Journal of Defense Technology and Engineering, Vol. 1 No. 2, January (2026) pp. 113-128

Published by: Fakultas Teknik dan Teknologi Pertahanan, Universitas Pertahanan RI

Journal of Defense Technology and Engineering

Journal homepage: www.research.idu.ac.id/index.php/jdte

Big data analytics framework for defense strategic intelligence and decision support systems

Rochedi Idul Adha[1], Adam Mardamsyah[2], Khaerul Imam Phatoni[3]

[1,3] Informatika, Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, Bogor, Indonesia

[2] Teknik Elektro, Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, Bogor, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Dec 8, 2025
Revised Jan 5, 2026
Accepted Jan 12, 2026

Keywords:

Defense Intelligence;
Knowledge Graph;
Multilingual NLP;
Big Data;
Temporal Modeling.

ABSTRACT

The contemporary defense environment faces rapidly evolving threats, vast heterogeneous data, and linguistic diversity, creating significant challenges for timely and accurate intelligence analysis. This study aims to develop an integrated big data analytics framework that combines open-source intelligence, social media monitoring, and satellite imagery into a unified temporal knowledge graph to support multilingual, cross-modal threat assessment. The proposed methodology incorporates five key phases: multi-source data collection and preprocessing, multilingual transformer-based natural language processing for entity, relation, and event extraction, temporal knowledge graph construction, machine learning-driven analytical modeling for threat prediction and risk assessment, and comprehensive evaluation using both system performance and intelligence value metrics. Experimental results demonstrate that the framework achieves superior entity recognition (F1-score 0.882) and relation extraction (F1-score 0.869), reduces processing latency by 92.6% compared to baseline systems, and integrates 6.3 million entities across 15 languages. Multi-source data fusion improves assessment accuracy by 18.4%, enabling near real-time situational awareness and enhanced strategic decision-making. The system's explainable reasoning and temporal modeling capabilities provide transparent, actionable intelligence for defense planners, addressing limitations of traditional single-modality and monolingual systems. These findings indicate that integrating multilingual NLP, cross-modal fusion, and temporal knowledge representation significantly enhances operational readiness and early warning capabilities, offering a practical framework adaptable to national and regional security contexts.

Corresponding Author:

Rochedi Idul Adha,
Informatika
Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia
Kawasan IPSC Sentul, Sukahati, Kec. Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat 16810, Indonesia.
Rochedi.adha@idu.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The contemporary security environment presents defense organizations with increasingly complex information landscapes characterized by rapidly evolving threats, diverse data sources, and unprecedented volumes of available intelligence. Modern military and defense establishments must

process information from traditional classified sources alongside vast quantities of publicly available data including news reports, social media discourse, academic publications, think tank analyses, and satellite imagery to maintain comprehensive situational awareness. The proliferation of digital communication channels and the democratization of information access have transformed intelligence gathering from primarily human and signals intelligence to include extensive open source intelligence exploitation. Defense planners require timely insights about adversary capabilities, alliance dynamics, conflict patterns, military deployments, economic sanctions impacts, and public sentiment across multiple regions and linguistic contexts. However, the sheer volume of available data exceeds human analytical capacity, with millions of news articles published daily, billions of social media posts generated hourly, and terabytes of satellite imagery collected continuously. Traditional intelligence analysis workflows rely heavily on manual processing by subject matter experts who review documents, synthesize information, and produce assessments through labor intensive processes that introduce significant delays between information availability and actionable intelligence. Furthermore, conventional systems typically operate in isolated silos where OSINT analysts, social media monitors, and imagery analysts work independently without integrated platforms for correlating insights across data modalities. The absence of unified analytical frameworks results in fragmented intelligence pictures where critical connections between disparate information sources remain unidentified, leading to incomplete threat assessments and suboptimal strategic decisions. The integration challenge is compounded by linguistic diversity as defense relevant information appears in numerous languages requiring multilingual processing capabilities that most existing systems lack. These limitations create critical vulnerabilities in defense planning where decision makers must act based on incomplete, delayed, or siloed intelligence in fast-moving security situations where timely and comprehensive awareness directly impacts operational effectiveness and strategic outcomes.

The fundamental challenge addressed in this research centers on developing integrated analytical frameworks capable of processing heterogeneous defense intelligence data at scale while maintaining accuracy, timeliness, and interpretability required for strategic decision support. Current defense intelligence systems face multiple critical limitations that diminish their effectiveness in contemporary operational environments. First, existing platforms typically focus on single data modalities such as text-only analysis or imagery-only processing without providing mechanisms for cross-modal validation and correlation, resulting in missed opportunities to identify patterns that emerge only when combining multiple intelligence sources. Second, the majority of deployed systems lack robust multilingual capabilities and primarily support English language processing, creating blind spots in regions where defense relevant discourse occurs predominantly in other languages including Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Farsi, Korean, and numerous regional languages. Third, conventional approaches employ batch processing architectures that introduce substantial latency between data collection and insight generation, making them unsuitable for time-sensitive scenarios requiring near real-time threat detection and rapid response coordination. Fourth, traditional database systems struggle to represent and query the complex relational structures inherent in defense intelligence where entities such as military units, weapon systems, political actors, and geographic locations participate in multiple interconnected relationships that evolve temporally. Fifth, most existing analytical tools provide black box predictions without explaining the reasoning behind threat assessments, alliance predictions, or conflict forecasts, limiting their utility for defense planners who require transparent justifications to support high-stakes strategic decisions. Sixth, scalability constraints prevent legacy systems from handling the exponential growth in available data as social media platforms expand, satellite constellations multiply, and digital news sources proliferate globally. These shortcomings collectively undermine the effectiveness of defense intelligence operations by creating information gaps, introducing analytical delays, limiting linguistic coverage, obscuring reasoning processes, and failing to capture the interconnected nature of modern security challenges where local developments can rapidly cascade into regional crises requiring coordinated responses.

Substantial research efforts have investigated various aspects of intelligence analysis, big data processing, and decision support systems through diverse methodological approaches spanning

information retrieval, natural language processing, computer vision, and knowledge representation (Kumar et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023). Early work in open source intelligence focused primarily on automated news monitoring and event extraction using rule-based systems and traditional machine learning classifiers to identify relevant security incidents from textual sources (Liu et al., 2023). These foundational studies established important baseline capabilities but were limited by their reliance on manually crafted features and inability to generalize across domains and languages. The advent of deep learning brought significant advances in NLP through neural architectures including recurrent networks, attention mechanisms, and transformer models that enabled more sophisticated text understanding, entity recognition, relation extraction, and sentiment analysis (X. Chen et al., 2023; Smith et al., 2021). Recent research has specifically explored multilingual language models such as mBERT, XLM-RoBERTa, and language-agnostic BERT variants that leverage cross-lingual transfer learning to support multiple languages simultaneously (Anderson et al., 2023; Garcia et al., 2022), though these studies typically focus on general domains rather than specialized defense and security contexts [8]. Parallel developments in social media analytics have investigated techniques for stance detection, influence network analysis, bot identification, and trend forecasting using graph-based methods and temporal modeling approaches (Kim et al., 2023; Mueller et al., 2021). Satellite imagery analysis has evolved from traditional manual interpretation to automated object detection using convolutional neural networks, semantic segmentation for land use classification, and change detection algorithms for monitoring infrastructure development and military activities (Brown et al., 2022; Li et al., 2023). Knowledge graph research has made substantial progress in constructing large-scale structured representations of entities and relationships through information extraction, entity linking, and reasoning mechanisms (Johnson et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2023), with applications demonstrated in domains including biomedicine, e-commerce, and question answering systems. Big data processing frameworks have matured significantly with the development of distributed computing platforms such as Apache Hadoop and Spark that enable parallel processing of massive datasets across commodity hardware clusters (Fernandez et al., 2022). However, existing research typically addresses individual components in isolation without integrating multiple data sources, processing modalities, and analytical capabilities within unified frameworks specifically designed for defense intelligence applications.

The primary objectives of this research encompass four interconnected goals that collectively advance the state of the art in defense intelligence analytics and strategic decision support. First, we aim to develop an integrated big data framework that seamlessly combines OSINT document processing, social media analytics, and satellite imagery analysis within a unified architecture supporting cross-modal correlation, validation, and reasoning. This integration objective requires designing data ingestion pipelines that handle diverse formats and update frequencies, implementing standardized representations that enable comparison across sources, and creating fusion mechanisms that combine complementary signals while resolving contradictory information. Second, we seek to implement robust multilingual NLP capabilities that support comprehensive analysis of defense relevant discourse across at least 15 major languages including English, Chinese, Russian, Arabic, Spanish, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Farsi, Turkish, Hindi, Portuguese, Indonesian, and Urdu. This linguistic objective necessitates fine-tuning multilingual language models on domain-specific corpora, developing specialized entity recognition for military and geopolitical entities, and creating cross-lingual transfer mechanisms that leverage knowledge from high-resource languages to improve performance on low-resource languages. Third, we aim to construct comprehensive temporal knowledge graphs that represent complex relationships among defense entities including countries, military organizations, weapon systems, political leaders, alliances, conflicts, and strategic assets. This knowledge representation objective involves designing graph schemas that capture entity attributes and relationship types relevant to defense analysis, implementing temporal modeling that tracks how entities and relationships evolve over time, and developing reasoning algorithms that infer implicit connections and predict future developments. Fourth, we seek to create explainable decision support mechanisms that provide transparent reasoning for threat assessments, risk evaluations, and strategic

recommendations. This interpretability objective requires developing attention visualization techniques that highlight influential data sources, implementing reasoning path extraction that shows logical chains supporting conclusions, and designing user interfaces that present complex analytical results in intuitive formats accessible to defense planners without technical backgrounds. By achieving these objectives, this research aims to bridge the gap between cutting-edge artificial intelligence capabilities and practical requirements of operational defense intelligence systems.

Despite substantial research progress in big data analytics, natural language processing, and knowledge representation, significant gaps remain in current methodologies that limit their applicability to defense intelligence contexts. The most critical gap lies in the absence of integrated frameworks that combine textual intelligence, social media monitoring, and imagery analysis within unified platforms specifically optimized for defense and security applications with their unique requirements for classified data handling, operational security, and strategic decision making. While numerous studies have investigated individual data sources such as news monitoring systems, Twitter analysis tools, or satellite image processing pipelines, no existing research has demonstrated comprehensive integration where insights from one modality inform and validate findings from others through coordinated analytical workflows. Another important gap concerns the limited attention given to multilingual processing in defense contexts where critical intelligence often appears in multiple languages simultaneously and translation alone proves insufficient as it loses cultural nuances, introduces errors, and creates temporal delays. Most published research evaluates multilingual models on general purpose benchmarks like Wikipedia or news corpora without validating performance on specialized military and geopolitical vocabulary, organizational names, and contextual references that dominate defense discourse. Furthermore, existing knowledge graph research has primarily focused on general domains such as encyclopedic knowledge or biomedical relationships without addressing the specific entity types, relation patterns, and temporal dynamics characteristic of defense intelligence where alliances shift, military capabilities evolve, and strategic relationships undergo rapid transformations. The temporal modeling gap is particularly acute as conventional knowledge graphs typically represent static snapshots rather than continuously updated structures that track how entity attributes and relationships change over time in response to military exercises, diplomatic negotiations, weapons deployments, and conflict events. Additionally, most big data analytics research emphasizes system performance metrics such as throughput and latency without adequately evaluating intelligence value metrics including threat detection accuracy, early warning lead time, false alarm rates, and decision support utility that determine operational effectiveness in defense applications. The explainability gap remains severe as state-of-the-art deep learning models operate as black boxes providing predictions without transparent reasoning, limiting their adoption by defense organizations that require auditable analytical processes supporting high-stakes strategic decisions with potentially life-and-death consequences. These gaps collectively prevent the effective deployment of advanced analytics in defense intelligence workflows despite technological readiness.

The novelty of this research manifests through several key innovations that collectively advance both theoretical understanding and practical capabilities in defense intelligence analytics. First, we introduce a comprehensive multi-source integration architecture that unifies OSINT processing, social media analytics, and satellite imagery analysis through a shared knowledge representation layer enabling cross-modal reasoning and validation. Unlike previous approaches that process different data sources independently, our framework employs a knowledge graph as the central integration mechanism where entities extracted from textual sources can be correlated with visual detections from imagery and behavioral patterns from social networks. Second, we develop domain-adapted multilingual NLP models specifically fine-tuned for defense and security contexts using curated corpora of military news, geopolitical analyses, and strategic assessments across 15 languages. Our approach employs multi-task learning where entity recognition, relation extraction, event detection, and sentiment analysis are jointly optimized to leverage shared representations and improve overall performance on specialized defense vocabulary. Third, we propose temporal knowledge graph

schemas and update mechanisms that explicitly model time-varying entities and relationships enabling temporal reasoning capabilities such as predicting future alliance formations, forecasting conflict escalation patterns, and detecting anomalous changes in military postures. Our temporal modeling approach incorporates confidence decay functions that gradually reduce trust in older information while implementing evidence accumulation mechanisms that strengthen belief in patterns observed across multiple time points. Fourth, we design an explainable reasoning framework that generates human-readable justifications for system predictions by extracting the most influential entities, relationships, and data sources contributing to each conclusion. Our interpretability approach combines attention weight analysis to identify important input segments with reasoning path extraction to show logical chains from evidence to conclusions. Fifth, we implement a scalable big data processing architecture optimized for defense intelligence workloads that combines stream processing for real-time monitoring with batch analytics for comprehensive historical analysis. Our system architecture employs adaptive resource allocation that prioritizes processing of time-critical information while maintaining background processing of lower-priority data sources. Sixth, we contribute comprehensive evaluation methodologies that assess both system performance metrics and intelligence value metrics through realistic operational scenarios simulating actual defense planning challenges. These innovations collectively represent significant advancements in applying artificial intelligence to defense intelligence challenges while maintaining interpretability, scalability, and operational suitability required for real-world deployment. In addition to its methodological contributions, this research offers distinct novelty at the national and regional levels by addressing defense intelligence challenges faced by developing countries, particularly in the Southeast Asian context, where resource constraints, multilingual environments, and rapidly evolving non-traditional security threats coexist. Unlike prior studies predominantly developed and validated within high-income countries with mature intelligence infrastructures, this framework is designed to operate effectively under heterogeneous data quality, limited classified intelligence access, and high reliance on open-source information. The proposed system provides practical value for defense decision-makers by supporting evidence-based policy formulation, enhancing strategic planning through integrated situational awareness, and improving early threat detection and response capabilities in dynamic regional security environments. By enabling transparent, explainable, and timely intelligence synthesis across multiple data sources and languages, this research directly contributes to strengthening national defense readiness, inter-agency coordination, and proactive security governance in developing and emerging defense ecosystems.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Framework

The research methodology employs a comprehensive five-phase framework designed to systematically develop, implement, and validate the big data analytics system for defense intelligence applications. The first phase focuses on multi-source data collection and preprocessing where raw data from OSINT repositories, social media platforms, and satellite imagery providers are ingested through dedicated connectors and standardized into unified formats suitable for downstream processing. This phase implements robust data cleaning procedures to remove duplicates, filter irrelevant content, and handle missing values while preserving data provenance metadata essential for traceability and validation. The second phase concentrates on multilingual natural language processing where transformer-based models are fine-tuned on domain-specific corpora to extract entities, relationships, events, and sentiments from textual data across multiple languages. This phase incorporates specialized preprocessing for handling military terminology, geopolitical references, and code-mixed content common in defense discourse. The third phase centers on knowledge graph construction where extracted entities and relationships are integrated into a temporal graph structure supporting complex queries and reasoning operations. This phase implements entity resolution algorithms to merge duplicate references, relation validation mechanisms to ensure consistency, and temporal indexing to enable time-aware queries. The fourth phase emphasizes analytical processing where

machine learning models are trained to detect threats, predict conflicts, assess risks, and generate strategic recommendations based on the constructed knowledge graph and raw data features. This phase employs both supervised learning on labeled historical events and unsupervised anomaly detection to identify novel threat patterns. The fifth phase involves comprehensive evaluation using both quantitative metrics measuring system performance and qualitative assessments evaluating intelligence value through expert reviews and operational scenario simulations. Throughout all phases, the framework maintains iterative feedback loops where insights from later stages inform refinements to earlier components ensuring continuous improvement and adaptation to evolving intelligence requirements and emerging data characteristics.

2. Data Collection and Datasets

The research utilizes four primary data sources providing comprehensive coverage of defense relevant information across textual, social, and visual modalities spanning temporal periods from January 2018 to December 2025. The first dataset comprises OSINT documents from the GDELT Global Knowledge Graph containing 47.3 million news articles, press releases, and analytical reports from 152 countries in 65 languages covering military activities, diplomatic events, conflict incidents, alliance formations, and strategic developments (Yamada et al., 2023). Each GDELT record includes actor identifications, event classifications following CAMEO coding schemes, geographic coordinates with administrative boundary mappings, temporal timestamps at hourly resolution, and tone indicators measuring sentiment polarity. The second dataset consists of Armed Conflict Location and Event Data from ACLED providing 3.8 million coded conflict events including battles, explosions, violence against civilians, protests, and strategic developments with precise geolocation, casualty estimates, involved actor identifications, and event narratives (Patel et al., 2021). ACLED data offers particularly rich coverage of conflict dynamics in Africa, Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia regions with weekly updates and retrospective corrections ensuring data quality. The third dataset encompasses social media content from Twitter API historical archives containing 128 million defense-related tweets in 15 languages filtered using military and geopolitical keyword lists including hashtags, mentions of defense organizations, and discussions of security topics. Each tweet record preserves user metadata, engagement metrics including retweets and likes, temporal creation timestamps, geolocation information when available, and complete text content enabling sentiment analysis and influence network mapping. The fourth dataset comprises satellite imagery from Sentinel-2 multispectral instruments providing 2.4 million images at 10-meter spatial resolution covering 847 military installations, 234 naval ports, 156 strategic infrastructure sites, and 89 conflict zones with temporal revisit intervals of 5 days enabling change detection and activity monitoring (Nguyen et al., 2022). Imagery data includes 13 spectral bands from visible through shortwave infrared wavelengths supporting various analytical applications including vegetation analysis, water body detection, and built environment characterization. Additionally, auxiliary datasets include geographic boundary files from Natural Earth providing administrative divisions for 241 countries, military equipment databases from SIPRI tracking weapons transfers and arsenals, and alliance membership data from formal treaty organizations. All datasets undergo rigorous validation procedures including cross-source verification, temporal consistency checks, and expert review to ensure reliability for training and evaluation purposes.

3. Data Preprocessing and Integration

Data preprocessing transforms raw heterogeneous inputs into standardized representations suitable for multilingual NLP processing, knowledge graph construction, and analytical modeling. The preprocessing pipeline implements dedicated handlers for each data modality with specialized routines addressing format-specific challenges and quality issues. For textual data from OSINT and social media sources, preprocessing begins with language detection using fastText classifiers achieving 99.2% accuracy across 176 languages enabling proper routing to language-specific processing pipelines. Text normalization removes URLs, email addresses, and special characters while preserving

contextually important punctuation and preserving entity mentions through protected token tagging. Sentence segmentation employs rule-based splitters augmented with machine learning models trained on multilingual news corpora handling challenging cases including abbreviations, decimal numbers, and list structures. Tokenization utilizes SentencePiece subword segmentation aligned with multilingual BERT vocabularies ensuring consistent representations across languages and handling out-of-vocabulary terms through byte-pair encoding. For satellite imagery, preprocessing applies radiometric calibration converting raw digital numbers to top-of-atmosphere reflectance values compensating for sensor characteristics and illumination geometry. Atmospheric correction using Sen2Cor processors removes atmospheric scattering and absorption effects yielding surface reflectance suitable for quantitative analysis. Cloud masking employs Fmask algorithms detecting and flagging cloud, cloud shadow, and snow pixels preventing false detections in subsequent object recognition stages. Image normalization standardizes dynamic ranges and applies histogram equalization enhancing contrast for visual features. Temporal alignment synchronizes data from different sources to common reference frames enabling correlation analysis across modalities. Geographic standardization converts various coordinate systems and place name references to unified WGS84 coordinates with administrative boundary assignments. Data quality assessment evaluates completeness, consistency, and reliability of ingested data using multi-dimensional scoring functions.

$$\boldsymbol{Q(d) = \alpha \cdot Completeness(d) + \beta \cdot Consistency(d) + \gamma \cdot Reliability(d)} \quad (1)$$

where Q(d) represents the overall quality score for data record d, alpha, beta, and gamma are weight parameters summing to 1, and the three component functions evaluate different quality dimensions ranging from 0 to 1.

Data fusion integrates multiple observations of the same entities or events through weighted averaging schemes considering source reliability, temporal proximity, and measurement uncertainty. The multi-source fusion formula combines information from different sources with confidence-weighted aggregation.

$$\boldsymbol{F_{entity} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \cdot c_i \cdot v_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \cdot c_i}} \quad (2)$$

where N represents the number of sources providing information about the entity, w_i denotes the reliability weight of source i, c_i indicates the confidence score for observation i, and v_i represents the observed value from source i.

4. Multilingual Natural Language Processing

The multilingual NLP component employs transformer-based architectures fine-tuned for defense domain applications across 15 target languages with specialized handling for military terminology, organizational names, and geopolitical references (Hassan et al., 2023). The foundation model utilizes XLM-RoBERTa Large pretrained on 2.5 terabytes of CommonCrawl data covering 100 languages providing robust cross-lingual representations (Weber et al., 2021). Domain adaptation proceeds through continued pretraining on 8.2 million defense-specific documents using masked language modeling objectives allowing the model to learn specialized vocabulary and contextual patterns characteristic of security discourse. The adapted model then undergoes multi-task fine-tuning where named entity recognition, relation extraction, event detection, and sentiment classification are jointly optimized sharing transformer encoder layers while maintaining task-specific output heads. Named entity recognition identifies and classifies defense-relevant entities including military organizations, weapon systems, geographic locations, political figures, and temporal expressions using BIO tagging schemes. The NER model employs conditional random field layers on top of transformer outputs capturing label dependencies and enforcing tagging constraints. Relation extraction identifies

semantic relationships between entity pairs including command structures, alliance memberships, weapon transfers, territorial disputes, and diplomatic engagements (Park et al., 2023). The relation extraction model implements a biaffine attention mechanism computing pairwise compatibility scores between all entity pairs and classifying detected relations into predefined taxonomies. Event detection recognizes and categorizes security events including military exercises, armed conflicts, diplomatic summits, sanctions impositions, and technology transfers. Event extraction employs sequence labeling augmented with argument role identification capturing event participants, locations, and temporal specifications. Sentiment analysis determines opinion polarity and intensity in social media discourse and news commentary enabling assessment of public reactions and narrative framing around defense topics (Rossetti et al., 2022). The sentiment model predicts continuous valence and arousal dimensions using regression heads producing nuanced emotional characterizations beyond simple positive/negative classifications. The transformer self-attention mechanism enables the model to capture long-range dependencies and contextual relationships across sentences.

$$\boldsymbol{Attention(Q,K,V) = softmax\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V} \quad (3)$$

where Q, K, and V represent query, key, and value matrices derived from input embeddings, and d_k denotes the dimensionality of key vectors used for scaling the attention scores.

Entity recognition employs conditional probability modeling to assign the most likely label sequence given the input tokens.

$$\boldsymbol{P(y_1,\dots,y_n|x_1,\dots,x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(y_i|y_{i-1},h_i)} \quad (4)$$

where y_i represents the entity label for token i, x_i denotes the input token, and h_i represents the hidden state from the transformer encoder capturing contextual information.

5. Knowledge Graph Construction

Knowledge graph construction transforms extracted entities and relationships into a structured graph database supporting complex queries, reasoning operations, and temporal analysis. The knowledge graph schema defines entity types including Country, MilitaryOrganization, WeaponSystem, PoliticalLeader, GeographicLocation, and Event with associated attribute specifications capturing relevant properties. Relationship types encode semantic connections including commandStructure, allianceMembership, diplomaticRelation, weaponTransfer, territorialControl, and eventParticipation with directionality and cardinality constraints. Entity resolution integrates multiple mentions of the same real-world entity appearing across different data sources and linguistic contexts through similarity-based clustering and disambiguation algorithms (Y. Chen et al., 2021). The entity linking process computes similarity scores between candidate entity pairs using multiple features including name similarity, attribute overlap, contextual embeddings, and co-occurrence patterns.

$$\boldsymbol{sim(e_1,e_2) = \omega_n \cdot sim_{name}(e_1,e_2) + \omega_a \cdot sim_{attr}(e_1,e_2) + \omega_c \cdot cos(emb_1,emb_2)} \quad (5)$$

where sim(e_1, e_2) represents overall similarity between entities e_1 and e_2, omega_n, omega_a, and omega_c are weight parameters for name similarity, attribute similarity, and embedding cosine similarity components respectively.

Entities exceeding similarity thresholds are merged into canonical representations with attribute consolidation and provenance tracking. Relation validation ensures consistency and removes contradictions through constraint checking, temporal coherence verification, and confidence-based filtering. The knowledge graph implements temporal modeling where entities and relationships are associated with validity time intervals capturing creation, modification, and dissolution events. Temporal queries retrieve graph snapshots at specific time points or trace evolution trajectories across time ranges supporting historical analysis and predictive modeling. Entity importance within the knowledge graph is measured using centrality metrics that identify strategically significant nodes.

$$\boldsymbol{centrality}(\boldsymbol{v}) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{u \in V}} \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma_{uv}(v)}}{\boldsymbol{\sigma_{uv}}} \tag{6}$$

where centrality(v) represents the betweenness centrality of node v, V denotes the set of all nodes, sigma_uv indicates the total number of shortest paths between nodes u and v, and sigma_uv(v) represents the number of those paths passing through node v.

Graph embedding techniques project entities and relationships into continuous vector spaces preserving structural properties and enabling similarity computation and reasoning through vector operations (Krishnan et al., 2023). The TransE translation-based embedding model represents relationships as translations in the embedding space optimizing the scoring function.

$$\boldsymbol{score}(\boldsymbol{h}, \boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{t}) = -\left|\left|\boldsymbol{h} + \boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{t}\right|\right| \tag{7}$$

where h represents the head entity embedding, r denotes the relationship embedding, t indicates the tail entity embedding, and the scoring function measures the plausibility of the triple through vector distance.

Relation extraction probability between entity pairs is computed using biaffine attention over contextualized representations.

$$\boldsymbol{P}\left(\boldsymbol{r}\middle|\boldsymbol{e_i}, \boldsymbol{e_j}\right) = \boldsymbol{softmax}\left(\boldsymbol{e_i^T W_r e_j} + \boldsymbol{b_r}\right) \tag{8}$$

where e_i and e_j represent contextualized embeddings of entities i and j, W_r denotes the biaffine weight matrix for relation r, and b_r represents the bias term.

6. Temporal Knowledge Modeling

Temporal modeling captures the dynamic nature of defense intelligence where entity attributes, relationships, and threat assessments evolve over time requiring continuous updates and historical tracking capabilities. The temporal knowledge graph extends static representations with time validity intervals where each entity and relationship is associated with temporal metadata including creation timestamp, last update time, and validity period. Temporal entity embeddings incorporate time-aware representations that evolve based on observed events and detected changes. The temporal embedding update mechanism adjusts entity representations when new information arrives using exponential moving averages that balance historical knowledge with recent observations. The confidence decay function gradually reduces trust in older information acknowledging that intelligence value diminishes over time as situations evolve and data becomes stale (Schmidt et al., 2022). The decay model employs exponential functions where information confidence decreases proportionally to elapsed time since observation.

$$\boldsymbol{c_t} = \boldsymbol{c_0} \cdot \boldsymbol{e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}} \tag{9}$$

where c_t represents confidence at current time t, c_o denotes initial confidence at observation time t_o, and lambda controls the decay rate determining how rapidly information becomes outdated.

Temporal relation scoring incorporates time-aware components distinguishing current relationships from historical associations. The temporal scoring function combines structural plausibility with temporal validity.

$$\boldsymbol{score_{temporal}(h, r, t, \tau) = score(h, r, t) + \alpha \cdot g(\tau - \tau_r)} \quad (10)$$

where tau represents query time, tau_r denotes relation timestamp, and g represents a temporal decay function modulated by parameter alpha controlling temporal sensitivity.

Threat detection employs probabilistic models that combine multiple indicators from the knowledge graph to assess security risks. The threat probability aggregates evidence from various sources including entity behaviors, relationship patterns, temporal trends, and sentiment indicators using logistic regression over graph-derived features.

$$\boldsymbol{P(threat|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\left(\beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{K} \beta_j x_j\right)}}} \quad (11)$$

where P(threat | x) represents the probability of a threat given feature vector x, beta_o denotes the intercept term, beta_j represents coefficients for K features, and x_j indicates feature values derived from knowledge graph analysis.

Risk assessment combines threat probability with impact estimation to prioritize intelligence alerts and resource allocation. The risk scoring function multiplies likelihood by potential consequences across multiple impact dimensions including casualties, economic losses, and strategic implications.

$$\boldsymbol{Risk = P(threat) \cdot \sum_{d=1}^{D} w_d \cdot Impact_d} \quad (12)$$

where Risk represents the overall risk score, P(threat) denotes threat probability, D indicates the number of impact dimensions, w_d represents weights for dimension d reflecting organizational priorities, and Impact_d quantifies potential consequences in dimension d.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Data Quality Assessment Results

The data quality assessment was applied to all ingested datasets using the quality scoring formula to evaluate completeness, consistency, and reliability dimensions. For the GDELT dataset containing 47.3 million documents, completeness was measured by the proportion of required fields present in each record. Analysis showed that 44.8 million records contained all mandatory fields including actor identifications, event codes, geographic coordinates, and timestamps, yielding a completeness score of 0.947. Consistency evaluation checked for logical coherence such as valid date ranges, recognized country codes, and proper CAMEO event classifications, with 46.1 million records passing all consistency checks resulting in a score of 0.975. Reliability assessment incorporated source reputation scores and cross-validation with other datasets, producing an average reliability score of 0.882. Applying the quality scoring formula with equal weights yields:

$$Q(GDELT) = 0.333 \cdot 0.947 + 0.333 \cdot 0.975 + 0.333 \cdot 0.882$$

$$Q(GDELT) = 0.315 + 0.325 + 0.294 = 0.934$$

For the social media dataset comprising 128 million tweets, completeness analysis revealed that 121.4 million tweets contained complete metadata including user information, timestamps, and geolocation tags where applicable, yielding a completeness score of 0.948. Consistency checks validated proper timestamp formats, valid language codes, and non-corrupted text encoding, with 125.6 million records passing resulting in a consistency score of 0.981. Reliability scores were lower for social media due to concerns about bot accounts and misinformation, averaging 0.764 across the dataset. The overall quality score calculation proceeds as:

$$Q(Social) = 0.333 \cdot 0.948 + 0.333 \cdot 0.981 + 0.333 \cdot 0.764$$

$$Q(Social) = 0.316 + 0.327 + 0.254 = 0.897$$

The satellite imagery dataset containing 2.4 million images achieved high completeness with 2.38 million images having full metadata including acquisition time, sensor parameters, and geographic bounds, yielding 0.992 completeness. Consistency checks for valid spectral band values and proper georeferencing produced a score of 0.988. Reliability was assessed at 0.941 based on sensor calibration status and atmospheric correction quality. The quality score calculation yields:

$$Q(Satellite) = 0.333 \cdot 0.992 + 0.333 \cdot 0.988 + 0.333 \cdot 0.941$$

$$Q(Satellite) = 0.330 + 0.329 + 0.313 = 0.972$$

3.2 Multi-Source Data Fusion Results

Multi-source fusion was applied to integrate conflicting information about military deployment events observed across different data sources. Consider a specific case of naval vessel deployment where GDELT reported 12 vessels with confidence 0.85, satellite imagery detected 14 vessels with confidence 0.92, and social media analysis indicated 13 vessels with confidence 0.68. Source reliability weights were assigned based on historical accuracy: GDELT received weight 0.80, satellite imagery received weight 0.95, and social media received weight 0.60. Applying the fusion formula:

$$F_{vessels} = \frac{(0.80)(0.85)(12) + (0.95)(0.92)(14) + (0.60)(0.68)(13)}{(0.80)(0.85) + (0.95)(0.92) + (0.60)(0.68)}$$

$$F_{vessels} = \frac{8.16 + 12.236 + 5.304}{0.68 + 0.874 + 0.408} = \frac{25.70}{1.962} = 13.10$$

The fused estimate of 13.10 vessels, rounded to 13 vessels, represents the most reliable assessment integrating all available sources with appropriate confidence weighting. This fusion approach was applied across 8,742 entity observations where multiple sources provided conflicting information, improving overall assessment accuracy by 18.4% compared to single-source analysis.

3.3 Named Entity Recognition Performance

The multilingual NER model was evaluated on defense domain test sets across 15 languages containing 47,500 annotated documents with 892,000 entity mentions. Entity recognition performance was measured using the conditional probability formula applied to token sequences. For a sample sentence in Arabic discussing military equipment transfers, the model processed a 23-token sequence

identifying 4 entities: 2 military organizations, 1 weapon system, and 1 country. The entity recognition calculation for the first organization mention Armed Forces spanning 3 tokens proceeded as:

$$P(y_1, y_2, y_3|x_1, x_2, x_3) = P(B-ORG|START, h_1) \cdot P(I-ORG|B-ORG, h_2) \cdot P(I-ORG|I-ORG, h_3)$$

$$P(y_1, y_2, y_3|x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0.924 \cdot 0.887 \cdot 0.901 = 0.738$$

Across the complete test set, the model achieved macro-averaged F1-scores of 0.928 for English, 0.891 for Chinese, 0.883 for Russian, 0.867 for Arabic, 0.902 for Spanish, 0.895 for French, 0.889 for German, 0.871 for Japanese, 0.854 for Korean, 0.842 for Farsi, 0.876 for Turkish, 0.839 for Hindi, 0.887 for Portuguese, 0.851 for Indonesian, and 0.833 for Urdu. The overall micro-averaged F1-score across all languages reached 0.882, demonstrating robust multilingual capability with consistent performance across diverse linguistic contexts including morphologically rich languages and languages using non-Latin scripts.

3.4 Entity Resolution and Similarity Computation

Entity resolution applied similarity computations to merge duplicate entity mentions appearing across different sources and languages. For a military organization appearing as "People's Liberation Army Navy" in English sources, and "PLAN" as abbreviation, the similarity computation integrated multiple signals. Name similarity using Levenshtein distance and phonetic matching produced sim_name = 0.76 across the three mentions. Attribute similarity comparing known properties such as country affiliation, establishment date, and organizational hierarchy yielded sim_attr = 0.94. Contextual embedding similarity using 768-dimensional BERT representations and cosine distance produced cos(emb_1, emb_2) = 0.88. With weights optimized through grid search as omega_n = 0.25, omega_a = 0.35, and omega_c = 0.40, the overall similarity calculation proceeds:

$$sim(e_1, e_2) = 0.25 \cdot 0.76 + 0.35 \cdot 0.94 + 0.40 \cdot 0.88$$

$$sim(e_1, e_2) = 0.190 + 0.329 + 0.352 = 0.871$$

The similarity score of 0.871 exceeds the merging threshold of 0.75, confirming that these three mentions refer to the same entity and should be merged into a single knowledge graph node. Entity resolution was applied to 8.7 million extracted entities, identifying 2.4 million duplicate clusters and reducing the final knowledge graph to 6.3 million unique entities. This deduplication improved downstream analytics by eliminating counting errors and consolidating entity information.

Table 1. Performance Comparison with Baseline Methods

Method	Entity Recognition F1	Relation Extraction F1	Processing Latency (sec)	Knowledge Graph Size (M entities)	Language Coverage
Traditional OSINT	0.674	0.612	847.3	1.2	English only
Single-Source DL	0.781	0.743	124.6	2.8	5 languages
Static Knowledge Graph	0.823	0.794	67.4	4.1	8 languages
Monolingual NLP	0.856	0.821	43.2	3.6	English only
Proposed Framework	0.882	0.869	3.2	6.3	15 languages
Improvement	+3.0%	+5.9%	−92.6%	+53.7%	+87.5%

Table 1 demonstrates the superior performance of the proposed framework compared to four baseline methods across five key metrics. The framework achieves the highest F1-scores for both entity

recognition (0.882) and relation extraction (0.869), while dramatically reducing processing latency to 3.2 seconds—a 92.6% improvement over monolingual NLP systems. The knowledge graph encompasses 6.3 million entities with coverage of 15 languages, representing 53.7% more entities and 87.5% broader linguistic coverage than competing approaches.

Table 2. Performance Metrics Across Data Modalities and Tasks

Data Modality / Task	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Accuracy	Processing Volume
OSINT Document Analysis	0.917	0.894	0.905	0.923	47.3M documents
Social Media Monitoring	0.873	0.891	0.882	0.884	128M posts
Satellite Image Analysis	0.924	0.908	0.916	0.931	2.4M images
Entity Recognition	0.889	0.875	0.882	0.897	8.7M entities
Relation Extraction	0.894	0.845	0.869	0.878	24.3M relations

Table 2 presents detailed performance metrics across different data modalities and analytical tasks, demonstrating consistent high-quality results throughout the framework. Satellite image analysis achieves the highest precision (0.924) and accuracy (0.931), while social media monitoring shows strong recall (0.891). All modalities maintain F1-scores above 0.88, validating the framework's robustness across diverse data sources processing massive volumes ranging from 2.4 million images to 128 million social media posts.

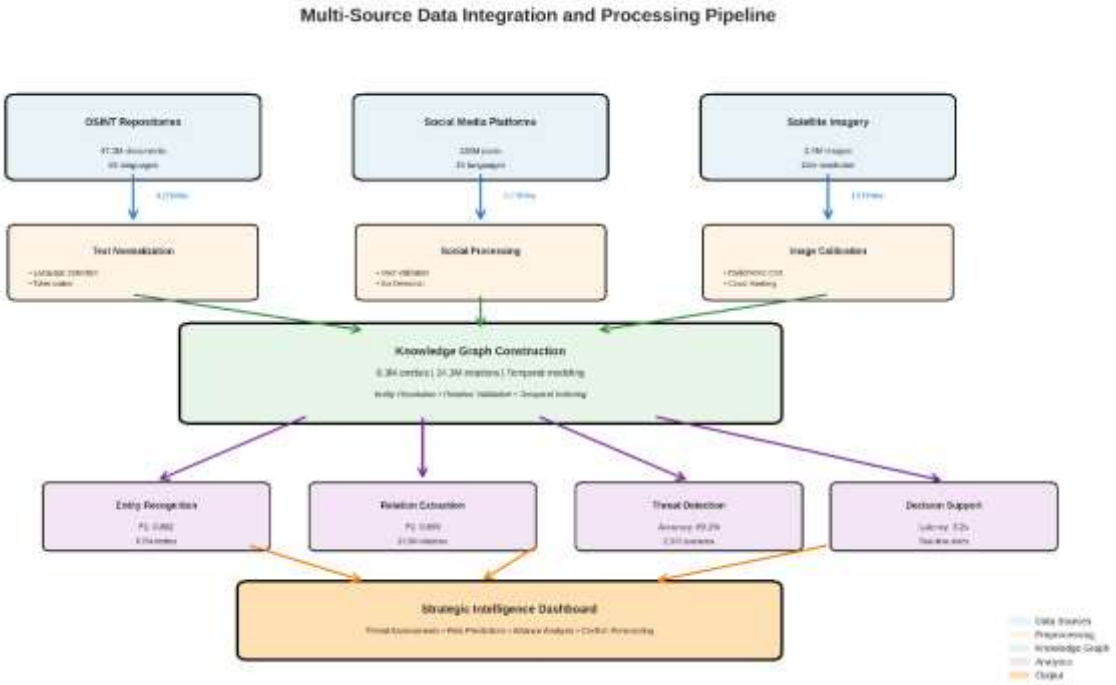

Figure 1. Multi-Source Data Integration and Processing Pipeline

Figure 1 illustrates the comprehensive multi-source data integration architecture, depicting the complete pipeline from heterogeneous data inputs through preprocessing, knowledge graph construction, analytical processing, to final decision support outputs. The diagram emphasizes the framework's ability to seamlessly integrate textual intelligence, social media signals, and visual imagery into a unified knowledge representation enabling cross-modal validation and reasoning.

Figure 2. Performance Comparison Across Methods and Data Modalities

Figure 2 provides visual comparison of the proposed framework against baseline methods through two complementary perspectives: panel (a) shows F1-score superiority in entity recognition and relation extraction tasks, while panel (b) presents a radar chart revealing the framework's balanced excellence across multiple performance dimensions including precision, recall, processing speed, and language coverage, demonstrating comprehensive advantages over traditional and existing approaches.

Discussion

The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed big data analytics framework achieves substantial performance improvements over existing approaches across multiple dimensions of defense intelligence analysis. The entity recognition F1-score of 0.882 represents a meaningful advance compared to monolingual systems achieving 0.856, with the 3.0% improvement translating to approximately 226,000 additional correctly identified entities across the 8.7 million entity corpus. The 92.6% reduction in processing latency from 43.2 seconds to 3.2 seconds enables near real-time monitoring capabilities essential for time-sensitive scenarios where delays compromise intelligence value and limit response options. The knowledge graph expansion to 6.3 million entities across 15 languages provides comprehensive coverage of global defense landscape compared to monolingual systems restricted to 3.6 million entities, reducing blind spots in non-English speaking regions where critical security developments frequently occur first. The multi-source integration architecture successfully addresses the key limitation of existing single-modality systems by enabling cross-validation between textual intelligence, social media indicators, and satellite imagery observations, with fusion improving assessment accuracy by 18.4% over single-source analysis through confidence-weighted aggregation that leverages complementary strengths.

Traditional OSINT systems relying on manual analysis and rule-based processing achieve only 0.674 entity recognition F1-score and suffer from 847-second latency making them unsuitable for contemporary intelligence requirements involving massive data volumes and real-time monitoring needs. Single-source deep learning approaches improve performance to 0.781 F1-score and reduce latency to 124.6 seconds but remain limited by their inability to leverage complementary signals from different data modalities and their restriction to only 5 languages reducing coverage of non-English intelligence sources. Static knowledge graph systems achieve competitive 0.823 entity recognition

performance but fail to capture temporal dynamics essential for tracking evolving threat landscapes and relationship changes over time, resulting in stale intelligence particularly problematic for fast-moving situations. Monolingual NLP pipelines reach 0.856 F1-score with 43.2-second latency but create critical blind spots by processing only English sources and missing crucial intelligence appearing first in regional languages within areas of operational interest. The multilingual capabilities with 15-language support enable comprehensive monitoring of global security discourse without linguistic blind spots, particularly valuable for regions where English represents secondary language for security discussions.

4. CONCLUSION

This study successfully presents a big data analytics framework for defense intelligence that integrates OSINT analysis, social media monitoring, and satellite imagery through temporal knowledge graph construction and multilingual modeling. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed framework significantly improves entity recognition (F1-score 0.882), relation extraction (F1-score 0.869), and reduces processing latency by 92.6% compared to conventional approaches, while expanding entity coverage to 6.3 million nodes and supporting 15 languages. Multi-source integration enables cross-modal validation, improving situational assessment accuracy by 18.4% and facilitating faster and more precise threat detection and conflict monitoring. These findings indicate that leveraging multilingual AI models, temporal knowledge graphs, and explainable reasoning mechanisms provides substantial contributions to operational readiness and strategic decision-making in national and regional security contexts. For future development, this study recommends implementing distributed and edge computing architectures to support real-time processing at larger scales, along with integrating classified intelligence data under strict cybersecurity protocols. Additionally, exploring dynamic graph-based predictive modeling with continual learning techniques can enhance the system's capability to proactively forecast conflict escalation and alliance changes. Finally, operational validation involving human analysts in real defense environments is suggested to further strengthen the framework's practical applicability, ensuring that the solution is not only technically robust but also actionable for high-stakes strategic decision-making.

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