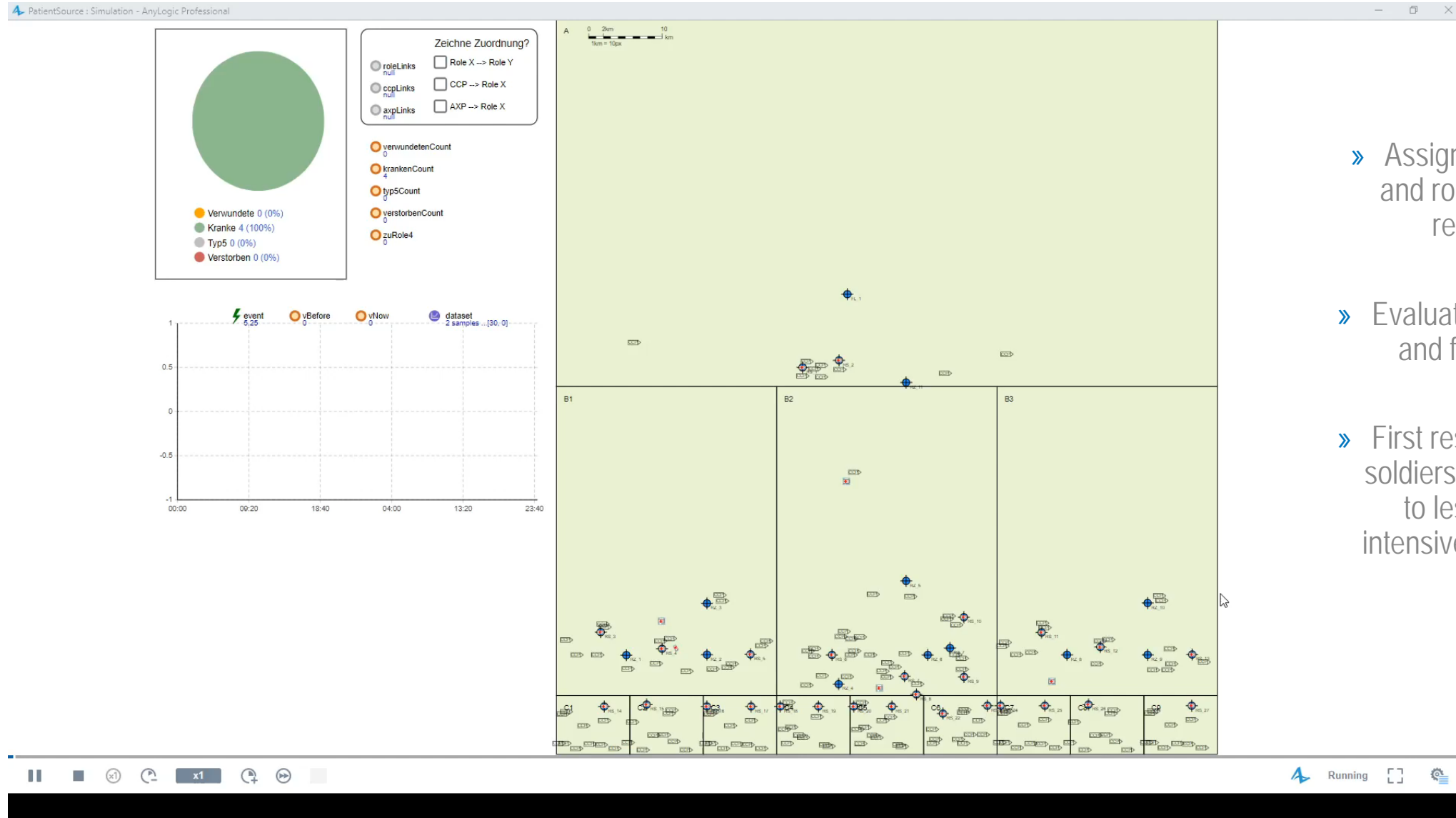
- » Emergence, Wait, In treatment (no dying)

Parameters

- » Number of soldiers on the battlefield
- » Wounding/ disease patterns
- » Treatment/ surgery times
- » Care times/ lethal times
- » Transport times and capacities
- » Individual components in the rescue chain



SIMULATION FOR MILITARY MEDICAL SUPPORT - DEMO



- » Assignment of units and roles coherence relationship
- » Evaluation with charts and files possible
- » First results show that soldiers die because of to less space for intensive care in Role 2

SUMMARY AND BENEFITS OF SIMULATION

SUMMARY AND BENEFITS OF SIMULATION

FUTURE IDEAS

Digital Military Supply Chain - Autonomous Systems

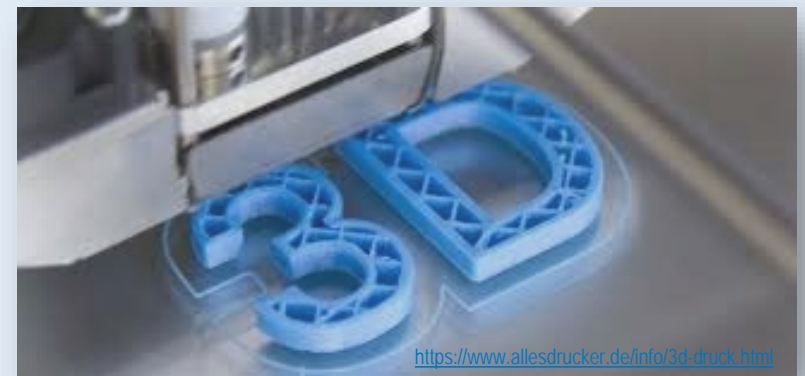
- » What is the impact of the use of autonomous and networked systems on the military supply chain?

Impact of additive manufacturing in military supply chain

- » What is the impact of "3D" printing on material readiness and how will the Bundeswehr need to position itself optimally for this in the future (locally, in terms of content, etc.) in order to use this efficiently?

Forecasting approaches for new military weapon systems (MAWS, MGSC, FCAS)

- » How has logistic simulation/forecasting and feedback data look like in the future programs?



<https://www.allesdrucker.de/info/3d-druck.html>

SUMMARY AND BENEFITS OF SIMULATION

SWOT

STRENGTHS

- » No Real-Case-Szenario (experiment) necessary
- » Various test scenarios/Monte Carlo experiments in combination possible ("What if, ...?")
- » Simulation as a tool for data farming
- » Increases the understanding of the real system already at the modelling stage

WEAKNESSES

- » Number-based and more difficult to communicate
- » Suggests a precision that is not possible in this way
- » Requires specialist knowledge (mathematics, statistics, etc.) for interpretation & interdisciplinary work in modelling

OPPORTUNITIES

- » Can be used when reality cannot be tested
- » Substantiation of qualitative statements with facts & figures
- » Out of the box thinking possible without any real consequence
- » Learning from existing data or start collecting data

THREATS

- » Misinterpretations and wrong conclusions
- » Unreflected reuse of models
- » Overestimation of predictive power, neglect of prediction errors ("All models are wrong, but some are useful", George Box)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION



ESG Elektroniksystem- und Logistik-GmbH
Livry-Gargan-Straße 6
82256 Fürstenfeldbruck

Tel: +49 89 9216-1-1990

Fax: +49 89 9216-2631

esg-defencesecurity.com