

# **Engineering Investigation of Information Integration Display (IID) Integration with Platform Systems**

*Final Report*

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## Abstract

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This project investigated the feasibility and level of effort in acquiring the data required by the Information Integration Display (IID) system from current and near-future submarine systems. An IID Information Matrix is presented that describes 183 unique information types needed by the IID. For each of these, we identify potential submarine system source(s), recommend method(s) to make this information available to the IID, and list properties, both as needed by the IID and as available from the source. Recommendations for providing information to the IID include: i) developing an interface to CCS 876 Unicast data, ii) developing remote devices at four key locations, networked to the IID, to facilitate manual data collection and planning activities and provide the only feasible source of such data for the IID, iii) separate downloading of systems' "a priori" data (e.g., charts from SHINNADS Dual Monitor (SDM)) to the IID, iv) maintaining history data in the IID, and v) manual data entry into IID where appropriate. Based on the completed IID Information Matrix, we identify several issues and suggest appropriate solutions. Finally, we describe any outstanding issues and recommend the way ahead.

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# 1 Project Goals

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## 1.1 Objectives

Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC) Atlantic has conducted a Cognitive Work Analysis (CWA) for key Victoria Class Submarine (VCS) Control Room personnel, leading to the design of the Information Integration Display (IID) to bring relevant data together onto a single screen that is formatted to support Command decisions.

This project will investigate the feasibility, likely level of effort required and constraints of acquiring the data required by the IID system from the submarine information systems. The aim of this contract is to determine the scale of the integration work required to connect the developed IID display to current and near-future submarine information systems, primarily the Submarine Command and Control System (CCS 876), but secondarily the Central Surveillance System (CSS), Autopilot, Bathymetric Sampling System (BSS), and other systems as appropriate, to provide the required data to the display system.

Where required inputs are not readily available or are available from relevant sources, recommendations on the scope and feasibility of work required to obtain data will be determined.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of this study is constrained by the following assumptions:

1. The information requirements of the IID are as identified in the Government Furnished Information (GFI) provided to Lockheed Martin Canada (LMC) by DRDC Atlantic, primarily references [1], [2] and [3].
2. In conjunction with the project Scientific Authority, it was decided to limit consideration of future information systems to systems already out for contract. As for soon to be obsolete systems, like the legacy Autopilot and legacy Surveillance System, LMC emphasized instead their planned replacements, the next generation Autopilot and CSS, respectively.
3. In determining the systems from which the required IID information is available, if multiple options exist, preference will likely be given to systems not yet implemented, where there may be the greatest likelihood of influencing system design to accommodate necessary changes to support the IID.
4. Throughout the report, we refer to SHINNADS Dual Monitor (SDM). Unless specified otherwise, we are not making any distinction between it and related system names like “SHINNADS” and “Electronic Chart Precision Integrated Navigation System (ECPINS)”.

## 2 Methodology

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In order to fulfil the project objectives, the project investigations were conducted in the following primary tasks:

1. Task 1 – Identify the information types needed for the IID.
2. Task 2 – Investigate potential sources for the information types, and specify the properties of the information types both as used by the IID and as produced by the sources.
3. Task 3 – Based on the findings of the first two tasks, identify problems and recommend potential solutions.

The results of Tasks 1 and 2 were recorded in the “IID Information Matrix” described in more detail in Section 3.1.

The specific methodology used for each of these tasks is described in the following sub-sections.

### 2.1 Task 1 – Identify the Information Types Needed for IID

As a starting point for defining information types needed by the IID, we listed in the IID Information Matrix (see Section 3.1) all the “Information Requirement” items from the IID Area description tables in the IID Design Document (reference [1]).

These items were revised to provide more accurate definitions and descriptions. New items alluded to or implicit in the Design Document, which had been omitted from the IID Area description tables, were added.

The “Virtual Victoria Data Model” (reference [2]), “Assumptions and Specifications Matrix” (reference [3]), and a DRDC Atlantic demonstration to LMC of the prototype IID were used to augment and revise the list of information types.

Finally, the complete list of information types composed from the preceding steps included many redundant items. These were identified as such to create a list of unique information types. In the IID Information Matrix, each of the unique information types were numbered consecutively in the order listed; redundant information types were shaded blue and left unnumbered.

### 2.2 Task 2 – Investigate Sources and Properties of the Information Types Needed for IID

To the extent possible from the IID documentation made available to LMC (references [1], [2] and [3]), the properties of the information types as needed by the IID were entered in the IID Information Matrix. These properties included units, resolution, and allowed staleness. Originally, it had been planned to include “accuracy” of the information as required by the IID as one of the properties to consider. However, the IID design documents made available for this



study did not provide sufficient insight into this property to make it worth including in the IID Information Matrix. Furthermore, although “allowed staleness” was included in the IID Information Matrix, there was not much information on this property either in the IID design documents provided.

LMC identified potential source(s) of the various information types specified in the IID Information Matrix, determined if and how this information could be made available to the IID, and in the case of multiple sources for an information type, suggested the prioritization (Low, Medium, High) of the sources to utilize.

Finally, we populated the various fields in the IID Information Matrix regarding the properties of the information types as available from the source. The properties used are described in more detail in Section 3.1. Originally, it had been planned to include “accuracy” of the information produced by the source as one of the properties, but this was omitted because: i) there is often little or no information available on the accuracy of the source; ii) when information is available, it often tends to be Classified, whereas it was intended to keep the report Unclassified, and iii) some information types involve multiple systems (e.g., contact bearing, which could come from bow sonar, flank/towed array sonar, passive ranging sonar, periscope, or ESM), each of which would have a different accuracy.

In elaborating on the various properties on the IID information types, if the details of a property are not known or unavailable to LMC, it is marked as “Unk” (unknown). Sometimes, a particular property is not relevant to a particular IID information type, in which case it is marked as “N/A” (not applicable).

### **2.3 Task 3 – Identify Problems and Recommend Solutions**

Based on the IID Information Matrix completed in Task 1 and Task 2, we identified various potential problems and observations, including:

1. Issues or complications related to the suggested source for an IID information type, including where no practical source is available.
2. Cautions, considerations or issues related to suggested methods to make the information available from a source to the IID, including the feasibility of these methods.
3. Incompatibilities between the IID and source properties related to an IID information type, e.g., where IID uses units for data different than the data is provided by the source.

These problems and observations are listed in Table 1. For each of these problems and observations, also shown in Table 1 is LMC’s recommended solution.

## 3 Results

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Detailed information about each specific IID information type are provided in the IID Information Matrix described in Section 3.1. Recommended sources and methods to make the data available to the IID are described for each IID information type as part of the matrix. However, the general themes that emerged from the matrix regarding the sources for these IID information types are described in Section 3.2. Finally, Section 3.3 lists issues observed from the IID Information Matrix, and provides a recommended means to resolve these issues.

### 3.1 IID Information Matrix

The results of Task 1 and Task 2 investigations were recorded in an IID Information Matrix, as per Annex A.

In the first two columns of the IID Information Matrix:

1. “No.” is the number assigned to each unique information type.
2. “IID Info Definition” is the description of the information type identified in Task 1.

The properties of the information type as currently assumed or used by the IID are specified in the IID Information Matrix in the following columns:

1. “IID Display Ref (Area)” indicates the specific IID Display Area that uses the indicated information type.
2. “Units” specifies the units needed by the IID.
3. “Resolution” is the least significant value of the information that is needed by the IID.
4. “Allowed Staleness” is intended to be the elapsed time before a refresh of the information type is required, as expected by the IID.
5. The first “Comment” column addresses notes and issues about the information type pertaining to its use by the IID.

The properties of an information type in the submarine systems that can provide the information type are specified in the IID Information Matrix as follows:

1. “Submarine System” is a potential submarine system source for the information type. Primary consideration was given to systems that have feasible “Potential Method(s) to Transfer Info to IID”, as identified in the subsequent field in the IID Information Matrix.
2. “Publish/Subscribe Done” is specified as “Yes” if the identified system currently has a means to broadcast or make the data available for distribution, and “No” otherwise.

3. “Transmission Format” is the means by which the information type is transmitted, specified only when the previous “Publish/Subscribe Done” field is specified affirmatively.
4. “Potential Method(s) to Transfer Info to IID” are LMC’s suggestions for means whereby the indicated information type could be made available to the IID. LMC considered what it believed to be the most promising methods to provide data to the IID, with the least impact on systems and least requirement for engineering change.
5. “Time Between Data Refresh Within System” is the time between successive specifications of the data relevant to the information type as it is generated within the source system.
6. “Update Rate of Info Sent From System” is the rate at which data relevant to the information type is sent from the system.
7. “Units” specifies the units in which the information type is made available by the source.
8. “Resolution” is the least significant value of the information type data that is provided by the source.
9. “Security Designation” is the security level of the information type data provided by the source.
10. “Constraints” are special considerations, assumptions or limitations relevant to the information type that exist for the indicated submarine system source for that data.
11. “Prioritization of Multiple Systems” is LMC’s recommendation for the relative prioritization of the potential submarine system sources for the information type. Typically, this will be specified as “Low”, “Medium”, or “High”.
12. The second “Comment” column addresses notes and issues about the information type pertaining to the designated submarine system source for the information type.

In the IID Information Matrix, the purple text in the “IID Info Definition” column shows changes to, or new information types that were not listed in, the information requirement tables in the IID Design Document. The purple text in the first “Comment” column elaborates on the changes or additions made to the list of information types, or points out assumptions to be confirmed or questions to be answered by DRDC Atlantic. The blue shaded rows are information items from the IID Design document that were already covered by a similar information type elsewhere in the matrix, from one of the other IID display Areas. Each of the unique information types in the Information Matrix is assigned a number (the blue shaded rows, indicating redundant information types, are unnumbered).

### **3.2 General Comments on IID Information Sources**

Sources specific to each IID information type are provided in the IID Information Matrix. The following are general observations and comments from consideration of all these IID information types.

1. As indicated in the IID Information Matrix, a substantial portion of the information types are not currently routinely broadcast or otherwise routinely receivable by IID. This includes sonars, ESM, and many other systems that pass data to CCS 876. To make information available directly from the systems that do pass information to CCS 876 would require significant engineering changes (ECs) to these individual systems. Alternatively, all this information can be provided from one source, CCS 876, with very minimal change. Specifically, CCS 876 has a “Unicast” capability already existing that provides real-time broadcast of all Data Gathering System (DGS) data generated by CCS 876. DGS data includes most of the relevant information from all these reporting systems. It is accessible from a simple Ethernet connection (to existing ports) on a CCS 876 console, and setup/specification at CCS 876 of the appropriate IP address at IID of the port to receive the data. The only required work to access the data is the development of an interface module at the IID that would receive the DGS data, interpret it (DGS data is sent in a defined message format, as per references [5], [6]), and parse it appropriately for IID.
2. Not all CCS 876 data is intrinsically Classified. However, in the context of an operational submarine, it is expected that in general CCS 876 data, particularly the Unicast data, will be Classified.
3. For the most part, there is currently no routine connection or access to repositories of historical data relevant to the historical information types (e.g., Nos. 72, 97, 113 in the IID Information Matrix). For example, some systems do accumulate history data, but typically extensive engineering changes to these systems would be required both to access and broadcast such data. Consequently, it is not currently practical to supply data for the historical information types (i.e., the complete record of all older data) directly from the submarine systems. Instead, it is recommended that the IID maintain a historical database of relevant data based on the accumulation of “real time” versions of such data that is provided from various sources to the IID.
4. There is a variety of “a priori” data (charts, tables, reference documents, threat sheets, etc.) that is the basis for data needed by various IID information types. Given the lack of current or easily implemented methods to provide most such “a priori” data directly from various submarine systems to IID, it is recommended to find alternative means to make such information available to IID. The most obvious solution is to simply separately load the “a priori” data into the IID as well as the relevant submarine systems. This would of course necessitate the development of IID modules to hold and read these databases, and format data to be used according to the same criteria and conditions as the systems on which the “a priori” data was originally installed. To some extent, this may involve replicating the same conditions, or knowledge of these conditions, as on the submarine system at the IID in order for the IID to use the same “a priori” data. In some cases, where the “a priori” data is hard-copy (e.g., paper charts, manuals), it may be necessary to convert this data to a format that can be used by the IID.
5. There are several IID information types that are used to define scale or parameters for IID display graphics, or control aspects of the IID displays (e.g., Nos. 19, 20, 26, 27, 135, 136, 181). These have been designated “IID Control Input” in the Source field in the IID Information Matrix. If these IID information types are intended to be dynamic and cannot be hard coded into the IID software, they would need to be done as manual inputs into the IID as

part of IID control. If the IID intends to vary the values for these information types based on observed conditions, then knowledge of some of the other routinely sent IID information types that characterize these conditions may be required. On the other hand, in most instances, these parameters remain at the total discretion of IID operators, and require no information from submarine systems.

6. There are several IID information types (e.g., Nos. 7, 21, 23, 28, 34–37, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 76, 81, 88–90, 101, 102, 120, 134, 137–139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 150) that in the IID Information Matrix have Submarine System designated as “Command Input” and Potential Method to Transfer Info to IID designated as “Manual Input”. They involve Command decisions and choices for information types like planned speed, depth, etc. that are not recorded electronically on any submarine system. Consequently, they would need to be manually entered into the IID. It is possible the collection/recording of this data could be accomplished via the “remote device” approach described in item 7.
7. There are many IID information types, specifically those in the IID Information Matrix that have Source specified as “Manual Data Collection” (e.g., Nos. 3–6, 10, 11, 100, 152–163, 167, 173, 174) or “Planning Inputs” (e.g., Nos. 121–132), which aren’t really tied to any current submarine system, and for which the only feasible method to make data available to the IID would be through manual input. However, we do believe it is possible to greatly improve the methods by which this data is collected or produced that would make it considerably easier for the IID to acquire this information. The current necessity for manual data entry and the quantity of information involved is overwhelming to be completed in just one location. We recommended the introduction of new “remote devices” (e.g., tablet, laptop) to collect and produce the desired data at the locations on the submarine where the relevant activities are most productively conducted. We see four primary functionalities/locations of use for these remote devices:
  - a. CO’s unit for Command inputs, which could be used in the CO’s cabin (with portability as required). In addition to providing Command with the tools to plan missions and schedule events, this remote access will allow the CO to relay night orders, broadcast routine and communication plans, navigational ETAs, mission orders, CO intentions, tactical primary/secondary objectives, and snort routines.
  - b. A unit for Nav O, Ops O, and trainee inputs, which could be used in the Wardroom. Much of the planning for inshore operations is currently done on paper charts. The remote device could serve as a more effective mission planning tool, allowing the CO and trainees to plan undisturbed, save and present their Command briefings, and make results available to IID as appropriate.
  - c. Chief and PO’s (C&PO’s) unit for mechanical, electrical, Combat Systems Engineer’s inputs, which could be used in the C&PO’s Mess. Currently, much of the information that is needed by the IID is recorded on “tally boards” with grease markers. Mechanical information such as fresh water, fuel supplies, and battery dips (which would be used to calculate and update battery endurance estimates based on current speeds) are recorded in logs outside of the C&PO’s Mess, which is also the ship’s damage control centre “HQ1”. Combat system defects, repairs, and system degraded implications could also be entered at this location and transmitted to the IID for display to Command. This would replace

paper logs/records as this information could be saved and backed up. In a damage control situation, access to appropriate damage control cards could be provided at the remote device. The IID in this situation could be updated from this unit, providing the CO with vital real time float, move, and fight data. As well, check lists such as Open Up for Dive, Smoke Clearance, and Damage Control Checks could also be entered at this location and displayed on the IID.

- d. A Sound Room unit for sensors, tactical and classification inputs, as well as RCN range prediction software. The remote entry device would produce a ray path plot and along with the COI's detection/the sub's evasion depth based on the current bathy could immediately be transmitted to the IID display. The unit would also allow for real time contact classification details to be directly passed to the IID and enhance the Sound Room record keeping abilities by allowing their data to be saved to a file. Other information that could be saved would eliminate the necessity for Sound Room contact and tape recording logs. COI threat sheets, next bathy, atmosphere monitoring, and EW danger levels would be entered at the Sound Room location.

These remote devices would be loaded with relevant "a priori" information and new applications to support specific activities heretofore largely manual and paper-based. For example, an ECPINS-like capability for chart data would likely be required on the CO and Wardroom units. These devices could be networked as appropriate (i.e., to the IID to exchange information). This scheme has the potential to make the IID a hub for planning results and a display point for what is currently numerous paper records.

Transitioning such activities to a remote device would make them more efficient, more accurate, allow a detailed, consistent, permanent record to be maintained, and provide a simple means to provide information needed by the IID but likely not otherwise easily available to it. The remote devices would also reduce the personnel traffic in the Control Room. Effort would be required to define and develop the applications for the appropriate remote devices, and define and implement the appropriate network connections to IID. However, the network requirements would be fairly minimal, and could be integrated with other required network infrastructure upgrades being planned for the submarines. Lockheed Martin has been involved in such network studies, as per reference [7]. Furthermore, there would be negligible impact on other current submarine systems, and no need for potentially complicated and costly ECs to these systems.

8. There did not appear to be any explicit mention of the use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) in the information types elaborated in reference [1], apart from how they could be used to contribute to general contact related information types (e.g., contact position). Currently on the submarine, AIS data is received, but not systematically integrated (apart from possible manual input) into the contact data processed by CCS 876. When used, a dedicated AIS view/layer is presented (e.g., on SDM). Consequently, in the definition of IID information types in the IID Information Matrix, a separate AIS IID information type was included, and it is recommended that it be incorporated in the Area 4 display as an independent layer. Since the AIS data is not integrated into CCS 876 contacts, it is probably not productive, and perhaps even misleading, for the IID to attempt to associate or fuse the AIS data with current CCS 876 contact data as part of the contact-related IID information types (for position,

course, speed, etc.). A suitable AIS interface would need to be developed for the IID, and IID displays appropriately updated to incorporate AIS data as suggested.

### 3.3 Analysis of IID Information Matrix

Table 1 below describes some of the principal issues (and their recommended solutions) from the IID Information Matrix. The IID Information Matrix should be examined directly for the discussion of issues relevant to each individual IID information type.

*Table 1: Issues from Information Matrix and Recommended Solutions.*

No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
1.	Geographic plots will need ownship and target course and speed data specified w.r.t. ground, while conventional tactical plots (e.g., like those on CCS) will require ownship and target course and speed specified w.r.t. the water mass in which the submarine resides (with the assumption that all platforms in the water mass experience the same movement of the water mass).	Area 4 related information types will be specified w.r.t. ground, while most of the remaining Area displays will use information types specified w.r.t. water mass.
2.	Accurate data for ownship course and speed w.r.t. ground, as well as latitude/longitude position, may be problematic when dived.	Ownship course and speed w.r.t. ground will rely on INS/GPS data. When GPS data is available (e.g., when submarine is at periscope depth or above), INS/GPS is quite accurate. However, when dived, GPS is not available, and only the course and speed w.r.t. water mass is precisely measured, while course and speed w.r.t. ground must be determined using estimates for speed and direction of the water mass (including from tables/charts of current). Consequently, INS data for position may be of limited accuracy. This is all part of the “Pool of Error” estimate integrated into SDM, which itself may evolve pending possible future upgrades to SDM.

No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
3.	Contact position on submarine systems is never shown in the context of geographic plots, i.e., in latitude/longitude plots (with the exception of when contacts are part of independently presented AIS data). Instead, contact position is shown w.r.t. ownship on what amounts to a locally flat Cartesian coordinate system.	To present CCS determined contact position data on a geographic plot, it would be necessary to add a module to IID that could convert CCS contact position data to latitude/longitude. Knowing ownship latitude/longitude (from ownship data) would allow orientation of the contact data within a geographic plot, and then suitable conversion of Cartesian flat-earth data on a contact to a curved coordinate system would be required to determine latitude/longitude of the contacts. However, it should be noted that when dived, the inherent inaccuracy of ownship data will also translate to similar inaccuracy in the converted contact position data.
4.	The information type for “Air Quality” (No. 3) was not specific about what aspects of air quality would be reported.	O2, CO2 and pressure levels can be routinely monitored on Analox; CO levels can be monitored by Draeger tubes during damage control.
5.	LMC noted several IID information types (Nos. 41, 83, 84, 159, 160) that were included in the Virtual Victoria Data Model (reference [2]) for which there was no relevant description in the IID Design Document (reference [1]).	These information types were included in the IID Information Matrix.
6.	The IID Design Document (reference [1]) tends to use “contact” and “COI” interchangeably for many of its information types, when in fact the COIs are a designated set of contacts, which are therefore a subset of all contacts.	Unless otherwise specified, we have treated those IID information types listed as “contact/COI” in the description as applying in general to a contact. Information type No. 146 is a Boolean that can be used to designate whether a given contact has been identified as a COI.
7.	The IID Design Document (reference [1]) tends to refer to information types as “relative bearing” (Nos. 93, 104, 105, 110) in instances that really involve what is designated as “true bearing” in sensors/CCS terminology.	These information types have been re-labeled as “true bearing”, and the sources that supply them also consider true bearing.



No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
8.	IID information type No. 140 deals with “Sensors holding contact”. However, there is no simple way to provide access to data directly from sensors. Furthermore, even the concept of a primary “reporting” sensor is not really used or maintained in CCS, apart from perhaps a verbal instruction to an operator to stop cutting contacts through to CCS. A similar issue is involved in the determination of “Previous Sensor Fixes” (No. 97).	DRDC should clarify the intended purpose of this information type. If it is sufficient to know what sensors are cutting data to CCS, this can be fairly easily interpreted from the proposed IID use of CCS 876 Unicast data by just monitoring what sensor data is being updated in the Unicast message stream. Any other interpretation requiring access directly to sensor data would be difficult to implement.
9.	Unlike the weapons status data that is available to CCS 876 via the Weapon System Data Bus, there is no equivalent broadcast of SSE status data. Consequently, there is no convenient method to convey SSE related data directly to IID.	SSE status/inventory will only be available to IID by manual input or manual data collection.
10.	There is an IID information type (No. 119) that represents the sonar waterfall display. At best, if the waterfall display video could be output from the sonar, there would be no way to present only the waterfall portion and exclude the menus that are also a part of the video display.	If the waterfall displays are required, it will probably be necessary to include the menus that are part of these sonar displays.
11.	No suitable source of altitude is currently available. Consequently, the “contact altitude” IID information type (No. 84) has no source for data in a submarine system.	At best, an operator or Command estimate could be made about contact altitude and manually input to IID.
12.	Contact behaviour is not analyzed or maintained systematically or in any automated manner by current submarine systems. Consequently, there is no source for IID information types “COI change behaviour” (No. 106) and “Contact/COI recent behaviour” (No. 114).	The raw contact data that can be used to perform the situation assessment to determine contact behaviour is potentially provided to IID (via CCS 876 Unicast). It is therefore feasible to develop modules in the IID that would perform the requisite behaviour analysis.

No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
13.	In CCS 876, tracks either are or are not included on the Threat Tote (up to 8 tracks can be assigned). No attempt is made to assign a quantitative threat value or relative ranking of the threats. Consequently, there is no source for IID information type "Threat level associated with COI" (No. 115) beyond a simple "threat/not a threat" designation for a contact.	Apart from whether or not a contact is on the CCS Threat Tote, any relative or quantitative evaluation of the threats would have to be done in an IID module using the CCS 876 Unicast data potentially available to IID. The only alternative would be Command designations about threat level that would be manually input to the IID.
14.	We noted minor differences in many of the information types between the units for data as needed by the IID and the units in which the data is provided by the system source. Common examples of the variations are metres vs. feet, Nautical Miles vs. yards, degrees vs. radians, and Knots vs. yards/sec.	These are simple unit conversions that should be coded as part of the IID interface modules that receive and process the data provided by the submarine system sources.
15.	IID information types No. 86 and 87 present data at the IID in hours, but the source information is measured as a percentage.	To present the required units for the data at the IID (i.e., in hours), in addition to the measured source data (specified as a percentage), it will be necessary to have a baseline value for total battery capacity to make the conversion to hours.
16.	No bathy and ray path plot history data is maintained for the IID in the available design documents.	We have proposed means to make bathy/ray path data available to the IID. It is recommended that a historical record of this data be maintained by the IID.

## 4 Conclusions

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### 4.1 Summary of Findings

An IID Information Matrix was produced (see Annex A) that describes 183 unique information types needed by the IID. For each of these, we identified potential submarine system source(s), recommended method(s) to make this information available to the IID, and listed properties of the information types, both as needed by the IID and as available from the source.

The primary areas of new development to support making important information available to the IID are:

1. Provide an interface module, likely best suited as part of the IID software, which would receive, interpret and parse CCS 876 Unicast data. This interface is not a complicated programming problem (a related parser has been developed, as per reference [5], for other tasks), yet would make available to IID almost any data processed by CCS 876 (including most of the data passed to it from sensors and weapons).
2. Introduce several remote devices (e.g., tablet or laptop), and develop relevant applications for them, to provide data for IID information types that would require manual data collection or result from planning activities whose results would otherwise not be available to the IID.
3. Modify the IID software to read, store, and display/process as needed data corresponding to “a priori” information supplied to various submarine systems that is also needed by IID. This “a priori” data should be loaded onto IID separately when also loading on the originally intended submarine systems. In addition, it may be beneficial to convert data that currently exists only in a hardcopy format to an electronic format that could be used as needed on the IID, or the suggested remote devices.
4. Modify the IID software so that all historical data needed by the IID can be stored internally to the IID. Where there is a stated need for historical data, means have been suggested to make the real-time versions of this data available to IID. IID should be suitably modified to record, maintain, and access this data as needed.
5. Provide for manual entry into the IID of appropriate data, including most Command inputs, information that cannot be otherwise feasibly obtained from submarine systems, and data that is specifically intended as IID control inputs separate from any submarine system.
6. Introduce AIS data into the IID geographic display (Area 4) as a distinct layer, separate from other CCS based contact data that is displayed.

An analysis of the IID Information Matrix pointed out a variety of potential issues about the IID information types and how to make the data for them available to the IID. These issues are listed in Table 1. Also provided in this table is a recommended solution for each of these issues.

## 4.2 Discussion of Outstanding Issues

The following are issues that arose from this study, but for which there were no specific LMC recommendations to resolve:

1. Not much information was available in the IID reference documentation made available to LMC concerning the “Allowed Staleness” of the various information types as needed by the IID, so this field is largely designated as Unknown in the IID Information Matrix.
2. The IID information type properties of accuracy of the information type needed by the IID and accuracy of the information as provided by the source were eliminated from consideration due to lack of information in the available IID design documentation for the former, and because of the difficulty in accessing the information and Classified nature of the data when it is available for the latter. Consequently, no inconsistencies between accuracy needed by IID and accuracy available from source were examined. If this is critical information, then it will be necessary to acquire more detailed documentation on both the IID design, and performance specs and analysis on the submarine information sources.
3. No practical source of information is available for the following IID information types:
  - a. Contact altitude (No. 84 in the IID Information Matrix).
  - b. COI change behaviour (No. 106).
  - c. Contact/COI recent behaviour (No. 114).
  - d. Threat level associated with COI (No. 115).

For items b through d, if the IID adopts the recommended use of CCS 876 Unicast data, then all the raw data would be available to develop appropriate situation and threat assessment modules as part of the IID to make these types of evaluations possible as part of IID function.

4. Lack of documentation on SDM limits the insight LMC can provide on the use of SDM as a source for relevant IID information types, the methods by which information can be made available from SDM, and the properties of the SDM-related IID information types. However, LMC has sufficient fundamental understanding of SDM that our key recommendations and conclusions regarding sources and methods of availability for IID information types that could potentially involve SDM would not be substantially altered. In particular, items 4 and 7 in Section 3.2 present alternative approaches for supplying information to the IID that might otherwise have to be drawn from SDM.
5. For those IID information types that have the source listed as SDM, it should be recognized that there is no simple way to make SDM data electronically available to IID. In some cases, data thought of as SDM-related has already been alternatively sourced in the IID Information Matrix. For example:
  - a. “a priori” data held at SDM (e.g., charts) could alternately be loaded on IID when loading on SDM.

- b. External data read into SDM can simultaneously be read into IID, e.g., AIS.
- c. Some planning capabilities that use or produce information that could appear on SDM may be more suitably done on remote devices, as discussed earlier.

However, where there is no reasonable alternative to SDM for the IID to acquire data, it should be noted that there are immediate plans for a hardware upgrade to SDM. This may provide an opportunity for suitable ECs to SDM to make any necessary data available to IID. A further investigation would need to be conducted on the scope of changes to be made to SDM, and whether changes required for IID could be accommodated. In the interim, any information needed from SDM would likely have to be obtained via manual input. Fortunately, our other recommended courses of action for obtaining data related to the IID have minimized this requirement.

- 6. LMC reviewed high level documents for the CSS (e.g., reference [4]), but there was not much detail in the available documentation about new subsystems that might be integrated to the CSS and have data that may be relevant to the IID. Most of our projections about the CSS as a source of data and the means to provide it to the IID are based on our working knowledge of the current Surveillance System and the general information in the indicated reference documents. As more detailed design and interface specifications for the CSS come available, it may be feasible to update the methods to provide data to the IID for a few of the relevant IID information types. Regardless, in the IID Information Matrix, any information type for which the Source is specified as “CSS” will likely require additional design changes to the CSS to enable such information to be output to the IID.

### **4.3 Recommended Way Ahead**

The following items are LMC’s primary recommendations for the way ahead in providing information from submarine systems to the IID:

- 1. Implement an interface to CCS 876 Unicast, likely as a module within IID software.
- 2. It was recommended that several “remote devices” (e.g., tablet, laptop) should be introduced to provide data for IID information types related to manual data collection, some planning activities, etc., as described in the IID Information Matrix. It is suggested that there probably should be a more general investigation of various submarine activities and processes that could benefit from various automated support tools on remote devices, for which the applications and devices needed for IID would be an important, but properly coordinated, subset. This would obviously benefit the IID in that data for IID information types that might not otherwise be available would be provided. However, it would simultaneously improve the capabilities and performance of the applications transferred to and performed on these remote devices, and thereby benefit overall VCS performance.
- 3. Develop a suitable interface for the IID to be able to receive AIS data, and update the IID displays to be able to incorporate the AIS data as suggested in Section 3.2 item 8.

4. Determine whether there are any indicated sources of “a priori” data (particularly those that may exist only in a hard-copy format) that should be converted to a format that is useable by the IID, and develop an appropriate interface for the IID to use this data.
5. LMC is currently implementing a significant upgrade to the Tactical Weapons Systems Trainer (TWS) in S17 at CFB Halifax, to be completed in FY13/14. The primary objective for the upgrade is to facilitate overall integration testing of current fitted systems with future Combat Systems ECs. Once the upgrade is complete, the TWS would be an ideal location to develop and validate the proposed methods to make information required by the IID available from submarine systems. This would hold especially for next generation systems that will be available for testing in the TWS prior to any other venue. Furthermore, the Submarine Division staff and students could/would readily provide feedback on concepts in aid of any formal project progression. It is recommended that in the short term (within the next FY) DRDC Atlantic undertake to produce prototype IID hardware and software to fit in the TWS, and develop the Unicast interface that will ultimately take data from the CCS 876 Tech Refresh System to be installed in the TWS Q2 14. At the same time, other suggested methods to utilize system sources available in the TWS can be investigated and developed as appropriate. This work could be done in parallel with the VCS backbone refresh currently being designed by Lockheed Martin.
6. Consideration could be given to the following three fitted sensor systems (with recommended upgrades in bold) for input to the IID through the Combat System LAN:
  - a. 2004 Sound Velocity (SV) Meter upper/lower sound (**A-D both outputs broadcast to CS LAN**).
  - b. Ownship Noise (OSN) Hydrophones discrete data (**A-D all outputs broadcast to CS LAN**).
  - c. 189 Cavitation Indicator (**A-D single output broadcast to CS LAN**).

Individually, these upgraded continuous outputs would provide significant platform self and situational awareness, presumably a goal of the IID. A simple combing algorithm could be developed to add considerably more value.

## References

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- [1] Human Systems Inc. 2011. Conceptual Design for the C2 Information Integration Display. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic.
- [2] Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic. 2013. Virtual Victoria Data Model. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic - Unpublished.
- [3] Human Systems Inc. 2012. Assumptions and Specifications Matrix. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic - Unpublished.
- [4] DND Canada. 2011. HMI Software Design Document Central Surveillance System (CSS). DND Canada.
- [5] Lockheed Martin MS2. 5 August 2010. Data Gathering System Analysis Tool (DGSAT) Version 3.4 User's Guide. Lockheed Martin INT-09-030.
- [6] Lockheed Martin MS2. 5 August 2010. Data Gathering System Format Document (Technical) For the Victoria Class Submarine Fire Control System. Lockheed Martin INT-09-031.
- [7] Lockheed Martin MS2. 19 September 2008. Victoria SFCS Network Study (Task 2) Report (Final). Contract W8482-071036/001/QF.

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## **Annex A IID Information Matrix File**

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The results of Tasks 1 and 2 were recorded in the IID Information Matrix. A description of the fields used to organize these results is provided in Section 3.1.

\* Info Item is redundant (accounted for)

Purple text = Issues to be addressed by ERDC

Properties of Information to ID		Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available																
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Publish/Subscribe Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Prioritization of Multiple Systems	Comment
1	DTC: Time of Day	Area 1	Hrs, Mins, Secs	Seconds	Unk		NTP, XII	Yes	N/A	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located to SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Hrs, Mins, Secs	Nanoseconds	UNCLASS	NI	High	The NTP Time Server provides data to the LAN1 and CCS 976 via RJ45 Ethernet. The NTP Server would be beneficial to utilize the NTP Server to reduce any sync and delay issues. The NTP Server is currently set to UNCLASS as a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oynship Message which identifies the "Time of Day" information. The NTP server provides the time stamp seconds value for when this message was recorded.
2	DTC: Day	Area 1	Hrs, Mins, Secs	Seconds	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNCLASS - Oynship Message	Seconds	Seconds	Hrs, Mins, Secs	Nanoseconds	CLASS	NI	Low	The NTP Time Server provides data to the LAN1 and CCS 976 via RJ45 Ethernet at 100 Mbps.
3	Air quality	Area 2, Area 7		Unk	Unk	What are they referring to as AIR QUALITY? Do you want to know if the atmosphere is in CO2, CO, readings. The graph shows a "PPM" reading but does to say to what.	NTP, XII	Yes	N/A	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located to SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Julian Date, Hrs, Mins, Secs	Nanoseconds	UNCLASS	NI	Low	The current method of measuring the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated area. The operator would be required to manually enter the information at the time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
4	Air quality: O2 level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1	Unk	None.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Danger - Manual Input by Radio Operators	Even 6 Hours	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	PPM	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	
5	Air quality: CO2 level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1	Unk	None.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Danger - Manual Input by Radio Operators	Even 6 Hours	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	PPM	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	0.2000 for ppCO2, 0.00AT5, ppO2, O2 Level should be 18. - 20%.
6	Air quality: CO level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1	Unk	None.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Danger - Manual Input by Radio Operators	Even 6 Hours	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	PPM	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	0.1 - 10% SEV ppCO2 (Surface Equivalent Value) CO2 Level Maximum is 4.5%.
7	Air quality limit	Area 2	PPM	1	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Danger - Manual Input by Radio Operators	As Required	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	PPM	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	See Air Quality. The Air quality limits must be either fixed values in the ID or must be entered in manually As per Medical Directives & SOPs.
8	Fuel Level: fuel remaining	Area 2	Percentage	0.01	Slow		Command Input	No	N/A	Fixed Input in ID or Manual Input	As Required	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The full levels are reported daily to CO. The percentage would be derived from the known capacity.
9	Fuel Level: low level fuel limit	Area 2	Percentage	0.01	Fixed	Provided by Comd, not a constant, value driven by operational commitments.	Operator Input	No	N/A	Manual Input - Remote Input	N/A	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	
10	Battery (distance current)	Area 2	Percentage	0.01	Fixed		CCS	No	N/A	Fixed Input in ID or Manual Input	Unk	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	
11	Battery endurance limit	Area 2	Hours	0.1	Slow		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Accuracy related to Hydrometer reading, "Operator" dependent.
12	Pitch and Roll	Area 2	Hours	0.1	Slow		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Comd. driven by Tactical Control Situation	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Accuracy related to Hydrometer reading, "Operator" dependent.
13	Time	Area 2	Degrees	0.1	Fast		NDDS	Yes	MEP/MEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard. Secondary Method: Synchro Output	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: NDDS	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	0.01	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Oynship Message is transmitted as UNCLASS in the Oynship Message which identifies the "Heading" within a 32-bit floating number. Primary Method: Oynship Depth can be obtained by connecting directly to the RJ45 Ethernet switch (A1A5) and retrieve the heading information. Secondary Method: Connect to LAN1 Switch.
14	Heading bearing and Oynship course	Area 2	Degrees	0.1	Static Change	W/e really mean just "Oynship course" w.r.t. a reference point, which is likely not precise. ID should really distinguish between OS course (and speed) w.r.t. ground and OS Course (and speed) w.r.t. Water Mass (Area 2) w/e really mean just "Oynship course" w.r.t. a reference point, which is likely not precise. This is the course applicable to Area 2.	Autopilot	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	
15	Oynship course w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 4) Area 5- Rail Brg	Degrees	1	Fast		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNCLASS - Oynship Message	Seconds	Seconds	Readians	0.01	CLASS	NI	High	
16	Oynship course w.r.t. Ground	Area 4) Area 5- Rail Brg	Degrees	1	Fast		NDDS	Yes	MEP/MEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: NDDS	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	0.01	CLASS	NI	Low	





ID Info Definition		ID Display Ref (Area)		Units		Resolution		Allowed States		Comment		Properties of Information for ID										Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available									
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Classification of Multiple Systems	Comment	No.	Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Classification of Multiple Systems	Comment			
44	Charted depth	Area 3, Area 7	Unk	Unk	Unk	Area 3 should get its depth from the Bathy to determine if the ray path allows for C2 and/or water and brackets refer to priority 1 and 2 beams.	Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	Low	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol.														
45	Time blocks of BATH data	Area 3	Meters	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Reference to ID	Unk		0.1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The SVP Time Latencies can be affected via UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
46	Convergence zones (CZ)	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		GCS	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Bathy Message	When New Data Received	Hour, Min, Sec	1	CLASS	NI	High	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. The Convergence Zones can be modified via UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
47	Sound channels	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	Low	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
48	Shadow zones	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		GCS	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Bathy Message	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	High	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
49	Water temperature	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		GCS	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Bathy Message	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	High	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
50	Thermoclines	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	Low	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
51	Bottom contours	Area 2, Area 4	N/A	Unk	Unk		Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	UNCLASS	NI	High	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
52	Bottom topography	Area 3	N/A	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk		N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A															
53	Bottom bathymetry	Area 3	N/A	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk		N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A															
54	Best Evason Depth	Area 3	Meters	Unk	Unk	Recommend changing terminology: "covertness" to "best evasion depth". The term "covertness" is not a standard term and also be used for many states when doing special force ops or a photo reconnaissance. The term "best evasion depth" is more completely different, could both be used in area 8 tactical picture in place of "covertness" depending upon whether it is being used to describe a target or a threat or if it is a submarine trying to avoid detection from an attacking force.	Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	UNCLASS	NI	High	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol. UNICAST in the Bathy Message. This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update.														
55	Best Listening Depth	Area 3	Meters	Unk	Unk	New, replaces "Best depth for covertness" in Area 3, not applicable to Area 3. New, not applicable in ID7. Information is needed.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Best Evasion Depth is determined by the SVP and the resulting Ray Traces.														
56	Full chart information	Area 3, Area 4, Area 5, Btl Eng, Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk	This is the uncertainty of depth (not the uncertainty in contour position for a designated depth). These will likely be based on estimates provided on the Bathythermograph Bathy.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Best Listening Depth is determined by the SVP and the resulting Ray Traces.														
57	Uncertainty of bottom contours, location and range of full features	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Reference to ID	Unk		Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A															
58	Acoustic sea state	Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk		Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Data is would be located on the charts.														
59	Time of next BATHY firing	Area 3, Area 6	N/A	Unk	Unk	Area 6 information is time "top" but will still need time of next firing to compute this New, as per Virtual IVC Data Model.	Command Input	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	As Required	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Acoustic Sea State will be affected by the weather conditions and the state of the sea. The data is so sparse will provide the Acoustic Sea State along with Sensor Sonar Operator judgemental input.														
60	Bathy data	Area 3	Time (Hrs)	Unk	Unk	Assume this is data from MK6-F Bathy (e.g., .cdf files).	Command Input	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Bathy Message	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	High	The Sound Velocity Profile is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. The subtype is a 16-bit unsigned integer equal to BATHY_ASCD(199). This message provides the Updateable DateTime for update. Note: Bathy mode is currently based on GCS Bathythermograph, EFC completion.														
			Unk	Unk	Unk		Bathy	No	N/A	MK6F Bathythermograph	When New Data Received	Depth = Feet SV = Feet/Sec	1	CLASS	NI	Low	The Bathy connection is not currently connected onboard. The MK6F bathythermograph transmits via Serial Binary modes and Serial ASCII modes. The Serial Binary modes are based on NTDS protocol.														

Properties of Information for ID				Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available											
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Comment	Submarine System	PubKey Subscribe Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Prioritization of Multiple Systems	Comment
61	Owship position	Area 4, Area 2	Plot of Lat/Long	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Owship Message	Seconds	Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.00001	CLASS	NI	High	The Owship Position is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
62	Owship course to steer	Area 4	Confirmed points from periscope or GPS. Require Periscope bearing cuts and Lat/Long position (and ID) of reference points to compare the actual CO position to position file.	CCS	Yes	NMEA0183 using Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A IAS) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located to SDM.	100 Base-T Ethernet Standard	Seconds	Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.00001	CLASS	NI	Low	Owship Position is supplied to the LAN1 Switch and transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
63	Owship course to steer	Area 4	Confirmed points from periscope or GPS. Require Periscope bearing cuts and Lat/Long position (and ID) of reference points to compare the actual CO position to position file.	CCS	Yes	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Decimal Degrees	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	Owship Position is supplied to the LAN1 Switch and transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
64	Periscope cuts	Area 4	Confirmed points from periscope or GPS. Require Periscope bearing cuts and Lat/Long position (and ID) of reference points to compare the actual CO position to position file.	SDM	No	N/A	Manual Input	Link	Link	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Periscope Cuts can be identified via UNICAST in the Periscope Message. This is valid for both Switch and Attack Periscopes.
65	Lat/Long position of reference points	Area 4	Confirmed points from periscope or GPS. Require Periscope bearing cuts and Lat/Long position (and ID) of reference points to compare the actual CO position to position file.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Periscope Message	Seconds	Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Periscope Cuts can be identified via UNICAST in the Periscope Message. This is valid for both Switch and Attack Periscopes.
66	Owship bearing course w.r.t. Ground	Area 4	ID Design Doc shows source from boats GPS.	A Prior	No	N/A	Manual Input	Link	Link	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Course is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
67	Owship Speed w.r.t. Ground	Area 4	Assume this should be "course" rather than "bearing".	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Owship Message	Seconds	Seconds	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	High	Owship Course is supplied to the LAN1 Switch and transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
68	Planned route w.r.t. Ground	Area 4	Confirmed ID requires CCS speed w.r.t. ground.	CCS	Yes	NMEA0183 using Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A IAS) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located to SDM.	100 Base-T Ethernet Standard	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	0.001	CLASS	NI	Low	Owship Course is supplied to the LAN1 Switch and transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number.
69	Contact COI Position	Area 4	Specified as Lat/Long. Includes ETA to navigation points (as per Area 6). Course and speed data are implicitly w.r.t. Ground.	SDM	No	N/A	Extract Data Electronically from SDM	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A	Requires major software EC to SDM to extract data from SDM. The workload would be to manually determine the Contact COI Position. This can be done by utilizing the Owship Position and the Contact COI Position to determine the Contact COI Position.
70	Contact COI Course w.r.t. Ground	Area 4	New.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Owship and Threat Messages	Seconds	Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Contact COI Course is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number with the Unit of Readians.
71	Contact COI Speed w.r.t. Ground	Area 4	Assess the Contact COI course and speed will also be part of the Area 4 plot (integrated with the speed "vector" that is usually part of the Area 4 plot). If Area 4, this will be the course and speed w.r.t. Ground. New. See comment in preceding item.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Every 6 Seconds	Minute	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Contact COI Speed is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number with the Unit of Readians.
72	Contact COI track history	Area 4	Presumably Area 4 (Contact COI Position) will be used to build track history internally to ID. i.e., source of history data likely will not be external to ID.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Every 6 Seconds	Minute	Yards/Sec	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Contact COI Speed is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available via the CCS UNICAST. The CCS UNICAST is available at all locations within a 32-bit floating point number with the Unit of yards per second.
73	Contact COI identification (Alphanumeric, CallSign, Category)	Area 4, Area 3, Area 5-Rel Reg, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 5-Contact Mgt.	Area 4 history track data will be w.r.t. Ground.	ID History Database	No	N/A	Historical Record of CCS UNICAST data sent to ID	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A	The CCS UNICAST Threat Message Data will provide a continuous feed for the ID to utilize or store. As this data is received and stored in the ID, it can be used to provide a historical perspective.
74	Track numbers	Area 4, Area 3, Area 5-Rel Reg, Area 5-Contact Mgt.	ID Design Doc specifies source from ECP-RS, but likely will be taken from SPGS.	A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The CCS UNICAST Threat Message Data will provide a continuous feed for the ID to utilize or store. As this data is received and stored in the ID, it can be used to provide a historical perspective.
75	Location of land Reassignments	Area 4	Misses Lat/Long/Depth from EGPNS implies info comes from sensor.	A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The CCS UNICAST Threat Message Data will provide a continuous feed for the ID to utilize or store. As this data is received and stored in the ID, it can be used to provide a historical perspective.
76	Contact COI communication ranges	Area 4, Area 3, Area 5-Rel Reg, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 5-Contact Mgt.	Use range of uncertainty for position error.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Miles/Sec, Readians, Yards/Sec	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The CCS UNICAST Threat Message Data will provide a continuous feed for the ID to utilize or store. As this data is received and stored in the ID, it can be used to provide a historical perspective.
77	Contact COI response ranges and type of weapon	Area 4, Area 3, Area 5-Rel Reg, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 5-Contact Mgt.	Command Input	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	As Required	As Required	Yards	100	CLASS	NI	N/A	The CCS UNICAST Threat Message Data will provide a continuous feed for the ID to utilize or store. As this data is received and stored in the ID, it can be used to provide a historical perspective.
78	Contact COI position	Area 4	Command Input	A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	As Required	As Required	Yards	100	CLASS	NI	N/A	The information will be determined by the input of reference material such as Area 4 EGPNS Data.



Properties of Information for ID				Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available															
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Pubkey Subscribe Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Prioritization of Multiple Systems	Comment	
97	Previous Sensor Data	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Link	Link	Link	Should be referred to Contact Sensor TMA History	ID History Database	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Sensor Messages	Minute	Minute	Meters/Year, Yards/Sec	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The ID would read and process the GCS Sensor Messages to determine the previous sensor data.	
	Contact COI symbol classification (Alignment, Category, Platform)	Area 5 - Rel Brg Area 4, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 6-Rel Brg, Area 8-Contact				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Range view has NATO symbology for the contact/COI, which will require classification data to choose appropriate symbol.													
	Contact COI symbol contact/COI course w.r.t. water mass, contact COI speed w.r.t. water mass	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Range view has a velocity vector as part of the contact/COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.													
	OS symbol, OS course w.r.t. water mass, OS speed w.r.t. water mass	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Range view has a velocity vector as part of the OS symbol, which will require OS course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.													
98	Oversight position	Area 5 - Rel Brg				Discussed as being the centre of the plot which did not seem to be a geographic plot. The ID Design document shows the Area 5 Range view has a velocity vector as part of the OS symbol, which will require OS course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.													
	Oversight bearing/course w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 5 - Rel Brg		0.0001 Feet		Confirm "bearing" should be "course"	GCS	No	N/A	GCS UNICAST - Oversight Message	Seconds	Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.00001	CLASS	NI	N/A	See item 851.	
	Contact COI relative true bearing	Area 5 - Rel Brg				ID Design Doc has source specified as Sonar. We will assume can be interchanged with SFCS.													
	Contact COI bearing rate	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate				See comment about "relative" bearing in Area 5 - Rel Brg (Contact/COI relative bearing).													
99	Contact COI bearing rate	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate																	The Contact bearing rate is transmitted via UNICAST available in the Threat Message identified as "Bearing Rate", using a 64-bit double floating point number.
	Contact COI range estimate	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 8-Weapons			0.1 Link														
	Uncertainty of contact COI range	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 3				What is "TOTES" layout?													
	Closest acceptable distance	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 3				Range of item are available from Stern A/C Operating Procedures (SOP/S).	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	Link	Link	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	Direct Path range prediction from the sound room for each sensor system.	
100	Raw bandwidth gain	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
	OT optimum manoeuvre for ranging (e.g. -system area)	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
	Oversight position	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
101	Optimum manoeuvre for ranging (e.g. -system area)	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
102	Oversight position	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
103	Resolution optimum manoeuvring: Acquiring TMA	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
104	Contact COI relative true bearing: Radar data	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
105	Contact COI relative true bearing: ESM	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
	Contact COI relative true bearing: Radar data	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
	Contact COI relative true bearing: ESM	Area 5 - Rel Brg																	
	Contact COI weapon ranges and type of weapon	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 4, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 8-Weapons, Area 8-Contact																	
	Contact COI contact/detection ranges	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 8-Weapons, Area 8-Contact																	
	Display information in the Range of Contact (detectable range) (strongest distance)	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg																	
	TMA chart: information and current	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 4, Area 3																	
	CFA	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg																	
106	COI cluster (how often behaviour (trackbars))	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 8-Weapons, Area 8-Contact																	
	Contact COI symbol classification (Alignment, Category, Platform)	Area 5 - Rel Brg, Area 3, Area 4, Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Contact				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has NATO symbology for the contact/COI, which will require classification data to choose appropriate symbol.													
	MIT																		





Properties of Information for ID				Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available														
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Prediction of Multiple Systems	Comment
118	Uncertainty of Contact (CO) current bearing	Area 5 - Big Rate	Decimal Degrees	0.1 Unk	Unk	It is called uncertainty in "bearing" but the description refers to an "course".	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Rotations	0.0001	CLASS	NI	NA	The Contact uncertainty is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "bearing Error" location 43306 Boatpoint number
119	Sound (waterfall) display	Area 5				What sonars are displayed (only Bow Sonar or PRS, Flank, etc)? Only waterfall display? Only one display per sonar? Video or digital feed?												
120	Time of next broadcast estimate	Area 6	NA	Unk	Unk	If video feed, will it include the whole sonar area? If not, what area? Is there a refresh rate to just the waterfall display? In addition, is it possible the video feed could be shifted away from a waterfall display?	Sonars	No	N/A	Video feed from PRS/SSS/2046	N/A	N/A	NA	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	Direct video feed from PRS/SSS/2046
121	ETA at critical navigational points	Area 6, Area 4	Unk	Unk	Unk	Extracted from Area 4 planned route.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
122	Planned receiver plans	Area 6	Changes	Unk	Unk	Changes in course w.r.t. ground, and depth.	Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
123	Who we need to be at particular locations	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
124	Orders from higher command	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
125	Mission orders	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
126	Navigation priorities	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
127	Tactical priorities	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
128	Req opportunity to transmit VISINT data via	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
129	Current task	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
130	Tactical plan	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
131	When to start	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
132	Details of starting plan	Area 6, Area 3	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
133	Time to next BATHY ping	Area 7, Area 2	AF Quality	Unk	Unk		Planned Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	NA	
133	Weapons state	Area 7, Area 6	NA	Unk	Unk	Specifies whether or not the weapon is armed.												
134	Weapon depth	Area 7, Area 3	NA	Unk	Unk	May need to clarify what exactly is meant by "armed" (e.g., "Safe for dry fire" vs "in warning depth").	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Mk48 Mod8 Telem Message	0.25 Seconds	0.25 Seconds	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	NA	The Weapon state is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Mk48 Mod8 Telem Message identified as "Armed" using a 3-bit flag representing True or False.
135	Weapon depth	Area 7	Meters	1 Fixed	Unk	Specify whether or not the weapon is armed.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	NA	The Weapon Depth would be entered by Command.
136	Potential threats / Type of threat and Safety concerns (esp. Spectral analysis)	Area 7				We assume these alerts are based on "COI" information determined internally.												
137	Adcock signal alert	Area 7	NA	Unk	Unk	New. Wharft alert has been acknowledged as suggested by Virtual VEC Data Model.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	UNCLASS	NI	NA	
138	1st alert	Area 7	NA	Unk	Unk	New. Wharft alert has been acknowledged as suggested by Virtual VEC Data Model.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	CLASS	NI	NA	
139	List of COI	Area 8				New. Wharft alert has been acknowledged as suggested by Virtual VEC Data Model. "COI" is a particular type of contact we want to investigate. Therefore, we need a list to specify what COIs should be considered.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	CLASS	NI	NA	
140	Other contacts, speed, course, bearing, Organize all contacts by domain	Area 8 - Contact Mgt, Area 3, Area 8-Weapons	NA	N/A	Unk	Use other reports of Contact Speed. Assume this is just a sort/filter on info received from 2046/3010.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	CLASS	NI	NA	
141	COI identification (Logname, Category, Platform)	Area 8 - Contact Mgt, Area 3, Area 4, Area 5-Rel Brg, Area 5-Rel	NA	N/A	Unk	Use other reports of Contact Speed. Assume this is just a sort/filter on info received from 2046/3010.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	CLASS	NI	NA	
142	COI data: Show which on contact	Area 8 - Contact Mgt	NA	N/A	Unk	Assume the vitals are measured values (e.g., from sound room).	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input - Remote input from sound room	As Required	As Required	NA	NA	CLASS	NI	NA	Information will be provided by Sound Room.





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178	Weapon state: Weapon details and target details	Area 8 - Weapons	N/A	Link	Link		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Mk48 Mod4 Weapon Readback Message	0.25 Seconds	0.25 Seconds	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Time that information about contacts was updated via UNCAST to a 6-bit target address. This time is not the same as the Threat Message identified as "Last Update" using a 64-bit double floating point number. This is the system time in seconds when the solution was last updated.	
179	Time that information about contacts was gathered	Area 8 - Weapons	Seconds	Link	Link	No external data required.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Seconds	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A		
180	Scroll bar	Area 8 - Weapons	N/A	N/A	Link			No	N/A						UNCLASS	NI	N/A		
181	COI Records	Weapons Area 8 CCO																	
182	Watchlist Boolean	Area 8	N/A	N/A	Link	New: If setting as to whether contact is a model. In only, as per Visual I/O Data.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	ID Design Dependant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Does not require information from submarine system.	
183	Watchlist Information	Area 8	N/A	N/A	Link	New: Specify the information to be displayed in the watchlist. ID Design Doc doesn't provide details.	ID Data	No	N/A	ID Design Dependant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Does not require information from submarine system.	
184	Automatic Identification System (AIS)	Area 4	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	Link		AIS	No	N/A	Automatic Identification System (AIS)	2 - 10 Seconds	2 - 10 Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Does not require information from submarine system. Navigational Status (ie. At anchor), Speed over ground, Positional Accuracy, Course Over Ground, True Heading, True bearing at own position and UTC identification number, Radio Call Sign, Name of vessel, Type of Ship, Dimensions of ship, Location of Destination and ETA.	

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## List of symbols/abbreviations/acronyms/initialisms

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A-D	Analog to Digital
AIS	Automatic Identification System
BSS	Bathymetric Sampling System
C&PO	Chief and Petty Officer
CCS	Command and Control System
CFB	Canadian Forces Base
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO	Commanding Officer
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COI	Contact of Interest
CS	Combat System
CSS	Central Surveillance System
CWA	Cognitive Work Analysis
DGS	Data Gathering System
DND	Department of National Defence
DRDC	Defence Research & Development Canada
EC	Engineering Change
ECPINS	Electronic Chart Precision Integrated Navigation System
ESM	Electronic Support Measures
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FY	Fiscal Year
GFI	Government Furnished Information
GPS	Global Positioning System
IID	Information Integration Display
INS	Inertial Navigation System
IP	Internet Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network
LMC	Lockheed Martin Canada
N/A	Not Applicable

Nav O	Navigation Officer
O2	Oxygen
Op O	Operations Officer
OSN	Ownship Noise
R&D	Research & Development
SDM	SHINNADS Dual Monitor
SHINNADS	Shipboard Integration Navigation and Display System
SV	Sound Velocity
TWS	Tactical Weapon System [Trainer]
Unk	Unknown
VCS	Victoria Class Submarine
w.r.t.	With Respect To