

## Chapter 6 – SCENARIO ANALYSIS

The decision support tool is desired to be used in military environments as well as in disaster relief and humanitarian aid environments. Therefore, two completely different scenarios are necessary to describe and to test the functions and the goals of the decision support tool (DST). As it is stated in Chapter 4, the intended DST will be used dynamically over a rolling horizon basis where the decision model equipped with all needed simulation infrastructure will be re-run as new data becomes available and existing databases are updated accordingly. At each iteration, the model will determine helicopter tasking based on the pending requests, the newly arriving requests and using the updated information about helicopters, crew, all other relevant resources and the already accomplished and non-accomplished tasks which have been previously planned. On the other hand, since the development of the prototype DST is not included within the scope of RTG SAS-045 and indeed it needs the establishment and the effort of another NATO RTG to be assigned by the SAS Panel, hopefully in near future, an operational DST is not available at the time of solving sample scenarios. Thus, one-time static solutions are obtained for both scenarios by considering the set of requests given in scenario descriptions as initial conditions.

### 6.1 DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN AID ENVIRONMENT

In disaster relief scenarios, different transportation tasks are to be executed, and the number of different helicopter types may be very high. The transportation tasks mostly required in such a scenario are:

- Air transport of medical and technical teams;
- Air transport of stocks;
- Air reconnaissance; and
- Casualty and medical evacuation.

The main problem in a disaster relief scenario is that the Air transport requests are always urgent. As new air transport requests arrive at the crisis management centers, re-planning of the tasking of the transport helicopters should be naturally done.

The following scenario is based on an earthquake disaster in TURKEY. The magnitude of the earthquake in the eastern part of TURKEY is recorded to be 7.2 on the Richter scale. Among the places most affected by the earthquake are ERZINCAN and SUSEHRI. It is reported that about 2000 buildings in ERZINCAN and about 500 buildings in SUSEHRI have collapsed and Erzincan Airport has become unusable. The casualties are estimated to be 3200 in ERZINCAN and 800 in SUSEHRI. A fleet of AS-532, UH-60, CH-47 and CH-53, in total 68 transport helicopters are available to execute multiple transportation tasks.

The government in TURKEY has formed a crisis center to coordinate disaster relief operations. The crisis center has decided to use helicopters as the main transportation asset to deploy personnel and material to and from ERZINCAN and SUSEHRI. In order to come up with a deployment plan, the crisis center has demanded information regarding casualties, rescue teams, medical people, military troops, food, medicine, blankets, tents, etc., from several governmental and non-governmental institutions and requested the OR team in the TGS HQ to determine a quick transportation plan. The OR team has gathered the information and summarized it to be used in deployment planning.

## SCENARIO ANALYSIS



Figure 6.1: Operational Network on the Map.

### 6.1.1 Inputs of the Model

The availability of different types of helicopters at each node is given in Table 6.1. Each type of helicopter has known transportation capacity shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.1: Number of Available Helicopters of Each Type at the Nodes

Number of Available Helicopters	NODE														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AS-532	5	5			5	2				3	2			4	
UH-60	3	2			5					2			2		1
CH-47	2	2			5					2				2	
CH-53	2	3			5					4					

**Table 6.2: Personnel and Material Carrying Capacities of Each Type of Helicopter**

Helicopter Type	Personnel and material to carry			Total Weight Capacity (kg.)
	Personnel		Material (Medicine, Food, blankets, tents, etc.) (in kgs)	
	Passenger (troop, rescue team member, etc.) (in numbers)	Casualty (in numbers)		
AS-532	17	6	2000	2000
UH-60	14	4	1800	1800
CH-47	40	24	7200	7200
CH-53	35	24	5500	5500

**Table 6.3: Demand and Supply Quantities of Personnel and Material at the Nodes (A – sign shows the demand value at the node.)**

Node	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Passenger (in numbers)	50	70	0	0	100	50	20	0	-120	-400	100	20	20	60	30
Casualty (in numbers)									480	60					
Material (tons)	10	27	0	14	30	5	13	0	-65	-28	10	6	10	12	20

**Table 6.4: Locations and Capacities of Hospitals at the Nodes**

Node	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hospital Capacity					350	150		150		200	150		100	420	200

### 6.1.2 Scenario Solution for MODEL – C1

The solution is given in terms of the routes of the helicopters, where 24 helicopters are needed to complete this task. Helicopters depart from their initial locations and visit operation bases and demand nodes according to the assigned routes. Fuel consumption rates are taken as one per distance. The routes and transportation amounts are given in Figure 6.3 as it is explained in legend in Figure 6.2.

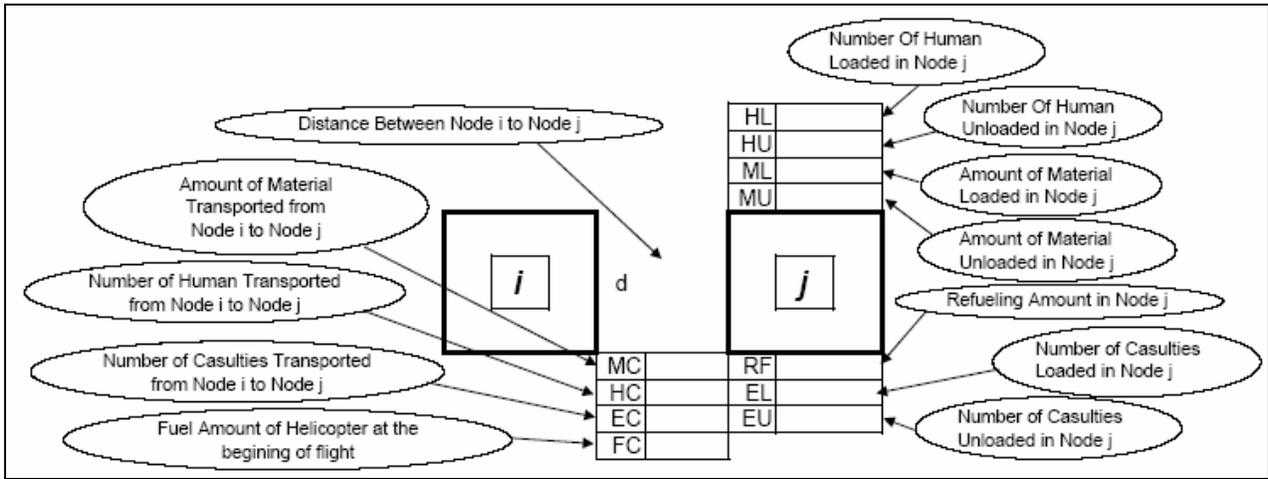


Figure 6.2: Legend for MODEL C1 Solutions.



## SCENARIO ANALYSIS

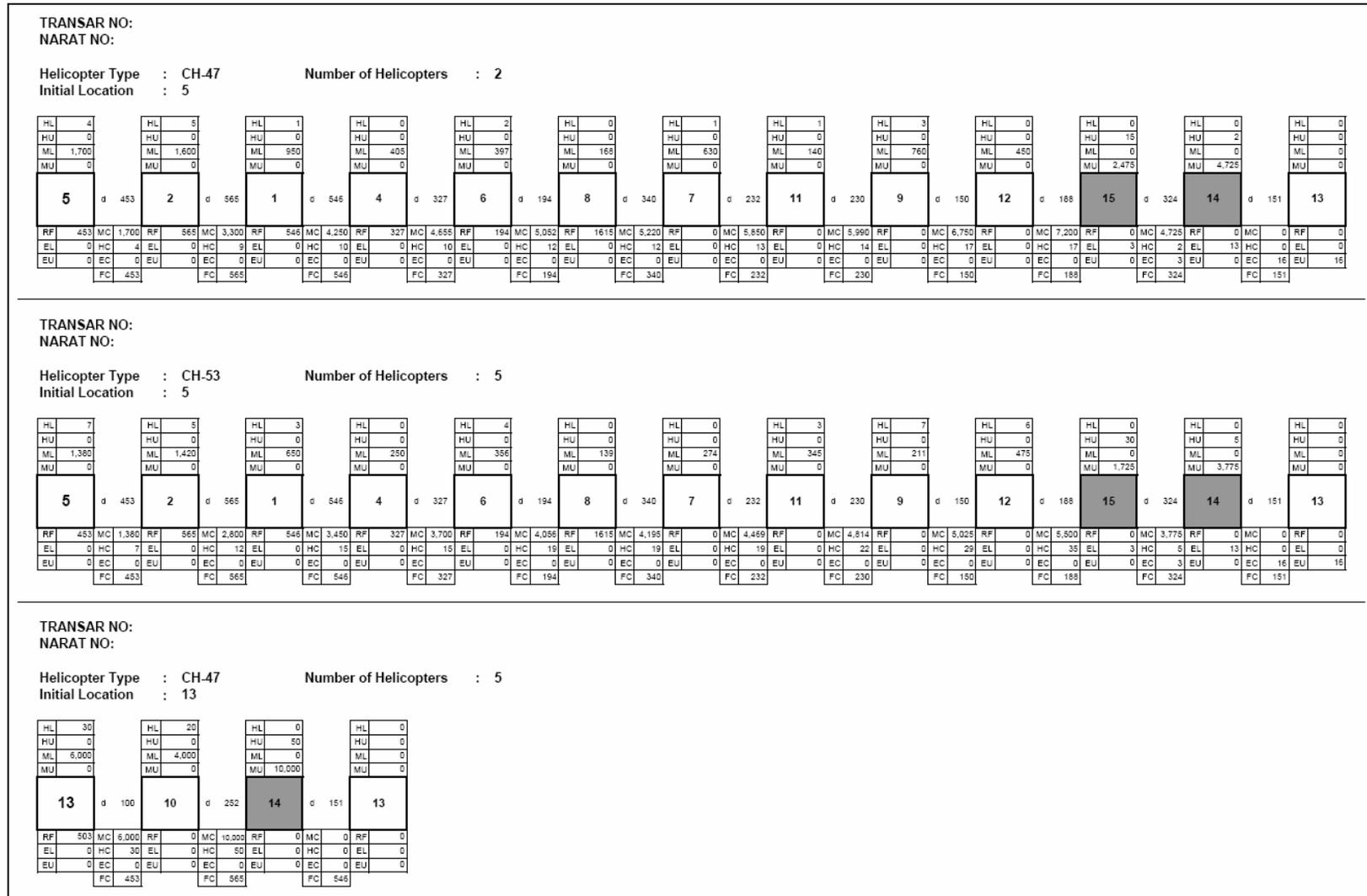


Figure 6.3: Solution for MODEL-C1 (Cont'd).

## 6.2 MILITARY ENVIRONMENT

In military environments, the tasks to be executed by transport helicopters are:

- Transport of Personnel;
- Transport of Material; and
- Casualty and Medical evacuation (CASEVAC and MEDEVAC).

In Joint and Combined NATO missions, air transport has to be requested by using the NARAT format as described in ATP 53. The reply of the approving authority is submitted in the TRANSAR format.

The following scenario is based on the exercise “EUROPEAN CHALLENGE”. In this scenario, the Phase 2c of the military operation of the German Air Mobile Brigade 1 requires the air transport of two reinforced Infantry Coys and one Command Element. The troops are the Quick Reaction Force Tactical Reserve of the Air Mobile Brigade, one of which is equipped with light armoured vehicles. In Phase 2c of this scenario, their task is to gain and to secure 2 ELBE river crossings as precondition for the movement of the Main Forces (AUT and CZE Bde) to their AOR.

The Infantry Forces consist of 555 Soldiers and the following 99 light armored vehicles:

- 60 ESK;
- 13 Wiesel 2;
- 8 Wiesel 2 Mortar;
- 12 Wiesel 1 TOW; and
- 6 Wiesel 1 chain gun.

The troops are located in an Assembly Area 100 km south of BREMEN and need to be transported in one wave to their mission area at the river ELBE south of HAMBURG. The Airmobile Brigade is equipped with 32 NH-90 helicopters and is supported for this mission with one German battalion of 36 CH-53 helicopters, one Dutch battalion of 12 CH-47 helicopters and one battalion of 16 French PUMA helicopters. The decision support tool is expected to optimize the tasking of this multinational mixed helicopter fleet. The complete Air Transport Request is stated in 5 NARATs provided in Appendix 6.1. They are intended as the input for the decision support tool. For the sake of representational simplicity, the coordinates of the locations are labeled as given in Table 6.5.

**Table 6.5: Location Legend**

Location Label	Coordinates	
1	52 32 45 N	009 17 57 E
2	53 18 41 N	010 31 25 E
3	52 32 04 N	009 20 53 E
4	53 19 25 N	010 38 36 E
5	52 34 08 N	009 12 24 E
6	53 27 19 N	010 28 41 E
7	52 35 07 N	009 05 59 E
8	53 23 01 N	010 17 39 E
9	52 33 51 N	009 03 26 E
10	53 27 19 N	010 22 03 E
11	Assembly Area BREMEN	

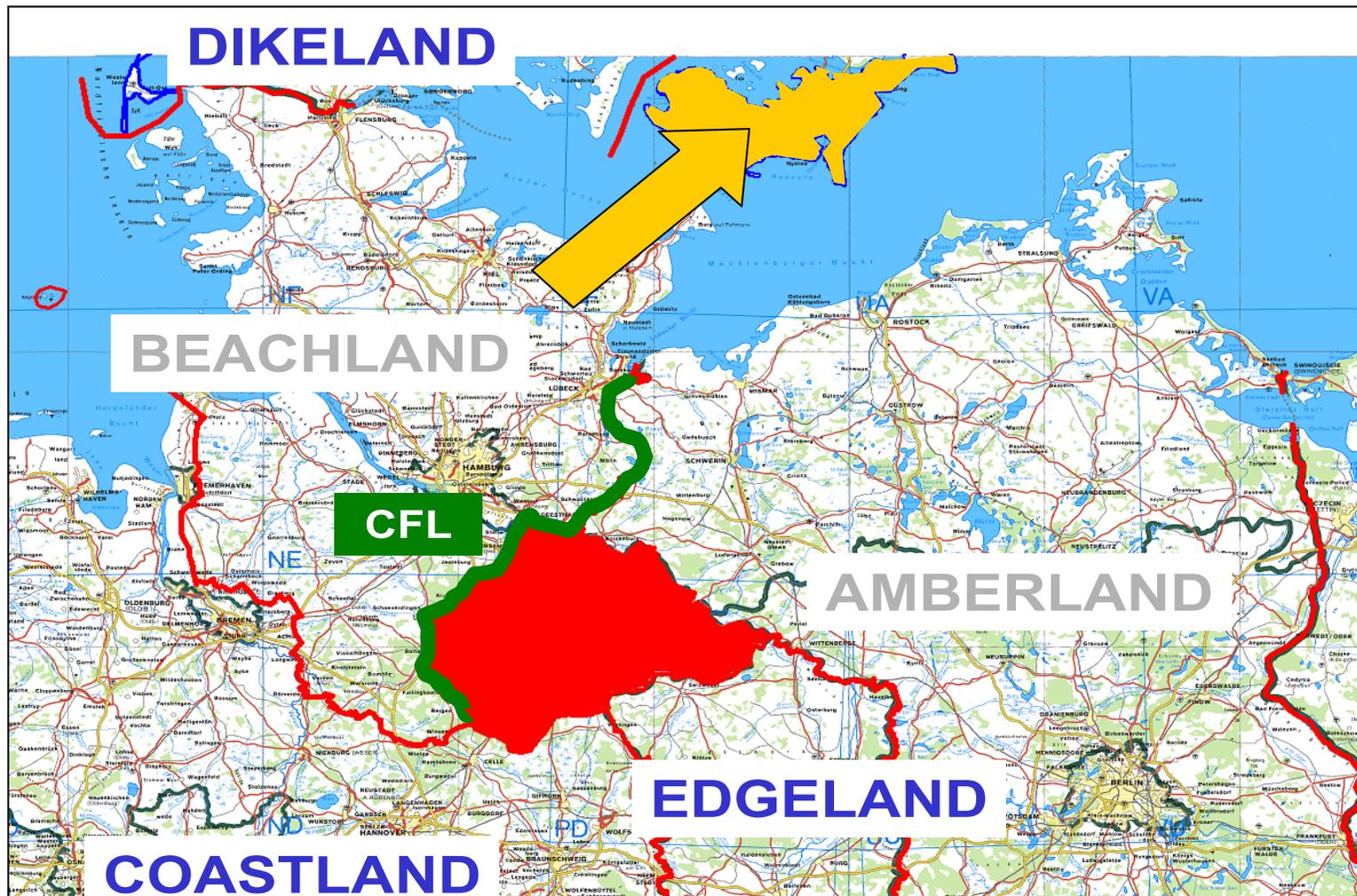


Figure 6.4: The Separation Map (The conflict parties Beachland and Amberland have to be separated by force. In the red area, a Demilitarized Zone has to be established by the forces. Coastland has offered Host Nation Support. Edgeland and Dikeland are neutral.)



Figure 6.5: Phase 2c of the Operation (In Phase 2c of the whole Operation, the Forces of the German Airmobile Brigade 1 have to gain and to secure 2 ELBE river crossings as precondition for the AUT and the CZE BDE to reach their AOR.)

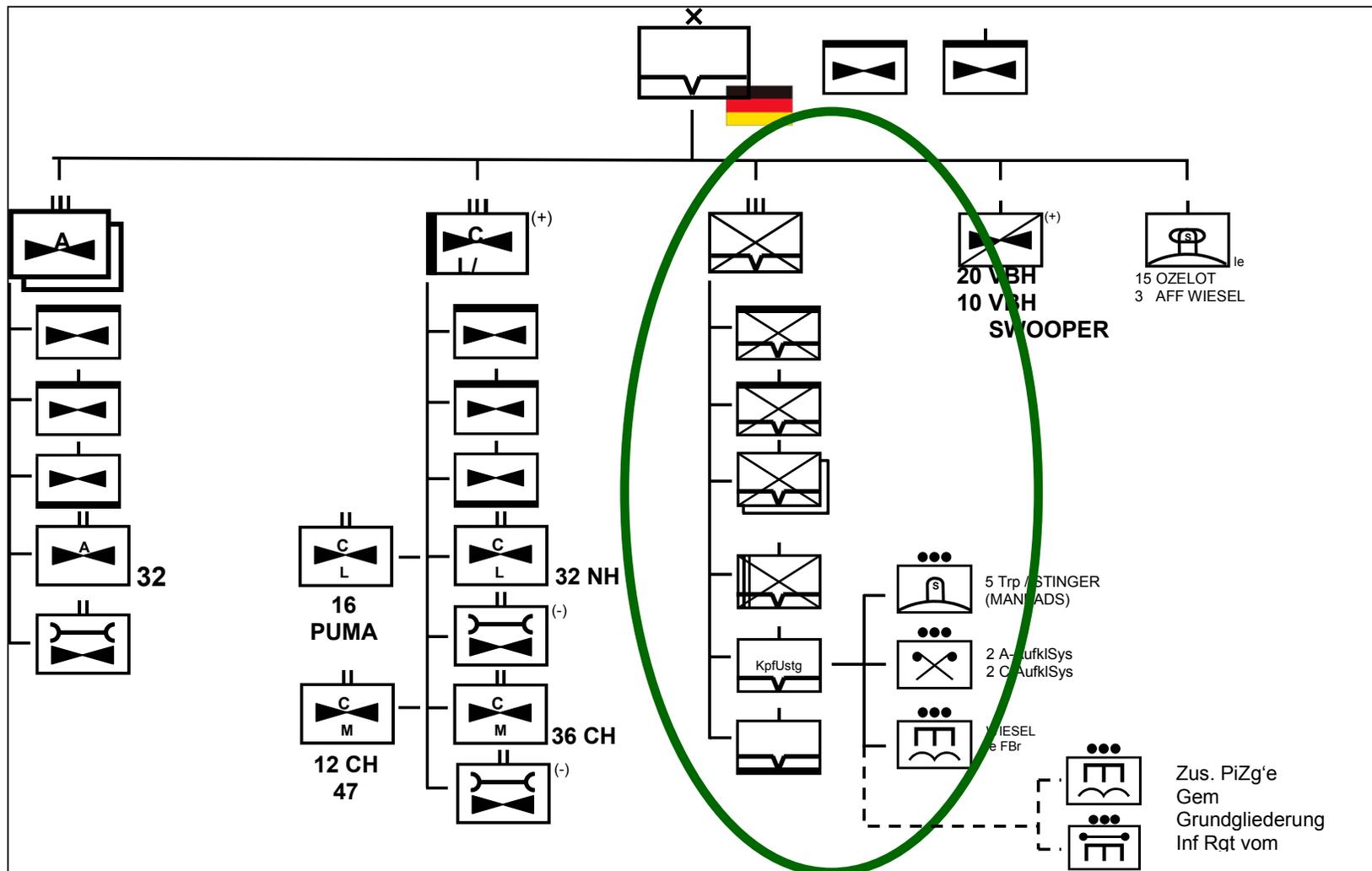


Figure 6.6: Elements of the InfRgt (Elements of the InfRgt are to be transported by helicopter to their mission south of Hamburg.)

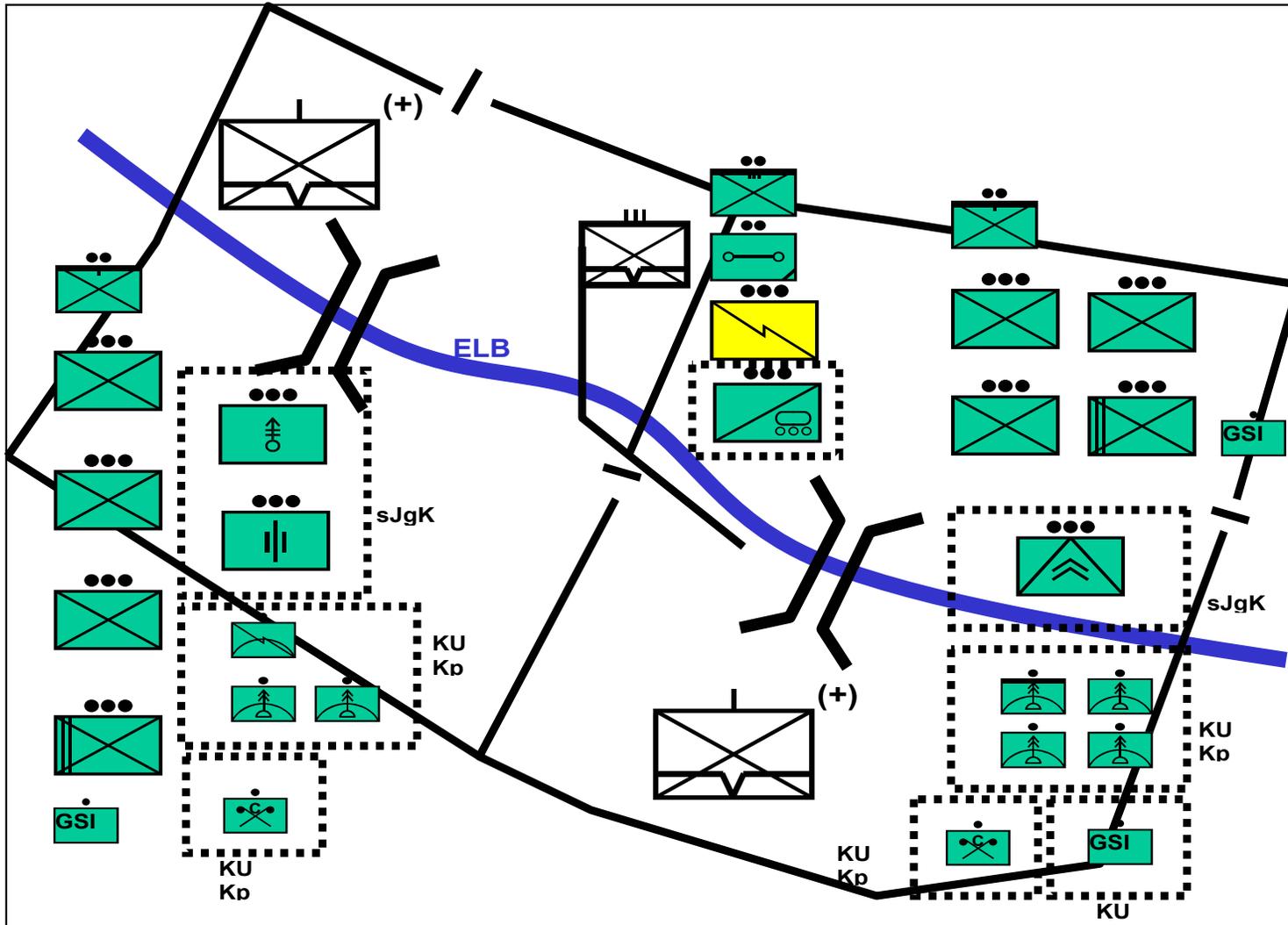


Figure 6.7: The Command Elements and Reinforced Coys (One Command Element and 2 reinforced Coys of the Infantry Regiment have to gain and to secure the ELBE river crossings.)

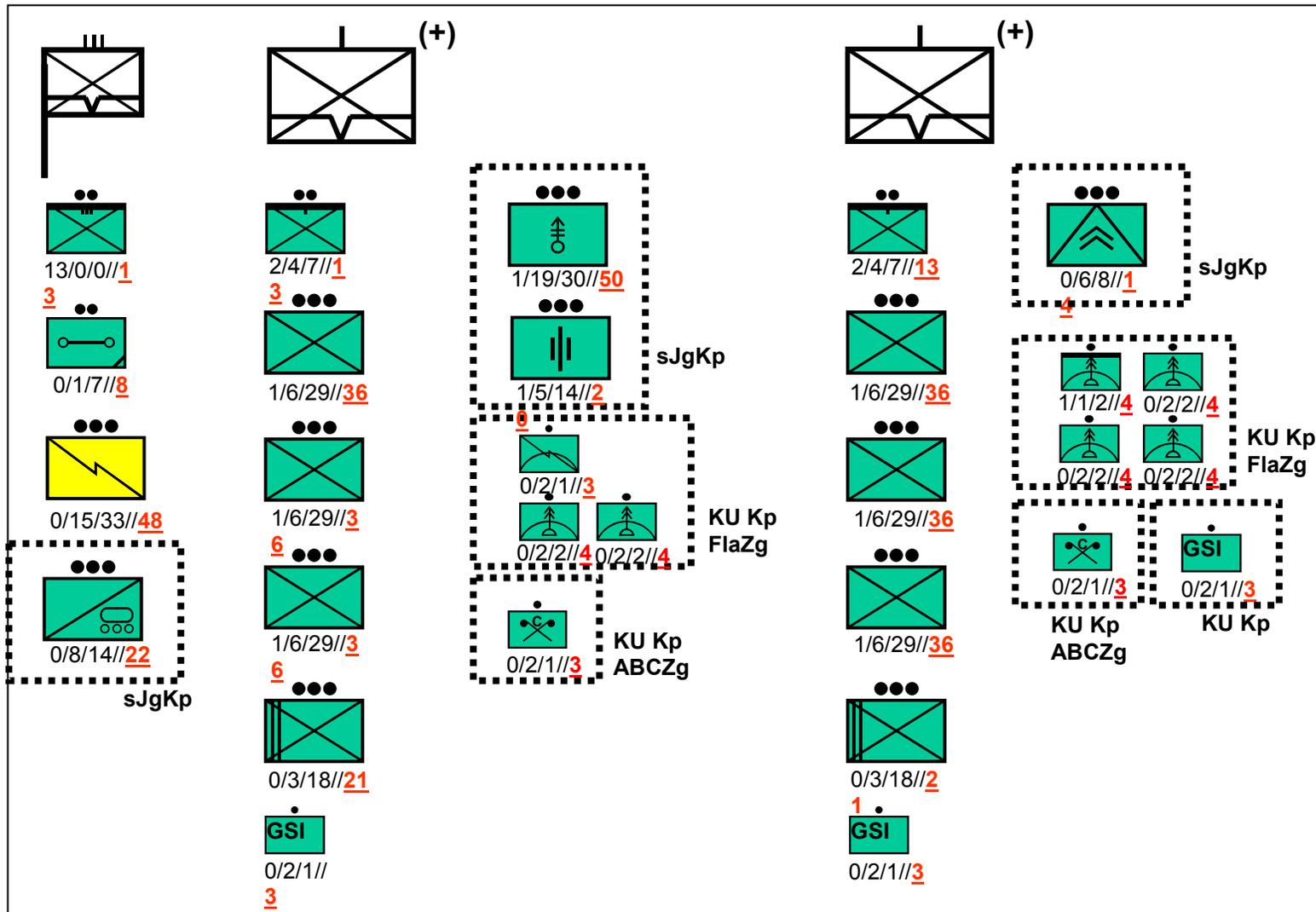


Figure 6.8: Soldiers to be Transported (Totally 555 Soldiers are to be transported.)

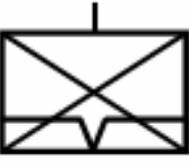
	 ESK	 WIESEL 2	 TOW	 MK	 Mrs	
	6	6	6			
 (+)	17	3	6		8	
 (+)	3 KpFü 5 leFla	1 leFla 2 C 1 Pi Erk		6		
	17 8 sJgK					
	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	

Figure 6.9: Light Armoured Vehicles (99 light armoured vehicles are to be transported in the first wave.)

## SCENARIO ANALYSIS

The solution of the model provides the number of helicopters, their respective cargo quantities and the number sorties to execute the task orders given in NARATs where the objective function is selected to minimize the total number of sorties. The solution is given in Table 6.6, Figure 6.10 and Figure 6.11.

**Table 6.6: Assignments to Helicopters**

NARAT	Initial Node of N.	Final Node of N.	H. Type	# of H's	# of Sorties	Material Trans.	Human Trans.
1	1	2	NH-90	1	1	2,000	4
			CH-53	16	16	86,300	127
			PUMA	1	1	1,800	14
NARAT 1 – TOTAL				18	18	90,100	145
2	3	4	CH-53	5	5	27,500	36
			CH-47	9	12	86,300	-
NARAT 2 – TOTAL				14	17	113,800	36
3	5	6	NH-90	1	1	2,000	-
			CH-47	1	13	92,000	91
NARAT 3 – TOTAL				2	14	94,000	91
4	7	8	NH-90	28	28	56,000	-
			CH-53	1	1	5,500	-
			CH-47	1	4	28,600	145
NARAT 4 – TOTAL				30	33	90,100	145
5	9	10	NH-90	2	2	4,000	34
			CH-53	14	14	77,000	77
			CH-47	1	1	5,800	-
			PUMA	15	15	27,000	-
NARAT 5 – TOTAL				32	32	113,800	111

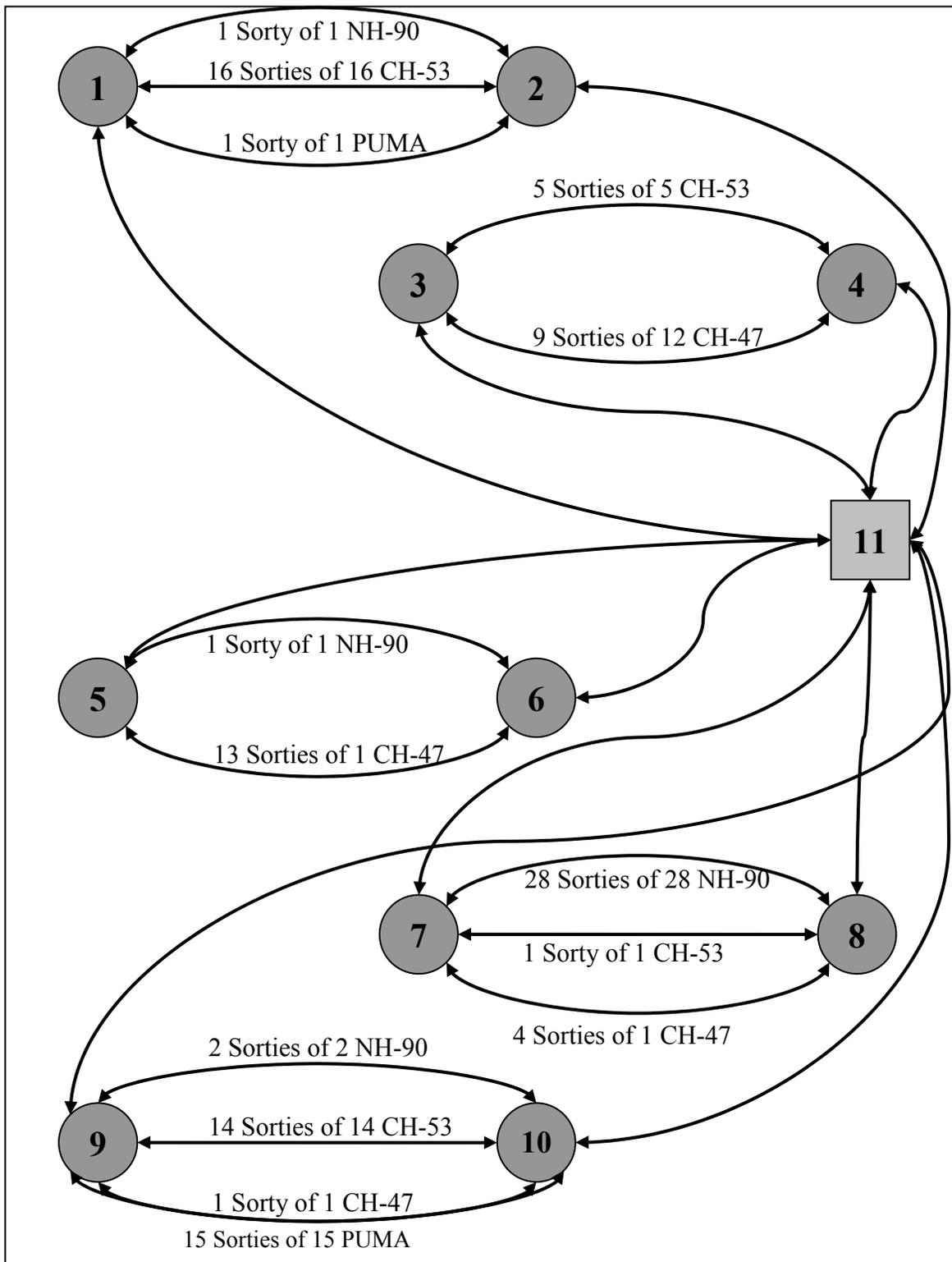


Figure 6.10: A General Overview of Helicopter Routes.

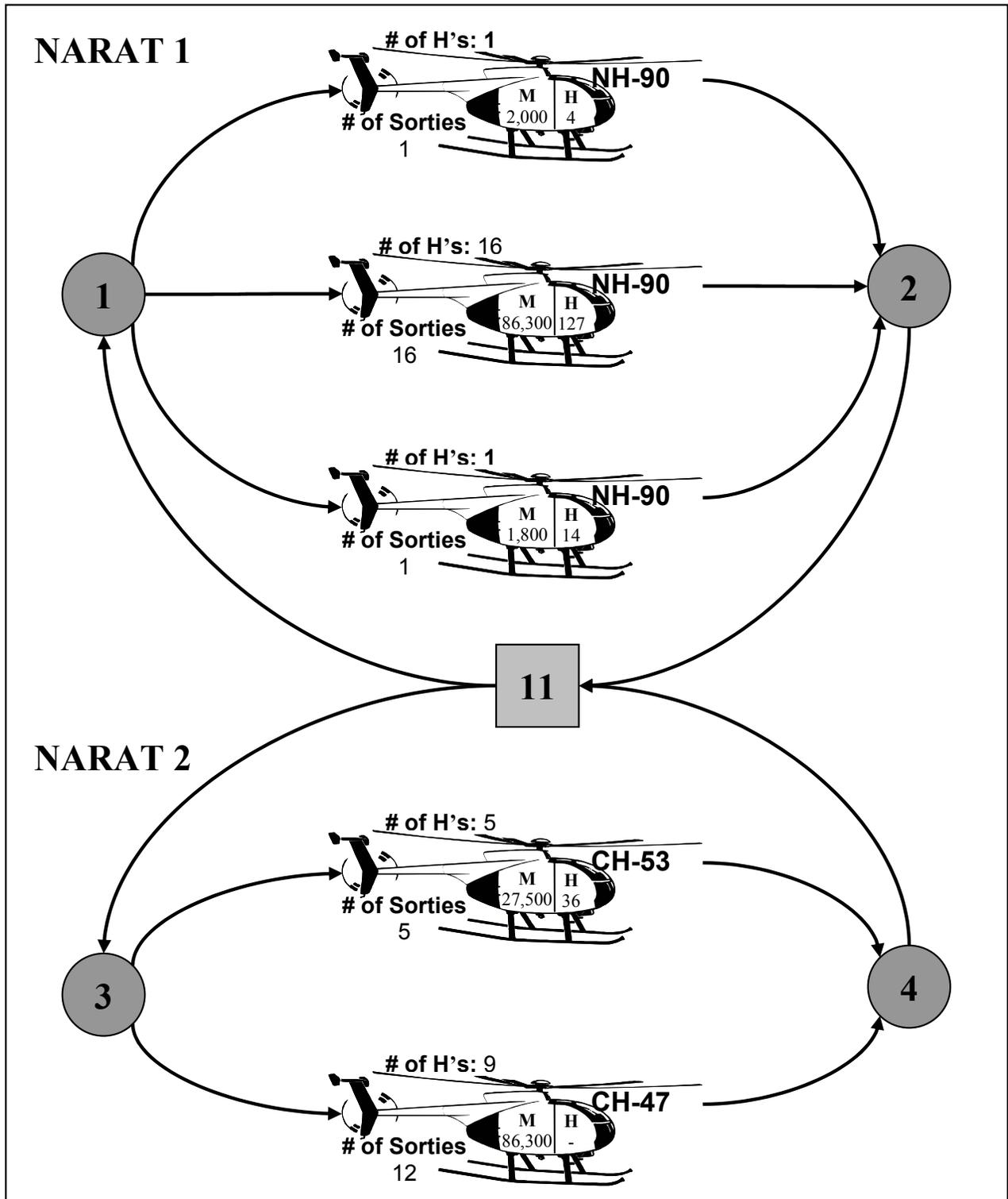


Figure 6.11: Routes and Transportation Details of Helicopters.

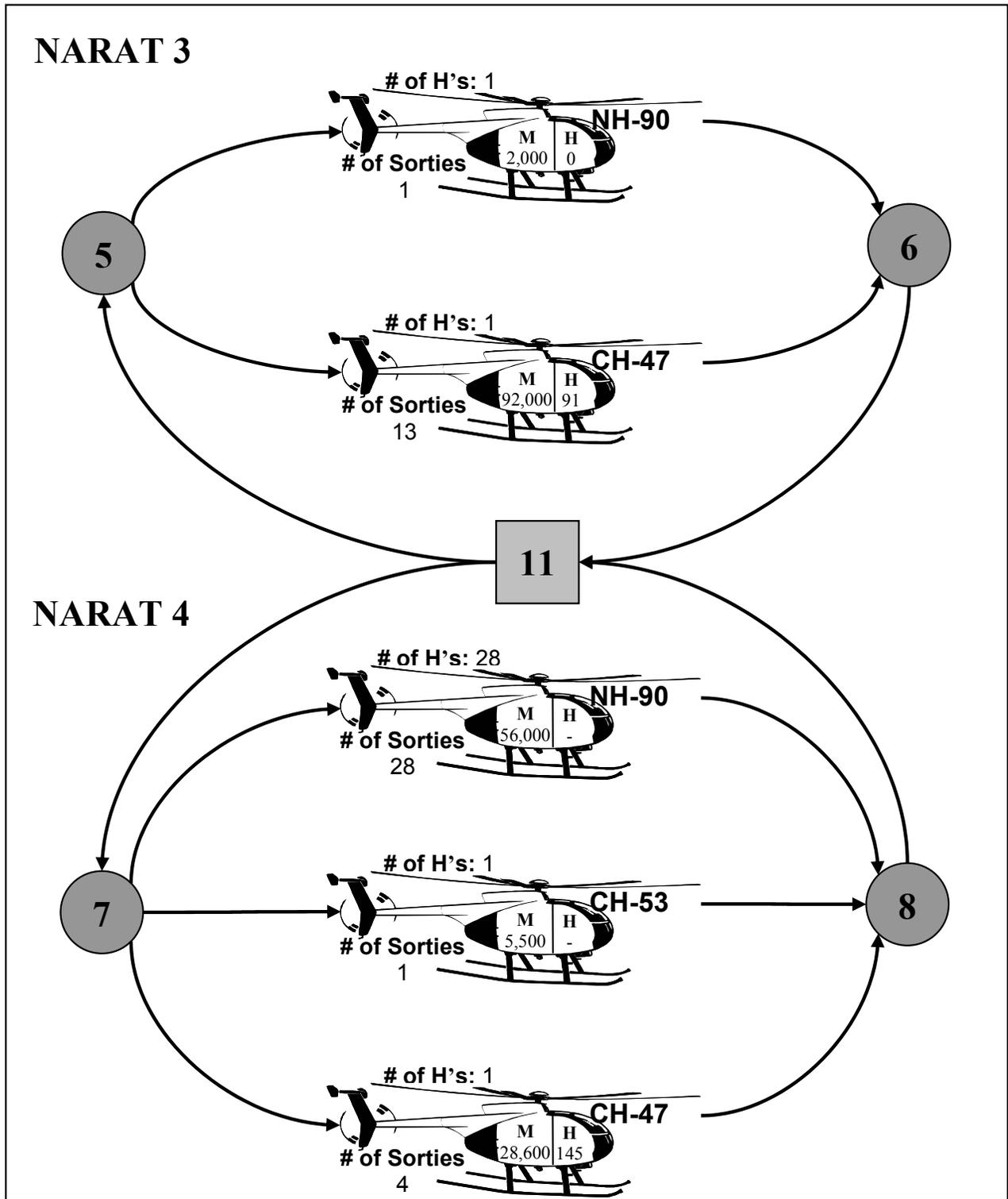


Figure 6.11: Routes and Transportation Details of Helicopters (cont'd).

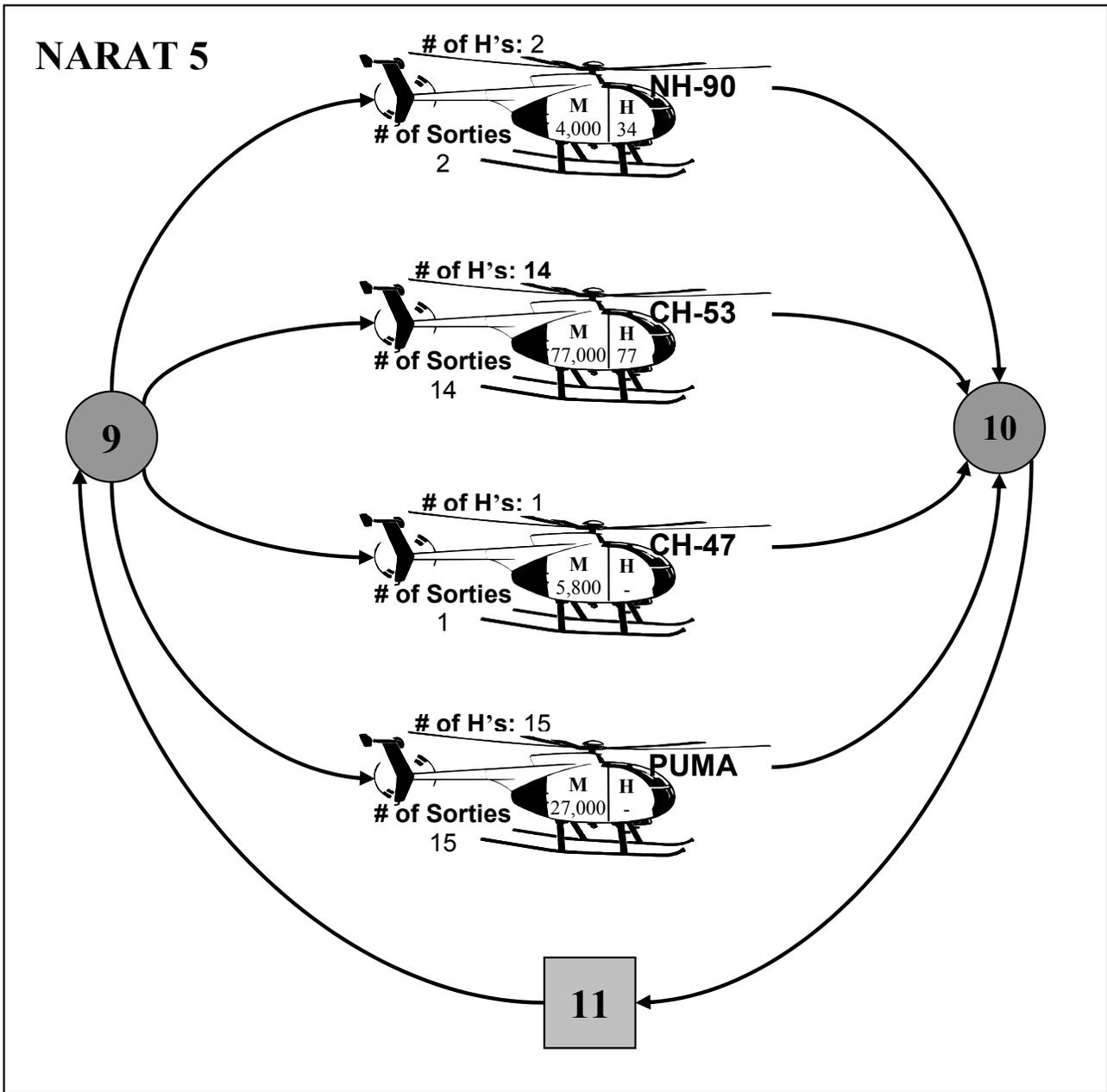


Figure 6.11: Routes and Transportation Details of Helicopters (cont'd).

## Appendix 6.1 – NARATs

### NARAT 1: 1 Coy InfRgt 062005

#### ONE

- A. 145
- B. 21750 KGS
- C. 52° 35 07 N  
009° 05 59 E
- D. 53° 23 01 N  
010° 17 39 E
- E. Land
- G. 10
- H. PAX are on the vehicles below

#### Transport of Personal

- Number of Persons
- Total weight
- Coordinates of loading point
- Coordinates of de-loading point
- Method
- Number of landing spots at de-loading point
- Remarks

#### TWO

- A. 90100 KGS
- B. NOST
- C. 1
- F. ESK: 5300 KGS
- G. ESK: 4,24 m
- H. ESK: 1,85 m
- I. ESK: 1,91 m
- J. 17 ESK  
52° 35 07 N  
009° 05 59 E
- L. 53° 23 01 N  
010° 17 39 E
- O. Land
- P. TAC
- R. 10

#### Transport of Material

- Total weight of Material
- Description of cargo
- Priority
- Weight
- Length
- Width
- Height
- Number
- Coordinates of loading point
- Coordinates of de-loading point
- Preferred Delivery Method
- Reason For Delivery Method
- Number of landing spots at de-loading point

#### THREE

NIL

#### Transport of Casualties

#### FOUR

- A. 231945Z
- B. 232030Z
- C. 232115Z

#### Schedule

- No move before given time
- Earliest delivery time at the landing site
- Latest delivery time at the landing site

#### FIVE

- A. 2 Coy InfRgt
- B. Tiger 2
- C. 121.375 P  
221.00 S
- D. Voice

#### Communication

- Unit
- Call signs
- Frequencies
- Mode

## SCENARIO ANALYSIS

### SIX

- A. Onload
- B. HQ AMB
- C. Cpt Meyer
- D. 0221 9371 2266

### Contacts

- Type of Contact (Onload/Offload)
- Location of Contact
- Name and Rank
- Phone

### NARAT 2:1 Coy InfRgt 052005

#### ONE

- F. 111
- G. 16650 KGS
- H. 52° 33 51 N  
009° 03 26 E
- I. 53° 27 19 N  
010° 22 03 E
- J. Land
- I. 12
- J. PAX are on the vehicles below

#### Transport of Personal

- Number of Persons
- Total weight
- Coordinates of loading point
- Coordinates of de-loading point
- Method
- Number of landing spots at de-loading point
- Remarks

#### TWO

- D. 113800 KGS
- E. NOST
- F. 1
- K. ESK: 5300 KGS  
Wiesel 2: 4300 KGS  
Wiesel 2 MRS: 4300 KGS  
Wiesel 1 MK: 2800 KGS
- L. ESK: 4,24 m  
Wiesel 2: 4,153 m  
Wiesel 2 MRS: 4,153 m  
Wiesel 1 MK: 3,545 m
- M. ESK: 1,85 m  
Wiesel 2: 1,852 m  
Wiesel 2 MRS: 1,852 m  
Wiesel 1 MK: 1,820 m
- N. ESK: 1,91 m  
Wiesel 2: 1,752 m  
Wiesel 2 MRS: 1,752 m  
Wiesel 1 MK: 1,825 m
- O. 11 ESK  
1 Wiesel 2  
8 Wiesel 2 MRS  
6 Wiesel 1 MK
- M. 52° 33 51 N  
009° 03 26 E
- N. 53° 27 19 N  
010° 22 03 E

#### Transport of Material

- Total weight of Material
- Description of cargo
- Priority
- Weight
- Length
- Width
- Height
- Number
- Coordinates of loading point
- Coordinates of de-loading point

Q.	Land	Preferred Delivery Method
R.	TAC	Reason For Delivery Method
S.	12	Number of landing spots at de-loading point

**THREE**  
NIL

**Transport of Casualties**
**FOUR**

D.	231945Z
E.	232030Z
F.	232115Z

**Schedule**

No move before given time
Earliest delivery time at the landing site
Latest delivery time at the landing site

**FIVE**

E.	1 Coy Support InfRgt
F.	Tiger 3
G.	122.175 P 223.100 S
H.	Voice

**Communication**

Unit
Call signs
Frequencies
Mode

**SIX**

E.	Onload
F.	HQ AMB
G.	Cpt Müller
H.	0221 9371 2233

**Contacts**

Type of Contact (Onload/Offload)
Location of Contact
Name and Rank
Phone

**NARAT 3: 2 Coy InfRgt 062005**
**ONE**

K.	145
L.	21750 KGS
M.	52° 32 45 N 009° 17 57 E
N.	53° 18 41 N 010° 31 25 E
O.	Land
K.	9
L.	PAX are on the vehicles below

**Transport of Personal**

Number of Persons
Total weight
Coordinates of loading point
Coordinates of de-loading point
Method
Number of landing spots at de-loading point
Remarks

**TWO**

G.	90100 KGS
H.	NOST
I.	1
P.	ESK: 5300 KGS
Q.	ESK: 4,24 m
R.	ESK: 1,85 m
S.	ESK: 1,91 m
T.	17 ESK 52° 32 45 N 009° 17 57 E

**Transport of Material**

Total weight of Material
Description of cargo
Priority
Weight
Length
Width
Height
Number
Coordinates of loading point

## SCENARIO ANALYSIS

O.	53° 18 41 N	Coordinates of de-loading point
	010° 31 25 E	
S.	Land	Preferred Delivery Method
T.	TAC	Reason For Delivery Method
T.	9	Number of landing spots at de-loading point

### THREE NIL

### Transport of Casualties

### FOUR

G.	231945Z
H.	232030Z
I.	232115Z

### Schedule

No move before given time
Earliest delivery time at the landing site
Latest delivery time at the landing site

### FIVE

I.	2 Coy InfRgt
J.	Tiger 2
K.	121.375 P
	221.00 S
L.	Voice

### Communication

Unit
Call signs
Frequencies

Mode

### SIX

I.	Onload
J.	HQ AMB
K.	Cpt Berger
L.	0221 9371 2254

### Contacts

Type of Contact (Onload/Offload)
Location of Contact
Name and Rank
Phone

### NARAT 4: 2 Coy Support InfRgt 072005

### ONE

P.	36
Q.	5400 KGS
R.	52° 32 04 N
	009° 20 53 E
S.	53° 19 25 N
	010° 38 36 E
T.	Land
M.	6
N.	PAX are on the vehicles below

### Transport of Personal

Number of Persons
Total weight
Coordinates of loading point

Coordinates of de-loading point
Method
Number of landing spots at de-loading point
Remarks

### TWO

J.	113800 KGS
K.	NOST
L.	1
U.	ESK: 5300 KGS
	Wiesel 1 TOW: 2800 KGS
V.	ESK: 4,24 m
	Wiesel 1 TOW: 3,545 m

### Transport of Material

Total weight of Material
Description of cargo
Priority
Weight
Length

W.	ESK: 1,85 m Wiesel 1 TOW: 1,820 m	Width
X.	ESK: 1,91 m Wiesel 1 TOW: 1,825 m	Height
Y.	7 ESK 12 Wiesel 1 TOW	Number
P.	52° 32 04 N 009° 20 53 E	Coordinates of loading point
Q.	53° 19 25 N 010° 38 36 E	Coordinates of de-loading point
U.	Land	Preferred Delivery Method
V.	TAC	Reason For Delivery Method
U.	6	Number of landing spots at de-loading point

**THREE**  
NIL

**Transport of Casualties**
**FOUR**

J.	231945Z
K.	232030Z
L.	232115Z

**Schedule**

No move before given time  
Earliest delivery time at the landing site  
Latest delivery time at the landing site

**FIVE**

M.	2 Coy Support InfRgt
N.	Tiger 3
O.	120.575 P 220.150 S
P.	Voice

**Communication**

Unit  
Call signs  
Frequencies

Mode

**SIX**

M.	Onload
N.	HQ AMB
O.	Cpt Meier
P.	0221 9371 2249

**Contacts**

Type of Contact (Onload/Offload)  
Location of Contact  
Name and Rank  
Phone

**NARAT 5: Cmd Group InfRgt 032005**
**ONE**

U.	91
V.	13650 KGS
W.	52° 34 08 N 009° 12 24 E
X.	53° 27 19 N 010° 28 41 E
Y.	Land
O.	8
P.	PAX are on the vehicles below

**Transport of Personal**

Number of Persons  
Total weight  
Coordinates of loading point

Coordinates of de-loading point

Method  
Number of landing spots at de-loading point  
Remarks

## SCENARIO ANALYSIS

---

### TWO

M. 94000 KGS  
 N. NOST  
 O. 1  
 Z. ESK: 5300 KGS  
 Wiesel 2: 4300 KGS  
 AA. ESK: 4,24 m  
 Wiesel 2: 4,153 m  
 BB. ESK: 1,85 m  
 Wiesel 2: 1,852 m  
 CC. ESK: 1,91 m  
 Wiesel 2: 1,752 m  
 DD. 8 ESK  
 12 Wiesel 2  
 R. 52° 34 08 N  
 009° 12 24 E  
 S. 53° 27 19 N  
 010° 28 41 E  
 W. Land  
 X. TAC  
 V. 8

### Transport of Material

Total weight of Material  
 Description of cargo  
 Priority  
 Weight  
 Length  
 Width  
 Height  
 Number  
 Coordinates of loading point  
 Coordinates of de-loading point  
 Preferred Delivery Method  
 Reason For Delivery Method  
 Number of landing spots at de-loading point

### THREE

NIL

### Transport of Casualties

### FOUR

M. 231930Z  
 N. 232015Z  
 O. 232100Z

### Schedule

No move before given time  
 Earliest delivery time at the landing site  
 Latest delivery time at the landing site

### FIVE

Q. Cmd Group InfRgt  
 R. Tiger 1  
 S. 123.375 P  
 223.00 S  
 T. Voice

### Communication

Unit  
 Call signs  
 Frequencies  
 Mode

### SIX

Q. Onload  
 R. HQ AMB  
 S. LTC Möllmann  
 T. 0221 9371 2233

### Contacts

Type of Contact (Onload/Offload)  
 Location of Contact  
 Name and Rank  
 Phone