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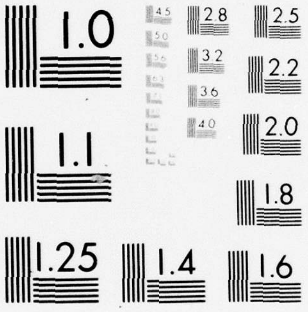
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THE EFFECT OF RELEASE PARAMETER CORRELATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPUTER SIMULATED BOMB IMPACTS

Harry A. Brown, GS-12
Monte H. Callen, Jr., Captain, USAF

LSSR 25-77A

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6 4. TITLE (*and Subtitle*) THE EFFECT OF RELEASE PARAMETER CORRELATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPUTER SIMULATED BOMB IMPACTS,		5. ~~TYPE~~ OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED 9 Master's Thesis, 6. ~~PERFORMING ORG. REPORT~~ NUMBER
10 7. AUTHOR(s) Harry A./Brown, GS-12 Monte H./Callen, Jr., Captain, USAF		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Graduate Education Division School of Systems and Logistics Air Force Institute of Technology, WPAFB, OH		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Research and Administrative Management (LSGR) AFIT/LSGR, WPAFB, OH 45433		12. ~~REPORT DATE~~ 11 June 1977 13. NUMBER OF PAGES ~~185~~ 12 203p.
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (*if different from Controlling Office*)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (*~~of this report~~*) UNCLASSIFIED 15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (*of this Report*) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (*of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report*)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE AFR 190-17. JERRAL F. GUESS, CAPT, USAF Director of Information		
19. KEY WORDS (*Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number*) BOMBING COMPUTER MODEL BOMB IMPACT DISTRIBUTION JOINT MUNITIONS EFFECTIVENESS MANUALS BIVARIATE NORMAL		
20. ABSTRACT (*Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number*) Thesis Chairman: Edward J. Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF 012250		

This study is the continuation of an ongoing effort at the School of Systems and Logistics to build a general bombing model. Using as a basis the Downs and Forseth computer model which incorporates the six release parameters altitude, true airspeed, flight path angle, heading, and lead/trail, the authors sought to make certain modifications which would more closely approximate real world bombing results. The Downs and Forseth model generated bomb impacts based on the assumption that the six release parameters were independent one from all others. The authors challenged the validity of this assumption and asserted instead that pilots make coordinated control inputs which improve bombing accuracy. This study used data recorded during the bombing accuracy evaluations of the A-10 aircraft as the basis for establishing correlations between various pairs of release parameters. It provides statistical analysis and graphs of the resultant bomb distributions. Results indicate that bomb impact distributions generated from correlated release parameters are grouped more closely around the desired target than bomb impact distributions generated from independent release parameters.

LSSR 25-77A

THE EFFECT OF RELEASE PARAMETER CORRELATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPUTER SIMULATED BOMB IMPACTS

A Thesis

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Systems and Logistics
of the Air Force Institute of Technology
Air University
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degrees of Master of Science in Logistics Management
and Master of Science in Facilities Management

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June 1977

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This thesis, written by

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and approved in an oral examination, has been accepted by the undersigned on behalf of the faculty of the School of Systems and Logistics in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT
(Mr. Harry A. Brown)

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
(Captain Monte H. Callen, Jr.)

DATE: 15 June 1977

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Several people whose names would not otherwise appear in this document deserve recognition for significant contributions to those praiseworthy portions of this thesis. For those portions that are less than praiseworthy, we stand completely responsible.

First, we wish to acknowledge the extensive contributions by David B. Downs and Rolfe E. Forseth. Without their development of the bombing model, we would not have had a vehicle with which to perform our investigation.

In addition, we wish to thank Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Fisher for serving as our thesis chairman. His patient indulgence and continuous support provided us the freedom to study the areas of our choosing. However, he was always available with professional guidance the many times that we strayed beyond our own limits.

We also express our thanks to Barbara Barnes, our typist, whose labor somehow transformed chaos into order. Her many hours of deciphering and typing made the final presentation of this thesis possible.

Last, but certainly not least, we wish to thank our wives, Carron and Norma, for their significant role in this effort. Without their love and understanding, we could not have given so much of ourselves to this research effort.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

AGL	Above ground level
CAS	Calibrated airspeed--ft/sec
FPA	Flight path angle relative to the horizontal--degrees
H_A	Alternative hypothesis
H_O	Null hypothesis
HDG	Heading--degrees
KCAS	Knots calibrated airspeed
KIAS	Knots indicated airspeed
MSL	Mean sea level
r	Pearson product-moment coefficient for sample
R^2	Coefficient of multiple determination
R_p	Perfect range value--ft
V_x	Velocity with respect to ground along X-axis--ft/sec
V_y	Velocity with respect to ground along Y-axis--ft/sec
V_z	Velocity with respect to Z-axis (vertical)--ft/sec
X	Distance along run-in-line--ft
$\overline{X}$	Mean value of range--ft
X_A	X-distance of aircraft at time of bomb release--ft
X_B	X-distance of bomb impact point from target--ft
Y	Distance off run-in-line (offset)--ft
Y_A	Y-distance of aircraft at time of bomb release--ft
Y_B	Y-distance of bomb impact point from target--ft
Z	Height above target--ft
Z_A	Z-distance of aircraft at time of bomb release--ft
ρ	Population coefficient of correlation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It has not been fully determined what effect pilot attempts to perform small corrections during the final phase of weapons delivery have on bombing accuracy. In the past, improvements in the accuracy of aerial weapons delivery have been accomplished either by improving the weapons themselves or by developing more sophisticated avionics which make it easier for the pilot to predict weapons impact points (13:1). The general assumption has been that if the aircraft meets all specified handling qualities, the pilot could accurately bomb a target (13:1). Under this criterion, very little attention has been given to the contributions of pilot error (deviations from the desired bombing maneuver) on bomb impact accuracy (13:1). Therefore, the need for a study of the relationship between pilot corrections and bombing accuracy was indicated.

JUSTIFICATION

Bombing accuracy continues to be an area of primary concern to the Air Force. For example, one primary mission of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) is to drop bombs on enemy targets. Perfect crew performance enroute to the target is negated if the target is missed (4:2). The procedure which a SAC crew follows while attempting to drop bombs on a target can be visualized as a series of inputs (control corrections) and outputs (bomb impacts) (4:44). As such, it is subject to analysis to determine which combinations of inputs produce the optimum output (4:44). This same concept can be applied to the development, production, and implementation of aircraft which have bombing and close air support as primary missions.

For aerial weapons, the specific need for bombing accuracy occurs in three areas: (1) in the context of conventional capabilities, (2) aircraft survival, and (3) propaganda potential (8:2). The first of these simply means that a conventional bomb, to be effective, must be dropped on or close to the desired target. In the area of aircraft survival, a bombing aircraft is subjected to threats from enemy aircraft, surface-to-air missiles, and various forms of anti-aircraft cannon fire (1:39). Accurate bombing negates the requirement for additional airstrikes and therefore reduces the threats against aircraft survival. Lastly, off target bombs may strike non-military or friendly positions. The psychological effects of these misses are a source of propaganda for the enemy.

Bombing accuracy is affected by a number of factors. Among the more important causes of bombing inaccuracy are

(1) the effect of wind, (2) pilot error, and (3) errors of the on-board computer (21:4). Depending on weather, aircraft capabilities, weapon type, and enemy defense environment, various attack modes are used for bomb delivery. The pilot is required to make necessary corrections during the course of bomb delivery. The errors introduced by the pilot as a result of these corrections are relatively independent of system errors. He is attempting to return his aircraft to the desired flight parameters. The same computational methods used for determining the effects of avionic systems errors may be applied in the evaluation of effects caused by pilot error (21:4). However, insufficient data limits this type approach to the problem (21:4). This is a significant point because,

> . . . the effect of pilot error is probably greater than that caused by the on-board computer system. In any case, experimental data derived from use of a simulator should be obtained in order to substantiate this assertion [21:4].

Still, some research has been done.

Robert B. Rankin developed a model which attempted to account for the cross-correlation of error sources due to pilot correction of one variable error with intentional deviation in another (13:1-2). Through further research based on this Rankin study, Hovde concluded that F-4C pilots could minimize range error (bomb impacts long or short of the target) by concentrating on airspeed control rather than altitude control when they were approximately on the desired dive angle (13:68). However, he did not investigate pilot contributions to deflection errors (impact errors to the left or right of the target). He concluded that simulation studies are needed to provide a better basis for the prediction of impact errors resulting from various combinations of control inputs (13:68).

New aircraft such as the A-10 contain sophisticated avionics packages designed to improve the interface of man and machine as a means for obtaining bombing accuracy. The primary obstacle to developing such a system is the lack of knowledge of the performance characteristics of the pilot; that is, an inability to construct a mathematical model of the pilot (12:1). A well trained pilot will select the optimum control or mix of controls to accomplish his mission. Through experience in a particular aircraft, he has learned exactly the magnitude and phasing of control inputs required to successfully deliver a bomb on target (12:18). However, at the present time, this information is not readily available in a usable format.

The development of a correlation between pilot corrections for bomb release deviations and bombing accuracy would provide a basis for a better understanding and application of modern attack capabilities (11:58). Based on the Downs and Forseth model, the effects of pilot correction on the subsequent bomb impact distribution could be determined by exploring the possibility of some correlation between the computer model bomb release parameters (8:87). In addition, the exploration of "real world" correlation parameters and their comparison with computer model produced data would form a basis for the analysis of impact distributions and bombing accuracy (8:87).

BACKGROUND

We conducted a generalized topical search in an effort to locate any treatises on bombing effectiveness and, more specifically, error analysis computer programs that might be relevant to the proposed research. A review of the available literature revealed limited recent research activity within the realm of error prediction for aircraft weapons delivery systems. However, those studies that were examined could be divided into two basic categories of investigation. One category concerned investigations into the authenticity of the assumption that bomb impacts around a target are bivariate normally distributed (23:1). The other category regarded the determination of errors resulting from variations of attack maneuver parameters, and avionics instrumentation and electronic equipment parameters (24:1-1). Although both areas of research are separate and distinct, they are complementary in that the assumed impact distribution constitutes the basis from which bomb plans and tactics are developed (23:1). Therefore, bombing plans and tactics dictate the equipment design and attack maneuvers required for weapons delivery.

Investigations of the assumption that bomb impacts around a target are bivariate normally distributed have provided some basis for questioning the validity of this assumption. An analysis of empirical bombing data by Chamberlain revealed that range and deflection errors were independent, but not normally distributed when altitude, velocity, pitch, and type of target were varied (5:1-5).

Berry and Laugginger questioned the normal distribution assumption from a theoretical perspective by generating bomb impacts around a target using computer simulation techniques. They employed a computer model developed by Mr. Jack Watts of General Dynamics Corporation. Watts' model had the capability of evaluating the effects of varying altitude, velocity, pitch, and heading (3:30). Berry and Laugginger analyzed six weapon release profiles. These profiles were considered to be the "typical" weapons delivery maneuvers which aircraft perform in order to direct their bombs toward a target. These profiles were basically classified according to three combinations of release point characteristics: low or high altitude, low or high drag bomb, and level or dive attitude (3:16). Impact distributions were generated for each of the profiles by holding one of the model release parameters (altitude, velocity, pitch, and heading) constant while varying the other three parameters normally. One exception to this normal variation was a case where airspeed was varied according to a Beta distribution. The resultant distributions were determined to be bivariate normally distributed except for the high drag bomb when airspeed was distributed according to a Beta probability distribution (3:68-78). This very interesting failure of bomb impacts to be normally distributed when one of the release parameters was not varied normally was pursued by Downs and Forseth in a follow-on study.

Downs and Forseth Model

Downs and Forseth extensively modified the Berry and Laugginger computer model to account for six weapon release parameters: airspeed, altitude, pitch, lead or trail, heading, and offset (8:30). The relevance and import of these parameters on bombing accuracy can be demonstrated by consideration of the concept of the perfect bomb release point.

This point is defined to be that single point in three-dimensional space at which a bomb must be released (set free of all external forces except gravity, aerodynamic forces, and atmospheric generated forces) so that it may follow a ballistic trajectory to a precise impact upon the designated target point (8:16). The release parameters are those initial free-flight conditions which determine if the actual bomb release point coincides with the perfect bomb release point. The variation of only one actual release parameter from the ideal parameter will cause the bomb to miss the target point. The bomb could be released above or below (altitude error), forward or behind (lead or trail error), or to the left or right (offset error) of the perfect release point. The initial release could occur at a velocity faster or slower (airspeed error) than the nominal. The centerline or longitudinal axis of the bomb could have some angle of incidence to the relative wind direction (pitch error) measured in a vertical plane passing through the center of the bomb. Also, the direction of the velocity of the bomb at release, measured in a horizontal plane, could be at some angle (heading error) to the left or right of the target. This angle is measured relative to a vertical reference plane that passes through the perfect release point and the target. If a departure from the perfect release point causes the bomb to either fall short of or beyond the target, it is called range error. Deflection error occurs if a bomb falls to the left or right of the target (8:17-9).

The parameters mentioned above were varied from the perfect release parameters by Downs and Forseth to ascertain the effect on the bomb impact distributions. Several classes of variations were studied, two of which are most pertinent to this investigation. The first class of interest varied one parameter normally while the other five were held constant. Only those distributions resulting from variations of offset and lead or trail parameters were found to be normally distributed. Results from variations of heading were inconclusive (8:65). The second pertinent portion of their study was the re-analysis of the same six weapon release profiles which Berry and Laugginger had studied, plus one profile determined by Downs and Forseth to be "typical." This "typical" profile had been determined from informal discussions with their pilot classmates (8:58-9). All input parameters to these profiles were generated according to a normal probability distribution except as noted in profiles two and three. A brief description of the profiles and their test results (8:59-64) are as follows:

1. High altitude, straight and level release of a low drag bomb--deflection errors were normally distributed while range errors were not.

2. Beta distributed airspeed, high altitude, straight and level release of low drag bomb--deflection errors were normally distributed while range errors were not.

3. Gamma distributed offset, high altitude, straight and level release of low drag bomb--range and deflection errors were not distributed normally.

4. Low altitude, straight and level release of low drag bomb--range and deflection errors were not distributed normally.

5. Low altitude, dive release of low drag bomb--distribution was bivariate normal.

6. Low altitude, straight and level release of high drag bomb--range and deflection errors were not distributed normally.

7. Low altitude, shallow dive release of high drag bomb--range and deflection errors were not distributed normally.

The low altitude, dive release of a low drag bomb was the only case that was bivariate normally distributed. Therefore, results of six of the seven samples supported the Downs and Forseth hypothesis that bomb impacts around a target (as generated by their model) were not bivariate normally distributed.

Dynamic Weapon Delivery Analysis Program

While a number of researchers have been investigating bomb impact distributions around a target, few have attempted to predict the performance and error of specific weapon delivery systems. However, a computer program designated as the Dynamic Weapon Delivery Analysis program was recently produced for the Naval Air Systems Command by Autonetics, North American Rockwell. This extensive program was developed to assess weapon delivery accuracy under a variety of dynamic bombing maneuvers for a wide range of possible avionics instrumentation, and designation and attack procedures (24:1-1).

The program consists of seven computational stages which permit a thorough analysis to be conducted to pinpoint the critical sources of error within the overall system or specific subsystems. The first stage performs computation of the ballistic trajectory data for a bomb released under any one of three chosen attack maneuvers: vertical plane attacks (level, dive, toss, etc.), lateral attack using a Synthetic Array Radar system, or a generated dynamic attack maneuver. The second stage computes the variation of impacts due to system and weapon errors. Stage three computes the total error propagation from release source to impact for four error groups: avionics, non-avionics, biases, and random errors. This summation is based on the assumption that all error propagations at impact form a bivariate Gaussian error pattern (i.e., bivariate normally distributed). Stage four computes the subgroup errors which permit the evaluation of performance of individual instruments within the context of the total system performance. Some typical subgroups are: inertial navigation errors, radar errors, and air data subsystem errors. Stage five then computes the general impact pattern error. The pay-off ratio is computed in stage six so that the dominant error sources can be determined. This pay-off ratio is the percentage variation of the impact error due to a one percent variation of a system parameter. This pinpoints those subsystems from which the greatest amount of accuracy improvement could be derived if the system were redesigned to increase performance. Finally, stage seven computes the probability of kill for the bomb impacts generated (24:1-2 thru 1-4).

The preceding discussions illustrate the extensive studies and research attempting to determine the distribution of bomb impacts around a target for different variations of release parameters. Also, extensive computational tools have been developed to analyze the effects of variations in attack maneuvers, release conditions, designation procedures, weapons, and instrument and target tracking subsystems. However, these studies have all ignored one essential factor in the total bombing system: the man in control. Only in those instances where the pilot/bombardier is excluded from the control-loop by automatic weapon delivery devices is it acceptable to ignore the effects of human error on bomb impact distributions (13:2).

The literature review offers insight into what methods are available for investigating pilot error effects on bomb impact distributions. The Downs and Forseth model was found to be most applicable because it permits variations of pilot controlled parameters. Additionally, the profiles investigated by Downs and Forseth provided a basis for comparison of impact distributions generated through correlated input parameters varied in much the same manner as a pilot's reactions. We have extended the analysis to determine what pilot controlled release parameters should be most closely monitored to improve weapon delivery effectiveness.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of our research were to:

1. Evaluate actual bombing data to determine if the impacts were bivariate normally distributed. The data that we analyzed was the results of the A-10 Bombing Accuracy Demonstration conducted in the Fall of 1975.

2. Use the A-10 bombing data to determine what correlations exist between the release parameters for that particular data sample.

3. Modify the Downs and Forseth model to include the capability of correlating release parameters. The model will be capable of accepting a variance-covariance matrix for the following six release parameters: airspeed, altitude, pitch, lead or trail, heading, and offset.

4. Determine if attempted pilot corrections during the final phase of weapons delivery improves bombing accuracy.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The variance of computer generated bomb impact distributions resulting from variation of correlated release parameters is less than the variance of those distributions resulting from independent release parameters.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to specify the methods we used for data analysis. The analysis method for each research objective was examined in the order listed in the previous chapter. The following topics will be discussed:

1. The data source, methods of collection, and reasons for choosing the data source.

2. The methods used to analyze the distribution of the release parameters and bomb impacts. This includes a brief summary of the computer program that was used.

3. A description of the correlation analysis of release parameters which provided the variance-covariance matrices.

4. The Downs and Forseth computer model. This includes a discussion of the model modifications required to incorporate the variance-covariance matrices.

5. The statistical tests required for support of the research hypotheses. The appropriateness of these tests will then be justified.

A-10 DATA

The theoretical investigation of the effects of bomb release parameter correlations was based on actual pilot performance during bombing operations in a training environment. A population of release parameters and bomb impacts was collected during the A-10 Bombing Accuracy Demonstration Tests. These tests were required by government contract to demonstrate the bombing accuracy of the A-10 aircraft. The data was collected during the period from September 24 to October 25, 1975. The tests were conducted at the Edwards AFB bombing range (2000 feet mean sea level altitude) and were witnessed by both Fairchild Republic Company and USAF/ASD personnel (10:11-12).

Eight bombing profiles were flown for which the bomb release parameters and bomb impacts were recorded. Four Air Force evaluation pilots flew each profile nine times (total of nine drops per profile per pilot). The X, Y, and Z coordinates of the aircraft space position and the associated components of velocity at the time of release were the parameters recorded. These values were determined with respect to the bombing target coordinate system using photo theodolite and radar tracking. The center of the target was the origin of the coordinate system. The X-axis was the approach direction or run-in line of the aircraft and was measured positive downrange from the target. The Y-axis was perpendicular (cross range) to the X-axis and was measured positive when the release or impact was to the left of the target. The Z-axis was the vertical direction (altitude) and was positive upward. The target altitude was approximately two thousand feet above sea level. The bomb impacts were recorded for each set of release parameters. The impact points were recorded by surveying the X and Y distances of the impacts from the target (10:13-4). All data were recorded at the ratio level[1] which permits the comparison of observations with respect to order, distance, and a unique origin (zero).

The sample of release parameters consists of all observations recorded for pilots two and four for all eight profiles. This sample was chosen because data for the eight profiles was not available for pilots one and three.

This data source was chosen as a basis for the proposed research for four reasons. The first reason was because of the availability of the data. Since time, money, and facilities were not available to obtain precise bombing data for this research effort, previously conducted test results obtained from ASD seemed most appropriate. The second reason for the choice was because the A-10 aircraft was designed for the primary mission of close air support of ground operations. The possibility of generalizing some results from this research

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[1] Ratio level data results from the measurement of physical dimensions such as weight, height, distance and area.

effort to improve mission effectiveness made the selection extremely attractive. Due to the limited number of samples, only subjective generalizations are possible. Results from this research effort can only provide general guidelines for improving pilot techniques during bombing deliveries made from the A-10 aircraft.

The third reason for choosing this data source was because the Downs and Forseth computer model does not account for the effects of wind on bomb impact distributions. One of the ground rules for the A-10 bombing tests was that no drops would be made when bombing mission pattern winds exceeded twenty knots (10:27). This provision reduced modeling error produced by not accounting for wind effects within the model.

The fourth reason for choosing this data source was because the release parameters had been recorded for each impact. The recorded release parameters are the same parameters that are required by the model to generate theoretical impacts. Generation of the theoretical distributions using the observed release parameters permitted the comparison of the empirical and theoretical distributions of impacts. This comparison revealed the degree to which the computer model is capable of predicting the real world situation.

TEST FOR NORMALCY

Downs and Forseth were unable to support their research hypothesis that bomb impacts are bivariate normally distributed (8:79). They used the actual mean and standard deviation of the observed release parameters in a sample of twenty-seven A-10 bomb drops. Values for the heading parameter were subjectively chosen since the actual values were not in recognizable form. Based on these occurrences, further tests of the "real world" data were required to determine whether or not the bomb impacts were bivariate normally distributed. Heading parameters were calculated and included in this analysis.

The distribution of bomb impacts around a target forms a bivariate distribution with the X and Y coordinates of the impact points as the random variables (8:42). The X value (range error or ordinate) is the number of feet long (+) or short (-) of the target that the bomb falls. Similarly, the Y value (cross range or abscissa) is the number of feet to the right (+) or left (-) of the target that the bomb falls (this coordinate system is opposite to that of the A-10 data, but is consistent with the Downs and Forseth model) (17:18 as referenced in 8:41). The distribution is bivariate normal if the following conditions are met:

1. X and Y are independently distributed,
2. the distribution of X is normal,
3. the distribution of Y is normal (25:237-251).

The model subprograms SINDEP and SSIMFIT were used to perform these tests.[2]

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[2] For a listing and indepth discussion of the subprograms SINDEP and SSIMFIT refer to Downs and Forseth thesis, SLSR 18-76A, June 1976.

SINDEP is the independence test program which uses the Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test (8:167). Wonnacott and Wonnacott's "Contingency Test for Independence" is the basis for the program and has the following hypothesis, which is the same as that used by Downs and Forseth:

$$H_O: \; P(X|Y) = P(X), \quad P(Y|X) = P(Y),$$

$$H_A: \; P(X|Y) \neq P(X), \quad P(Y|X) \neq P(Y),$$

where X and Y are events of interest. As a test of independence, chi-square is not a measure of the degree of form of relationship but only a help in determining if the relationship between X and Y is significant (6:376). The null hypothesis (H_O) states that X and Y are statistically independent of each other. The alternate hypothesis (H_A) states that X and Y are not independent. This test compares

$$X^2_{\text{sample}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

where:

1. The test is based upon data grouped into cells,
2. n is the number of cells,
3. E_{ij} must meet the following conditions:

   all $E_{ij} \geq 1$

   at least 80% $E_{ij} \geq 5$,

4. O_{ij} = observed frequency in cell ij,

E_{ij} = expected frequency in cell ij.

with:

$\chi^2_{critical}$ (a tabular value)

where:

1. $\alpha = .05$, the acceptable risk level,
2. degrees of freedom = (no. of rows -1) x (no. of columns -1) (8:43-4).

An alpha level of 5% means that there is a 5% probability of making an incorrect decision, i.e., rejecting a null hypothesis when it is actually true (6:322). The null hypothesis is supported at the 95% confidence level if

$$\chi^2_{critical} > \chi^2_{sample} \qquad (3:35).$$

This means that there is insufficient evidence to refute the hypothesis that events X and Y are independent.

SSIMFIT is the subprogram which tests X and Y to determine if their respective distributions are normal. It uses a Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test which is a valid test when a distribution is either discrete or continuous and the parameters of the population are unknown. In the case of the A-10 bomb drop data, the population parameters of the bomb impact distributions were not known conclusively. Downs and Forseth originally used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness of fit test as a test for normalcy (16:1). Later, they changed the SSIMFIT program to include the Lilliefors test for normalcy.

The Lilliefors test is a modified K-S test which does not require that the population parameters be known (7:307). The difference between K-S and Lilliefors is the respective critical values. For a 95% confidence interval and with $n > 35$, the K-S critical value is $1.36/\sqrt{n}$ and the Lilliefors critical values for $n > 30$ is $.886/\sqrt{n}$ (16:Appendix). SSIMFIT performs the K-S test before it performs the chi-square test for normalcy (8:82). Downs and Forseth discovered that by substituting a Lilliefors critical value for the computed K-S value, they obtained a more powerful test (8:81-2). For values of $n > 35$, the Lilliefors critical value is used in the SSIMFIT test for normalcy.

SSIMFIT uses the following Chi-Square Goodness of Fit hypothesis in the test for normalcy:

$$H_O: \ X \sim \text{normal}$$

$$H_A: \ X \not\sim \text{normal}$$

This test compares:

$$\chi^2_{\text{sample}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} ,$$

where:

1. n = the number of cells
2. O_i = observed frequency in cell i,
3. E_i = expected frequency in cell i,

with:

χ^2_{critical} (a tabular value)

where:

1. $\alpha = .05$, the acceptable risk level,
2. degrees of freedom = (no. of cells -1) x (no. of estimated parameters) (8:44-5).

The null hypothesis is supported at the 95% level if

$$\chi^2_{\text{critical}} > \chi^2_{\text{sample}} \qquad (3:37).$$

By accepting the null hypothesis, we may infer that there is insufficient evidence to conclude there is a significant difference between the sample distribution and a normal distribution (i.e., the sample distribution approximates a normal distribution). If the null hypothesis is rejected, the alternative hypothesis is accepted. In this case, we infer that the sample distribution does not approximate a normal distribution.

CORRELATION OF RELEASE PARAMETERS

An underlying assumption for this research effort is that pilots perform interrelated aircraft control corrections prior to bomb release to improve accuracy. In order to determine what relationships existed between control corrections, the bomb release data was analyzed for correlation.

The principal assumption for correlation analysis is that the variables (release parameters) are bivariate normally distributed (14:7). To meet this assumption, all release parameters must be both independent and normally distributed. To conduct correlation analysis, the parameters were assumed to be independent. The assumption of normalcy for each release parameter was tested to insure that generating random observations from a multivariate normal distribution was appropriate for the "real world" distributions. The tests for normalcy used the same methodology outlined for SSIMFIT in the preceding section. However, the AFLC CREATE computer timesharing library version of SIMFIT was used for the analysis.[3]

All release parameters were subjected to a bivariate correlation analysis. This analysis was performed to obtain a measure of the degree of association between each pair of release parameters. The resulting coefficients of correlation provided an indication of the relative strength of the linear relation[4] between each combination of pairwise groupings of release parameters. The summary statistic which was used to measure the strength of this linear relation was the Pearson product-moment coefficient (r). The coefficient

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[3] For a complete discussion of SIMFIT program see "Users Guide for SIMFIT" prepared by William E. Glaesemann, October 1975.

[4] If one variable is fixed at a specified value, the other may be predicted on the basis of its linear relationship to the fixed variable.

r is a sample-based estimate of the population coefficient of correlation ρ (9:402-4). The correlation coefficient for each grouping, say x and y (ρ_{xy}), was subjected to the following hypothesis test to determine statistical significance at the 95% confidence level (14:5):

$$H_O: \rho_{xy} = 0$$
$$H_A: \rho_{xy} \neq 0$$

If the null hypothesis could be rejected, we could conclude that a statistically significant, linear relation existed between the pairwise grouping of release parameters. The subprogram PEARSON CORR of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programs was used to perform the correlation analyses. This subprogram provided the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients and their corresponding levels of statistical significance for each pairwise grouping of release parameters. This analysis also provided the variance-covariance matrices which were used to generate correlated, random observations of release parameters in the bombing model.

MODEL DESCRIPTION

Based upon the prior work of Chamberlain (1971), Richardson (1971), and Berry and Laugginger (1975), Downs and Forseth (1976) developed a computer model which simulates bomb impact errors with respect to six release parameters:

airspeed, altitude, pitch, lead or trail, heading, and offset. All other factors in the model that could contribute to range or deflection error are set to zero or held constant (8:30). By repeating the process of simulating a bomb's fall and plotting its impact relative to a target, sample bomb impact distributions are generated (8:31). The model produces impact errors by independently varying one or more of the release parameters (8:31).

The model is written in FORTRAN Y programming language. It accepts three types of parameters: control, program, and release (8:33). The model control parameters which can be varied are the following:

1. the type of bomb
2. the target latitude
3. the target altitude
4. bomb release equipment time delay
5. bomb ejection velocity
6. the number of bombs dropped (8:33).

One of three types of bombs can be selected: MK-106, BDU-33, A/B, or MK-82. The model accepts three program parameters: the random number generator seed value, the ballistic path computation iteration time, and the initial cell size for sorting the bomb impacts (8:33). Lastly, the six release parameters are entered.

Using control, program, and release parameters; atmospheric characteristics; and the bomb's weight, diameter, and drag coefficient, the model computes a ballistic path for the predicted time of fall, range, trail, and bomb impact point (8:33). In a given sample the control and program parameters are constant for each bomb dropped. The model can also hold one or more release parameters constant.

Variability of a single release parameter or a combination of release parameters results in release parameter errors which cause impact errors around the desired target (8:34). The model writes all the impacts onto output files which can be used for statistical analysis or a graphical summary.

The complete Downs and Forseth model is composed of five programs, one subprogram, and five data files.[5]

Accuracy

Accuracy refers to how close the model simulates a perfect bomb drop. The single most significant factor affecting the model's accuracy is the iteration time (8:35). Iteration time is the constant interval of time between recalculation of the falling bomb's altitude, pitch, airspeed, Mach[6], acceleration, etc. (8:35).

Precision

The following procedures remain as instituted by Downs and Forseth in the computer model:

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[5] For a detailed discussion of the Downs and Forseth model refer to their thesis, SLSR 18-76A, June 1976.

[6] The velocity of the bomb relative to the speed of sound at altitude.

1. All statistical tests will be performed at the 95% confidence level.
2. All impact point coordinates will be rounded to the nearest tenth of a foot.
3. The number of standard deviations allowed around a release parameter will be set at five. If a release parameter is normally distributed, five standard deviations will include 99.99997133% of all bomb impacts; less than one in one million impacts falls outside five standard deviations (18:972).

Assumptions

1. The model, both conceptually and mathematically, is assumed to be independent of aircraft type. However, bomb ejection velocity can be modeled.

2. The atmosphere is assumed to have the characteristics specified in the 1962 United States Standard Atmosphere. The standard atmosphere provides atmosphere temperature at all altitudes from -5 to 90 kilometers. Dynamic atmospheric forces, such as wind, were not considered.

3. All target altitudes were assumed to be two thousand feet mean sea level (MSL) (to correspond to conditions at Edwards AFB).

4. Each bomb was assumed to be "perfect" with respect to weight, dimensions, etc.

5. The error caused by rounding impact point coordinates to the nearest tenth of a foot is assumed to be negligible.

Limitations

1. The model is limited to bomb release altitudes of -16,404 feet (-5 kilometers) to 295,276 feet (90 kilometers) and zero winds (as a result of assumption 2 above).

2. Impacts generated by heading errors are accurate only within the range of ±10° heading error.

3. No parameters affecting "real world" bomb impact errors, other than the stated control and release parameters, were considered (8:40).

MODEL MODIFICATION

The Downs and Forseth bombing model was modified so that correlated release parameters could be used to generate simulated bomb impacts. This was accomplished by incorporating a FORTRAN subroutine which would randomly generate a set of release parameters from a multivariate normal population with a specified variance-covariance matrix. This subroutine was developed by Professor W. Earl Sasser of the Harvard Business School (19:397-8). The variance-covariance matrix for each profile was obtained as an optional statistic from the SPSS subprogram PEARSON CORR.

TESTS OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following hypothesis test was used to test the research hypothesis:

$$H_O: \quad \sigma^2 x_{\text{independent}} \leq \sigma^2 x_{\text{correlated}}$$

$$\sigma^2 y_{\text{independent}} \leq \sigma^2 y_{\text{correlated}}$$

$$H_A: \quad \sigma^2 x_{\text{independent}} > \sigma^2 x_{\text{correlated}}$$

$$\sigma^2 y_{\text{independent}} > \sigma^2 y_{\text{correlated}}$$

The null hypothesis asserts that the variance of the sample with independent release parameters is less than or equal to the variance of the sample with correlated release parameters. The alternate hypothesis asserts that the variance of the independent sample is greater than the variance of the correlated sample.

The most powerful statistical tests are those which have the strongest or most extensive assumptions (22:19). An F-test, which has the following strong assumptions, was used.

1. The observations are independent. That is, the selection of any one impact from the population for inclusion in the sample does not bias the chance of any other impact for inclusion.
2. The impacts were drawn from normally distributed populations.
3. The impacts were measured at the ratio level.
4. The populations of impacts for the correlated and the independent release parameters have equal variances (22:19).

The choice of the F-test was justified since tests showed that these conditions existed in the data. An alpha level of 5% was used, which was consistent with the other tests performed and the model program design.

The F-statistic for each sample was computed using the following formula:

$$F_s = F_{sample} = \frac{s_I^2}{s_C^2} \text{ ,}$$

where:

1. $s_I^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2}{n_I - 1}$,

2. $s_C^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x_j - \bar{x}_j)^2}{n_C - 1}$.

and:

1. s_I^2 = the sample variance of the independent sample.

2. s_C^2 = the sample variance of the correlated sample.

3. n_I = the number of observations in the independent sample.

4. n_C = the number of observations in the correlated sample (25:1).

The critical value for the hypothesis test was:

$F_C \equiv F_{critical}$ (a tabular value with degrees of freedom equal n_I-1 and n_C-1.)

The null hypothesis was rejected if the following condition occurred:

$$F_S > F_C \qquad (26:2).$$

If the null hypothesis was rejected, we concluded that the variance of the distribution of the independently generated impacts was statistically greater than the variance of the distribution for correlated impacts. This would support our research hypothesis that the variance of bomb impact distributions generated by variation of correlated release parameters is less than the variance of those distributions generated from independent release parameters.

CHAPTER III

DATA COLLECTION AND RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we present the results obtained from the analysis of the data collected during our research. The specific research objectives outlined at the end of Chapter One each were examined using the methodologies set forth in Chapter Two. A list of the A-10 Bombing Accuracy Demonstration data obtained from the A-10 Systems Program Office at ASD is included as Appendix A. These data were used by the Air Force for bombing accuracy evaluations of the A-10. Four pilots participated in the evaluation. We analyzed only the data recorded for pilots numbered two and four for all eight profiles (profiles A-H). This sample was chosen because all data points for the eight profiles were not available for pilots numbered one and three.

This chapter is divided into four sections which correspond to our research objectives. First, we present results of the analysis of the A-10 bomb impacts recorded during the bombing accuracy evaluation tests. Our objective was to determine if those impacts were bivariate normally distributed. Secondly, we analyzed the release parameters from the bombing accuracy evaluation tests. Our objective was to determine if the six release parameters (heading, altitude, offset, airspeed, pitch, and lead/trail) were normally distributed and, further, if any correlations existed between those parameters. Our third objective was to modify the Downs and Forseth model by adding a FORTRAN subroutine to generate release parameters from a multivariate normal population. A brief discussion of the incorporation of the subroutine is presented. Lastly, we present the results of our research hypothesis tests. Our objective was to show that the variance of bomb impact distributions generated from correlated release parameters is less than the variance of those distributions generated from independent release parameters.

ANALYSIS OF BOMB IMPACTS FOR NORMALCY

The bomb impacts recorded during the A-10 bombing accuracy evaluation tests were analyzed for independence and normalcy using the Downs and Forseth model programs, COLLAPSE, SINDEP, and SSIMFIT. The bomb impacts had been recorded as X and Y values of a two-dimensional coordinate system with the target located at the origin of the system (see Appendix A for a list of the bomb impact data). The X and Y coordinates for all impacts were written onto a data file for input to COLLAPSE. Since the number of actual impacts was considerably less than the number of computer generated impacts during a normal run of the Downs and Forseth model (144 versus 10,000), a slight modification of the COLLAPSE program was necessary. Essentially, only the reduction of a counter was required. Specific changes made to the COLLAPSE program, by line number, are included as Appendix B.

The X and Y coordinates of the bomb impacts were tested for independence using the model program, SINDEP. The input file, INDEDATA, required by SINDEP was generated as a part of the COLLAPSE run. Results of the SINDEP analysis revealed that the X and Y impact coordinates were independent. The results of the tests for independence are shown in Appendix C.

The respective X and Y impact coordinate distributions were tested for normalcy using the model program, SSIMFIT. The input file, SIMDATA, used by SSIMFIT for accomplishing the statistical analysis was also generated as a part of the COLLAPSE run. Results of the SSIMFIT analysis showed that the distributions of the X and Y impacts for pilots numbered two and four (profiles A through H) were both normally distributed. The analysis results and histograms of the distributions are shown in Appendix D.

EVALUATION OF RELEASE PARAMETERS

Normalcy Tests

Our first objective was to determine if each of the six release parameter distributions were normal. The AFLC CREATE computer timesharing library version of SIMFIT was used for this analysis. This program was the basis for the Downs and Forseth SSIMFIT program. The only difference is that SSIMFIT was modified to accept data grouped into cells from COLLAPSE. Each of three release parameters; heading, altitude, and pitch for profiles A through D, were individually tested. Likewise, these same parameters for profiles E through H were each tested for normalcy. The eight profiles were divided into these two categories because of the disparity between the nominal values of altitude and flight path angle for the A-D and E-H groupings (See Tables 3.1 and 3.2). The analysis showed that heading, altitude (except for profiles in the E-H grouping), and pitch each appear to follow a normal distribution. The remaining three release parameters; lead/trail, offset, and airspeed, were each tested separately using the combined data points for each parameter contained in profiles A through H. Each of these parameters also appear to follow a normal distribution. The results of the tests for normalcy are included in Appendix E.

Profile Statistics

Each common profile for pilots two and four (i.e., 2A and 4A, 2B and 4B, etc.) was combined for analysis to determine the statistics and parameter correlations for each of the eight individual profiles. These data combinations were analyzed using the SPSS subprogram PEARSON CORR to compute the Pearson product-moment correlations for each combination of pairs of parameters (See Appendix F for SPSS

TABLE 3.1

PROFILE RELEASE PARAMETERS

Profile	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Release Altitude-Feet AGL	1800	1800	1800	1800	2500	2500	2500	2500
Release Airspeed-KCAS	260	280	300	320	280	300	320	340
Dive Angle-Degrees	30	30	30	30	45	45	45	45

TABLE 3.2

RELEASE PARAMETER TOLERANCES

	Profiles A-D	Profiles E-H
Nominal Dive Angle	30°	45°
Airspeed Tolerance	+20 KIAS -10	+25 KIAS -15
Altitude Tolerance	±500 Ft.	±500 Ft.
Dive Angle Tolerance	±5 Deg.	±5 Deg.

program). A two-tailed test was used since we did not have an explicit hypothesis concerning the direction of the respective coefficients (2:284). From the PEARSON CORR computer run, we were able to determine the pairs of release parameters which were statistically, significantly correlated ($\alpha = 0.05$). We also used a statistics option with the PEARSON CORR subprogram which provided the mean, variance, and covariance for each pair of release parameters. Using this information, we constructed a variance-covariance matrix for each profile to be used in the model to generate correlated impacts. Copies of these matrices are included as Appendix G. Based on the results of the PEARSON CORR computer run, the pairs of release parameters which were not statistically, significantly correlated were entered as a value of zero in the variance-covariance matrix. Based on the bivariate normalcy assumption, this, in effect, reflects independence (statistically speaking) between the respective pairs of release parameters.

Input File

The statistics for each profile grouping obtained from the PEARSON CORR analysis were inserted into the input file, DATAN5.5. The input file is the same as the Downs and Forseth input with the exception of lines 10 and 110-160. The mean for the appropriate release parameter is the first entry on lines 110-160. The variance-covariance values for the respective release parameters are then entered in the next six fields. The resulting input file structure is a column vector of the six release parameter means followed by the 6X6 variance-covariance matrix. The input data file name "MVN" is entered on line 10 to generate correlated release parameters. The input data file name causes the program logic to read the input data file using the appropriate format and generate either independent (when DATAN5.5 is entered) or correlated release parameters (when MVN is entered). See Appendix H for a graphic explanation of the input file.

One minor difficulty was encountered in obtaining the values to be used in the input data files. The model uses the parameter lead/trail rather than range. The A-10 data provided the range of the target at release rather than the value for lead/trail with respect to the perfect release point. Consequently, we computed the perfect release point range by running the model with the appropriate input release parameters, zero lead/trail, and zero number of desired bombs. The model logic provides for one drop to be made in addition to the requested number of impacts. This computed impact point for the "perfect" bomb is then defined as the target. This computed value is output from the bombing model as range. The value output as trail is the aircraft position with respect to the target at bomb impact. Using this value for "perfect" range (R_p) and the A-10 mean data value for range ($\bar{X}$), we calculated lead/trail using the following formula:

$$\text{Lead/trail} = R_p - \bar{X}.$$

These values are included in Table 3.3.

MODIFICATION OF THE DOWNS AND FORSETH MODEL

Incorporation of the Multivariate Normal FORTRAN subroutine into the Downs and Forseth model was accomplished only after extensive testing to insure that the subroutine was performing properly and producing accurate results. The actual test consisted of generating a population of one hundred observations for the six release parameters using the FORTRAN subroutine with the six-by-six (6X6) variance-covariance matrix for profile B. These one hundred generated observations were then analyzed using the SPSS subprogram PEARSON CORR. The values for the mean, variance, and covariance for the generated population were compared to the input values. The statistics for the generated population compared quite well with the input sample statistics. Comparison of the results are shown in Appendix I.

The subroutine FORTRAN statements were also compared to the theoretical formulas upon which they were based to determine their accuracy (20:98). One discrepancy was noted in statement number 6950 of the subroutine. An additional test was performed to determine the effect of this discrepancy

TABLE 3.3

VALUES FOR LEAD/TRAIL RELEASE PARAMETER

Profile	Range From STHESIS (R_p)	Range From A-10 Data ($\overline{X}$)	Lead/Trail
A	2010	1951.000	59.000
B	2144	2135.167	8.833
C	1993	1931.444	61.556
D	1942	1851.889	90.111
E	2052	1962.389	89.611
F	2046	2007.611	38.389
G	1890	1865.333	24.667
H	1806	1748.611	57.389

on the results. A discussion of the test and its results are presented in Appendix I.

A copy of the modified STHESIS program is contained in Appendix J. A brief explanation of the modifications, by line number, are also included.

TEST OF RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Prior to making any modifications to the Downs and Forseth model, we verified that it was performing the same as it had been during their research effort. We ran Case 4.4f (Low Altitude--High Drag Bomb--Straight and Level Release) from the Downs and Forseth thesis (8:64). We obtained the same results as they reported.

Having determined that the model was functioning properly, we ran each profile assuming that the release parameters were all independent. Next, we ran each profile using our modified version of the Downs and Forseth model which incorporated correlation between statistically significant pairs of release parameters. However, only two profiles, B and D, ran successfully. We determined that the multivariate normal subroutine could not generate release parameters for the other profiles due to the characteristics of the input data and the subroutine program logic. This fact provides for some rather interesting conclusions concerning the assumption of independence of the actual release parameters. These conclusions will be discussed in the following chapter.

The results of both the independent and correlated parameter runs for profiles B and D are included as Appendix K. We determined that the variance of the computer generated impacts resulting from correlated release parameters was considerably smaller than the variance of the impacts resulting from the independent release parameters. The results of the statistical tests for each of the hypothesis runs are also included in Appendix K.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS, OBSERVATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we provide a discussion on the results of our research. First, we present our conclusions concerning the data collected and recorded in Chapter Three. Second, we convey pertinent observations which we noted during the course of our study. Finally, we list recommendations for future study with suggested modifications to our existing bombing model.

CONCLUSIONS

Normalcy of Bomb Impacts

Based on our analysis, we concluded that the bomb impacts for pilots numbered two and four recorded during the A-10 Bombing Accuracy Evaluation tests were bivariate normally distributed. This conclusion was justified since the distributions of the X and Y impact coordinates were both normally distributed and independent. Thus, for our sample data, the JMEM assumption that "real world" bomb impacts follow a bivariate normal distribution was supported.

Release Parameters

As a result of the analysis, we concluded that each of the six release parameter distributions was normal. There was one discrepancy, however. The distribution of the altitude release parameter for the combined profiles E through H was not normally distributed.

Achievement of a normal distribution of release parameters should not be confused with superior pilot performance. In fact, repetitive duplication of release parameters would be the most desirable if the release values were close to the nominal values. This performance would produce a histogram with a central spike in the distribution located at the desired (nominal) release value. This, in fact, was the case for this combination of profiles E-H. Inspection of the histogram showed that the mode cell had approximately thirty-seven observations in it while the next most frequent cell had approximately twenty-one observations (see histogram in Appendix E). This could possibly lead to the conclusion that pilots more readily duplicate their release altitude performance during bombing at higher altitudes. This supports the intuitive belief that pilots pay more attention to achieving the nominal release altitude value when the ground is not so close.

Our assumption of independence between the release parameter distributions was not totally substantiated. As indicated in the previous chapter, only profiles B and D ran successfully. A population of random multivariate normally distributed release parameters could not be generated for the other profiles using the Multivariate Normal FORTRAN subroutine.

The theoretical basis for the subroutine is a theorem

> . . . which states that if z is a standard normal vector, i.e., it contains independent normal variable components with zero mean and unit variance, there exists a unique lower triangular matrix C such that
>
> $$x = Cz + \mu.$$
>
> In this case $(x - \mu)$ has the variance-covariance matrix $V = C \cdot C'$ [20:98].

The subroutine logic uses the "square root method" to obtain the C matrix from the V matrix (variance-covariance matrix)[1]. We determined that the subroutine stopped as the result of an attempt to take the square root of a negative value to obtain a diagonal element of the C matrix (lines 6840-6870, Appendix J). This evidently occurred as the result of excessive multicollinearity, or the lack of independence, between the parameters.

A lack of independence would be indicated when the sum of the squares of the correlation coefficients for one variable exceeded one. The coefficient of determination, r^2, ". . . is a measure of the proportion of variance in one variable 'explained' by the other (2:279)." We examined the

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[1] C' is the transpose of the C matrix; μ is the mean of the resulting distribution of x.

sum of the coefficients of determination for each row for profiles B and D. We found that all the row sums were less than or approximately equal to one. (Implications of the subroutine analyzing profile B with a row sum slightly in excess of one are discussed in Appendix I.) The profiles other than B and D all had row sums in excess of one. To examine this phenomenon, we reran profile A arbitrarily treating altitude and lead as uncorrelated (setting covariance equal to zero). This was the lesser significant correlation coefficient (α = 0.031) in the row whose sum exceeded one. The modified variance-covariance matrix then successfully ran in the subroutine. We concluded that all the profiles could be made to perform, but this would be inconsistent with the interrelatedness among and between release parameters so evident in the A-10 data.

Since only profiles B and D ran in the FORTRAN subroutine, we based the remainder of our analysis on these two profiles. Results of the PEARSON CORR subprogram analyses revealed that for profile B, only the release parameter groupings of altitude-lead, flight path angle-lead, and heading-offset were statistically, significantly correlated. For profile D, only the groupings heading-offset and altitude-flight path angle were statistically, significantly correlated. All the remaining pairs of release parameters for both profiles were concluded to be statistically uncorrelated at the 95% confidence level and were assigned a value of zero in the variance-covariance matrices (see Appendix G).

The correlation coefficient matrix for each of the profiles, other than B and D, showed anywhere from four to nine groupings of parameters to be significantly correlated. Since four of these six profiles were at the higher release altitude, we considered this to be a significant indication that pilots' performance at higher release altitudes were more correlated than for lower altitudes.

Research Hypothesis

Finally, we compared the results of model runs made with independent versus correlated release parameters. For both profiles, we found that the variance of bomb impacts generated from independent release parameters was greater than the variance of bomb impacts generated from correlated release parameters. Thus, for profiles B and D, we rejected our null research hypothesis and accepted the alternate hypothesis. We concluded that the variance of computer generated bomb impact distributions resulting from variation of correlated release parameters was indeed less than the variance of those distributions resulting from independent release parameters.

OBSERVATIONS

While no definite conclusions can be drawn from our study concerning specific pilot controlled release parameters which could improve weapon delivery effectiveness, we believe that several observations and comments are warranted. The fact that release parameters are correlated could probably have been discerned merely from a casual conversation with any experienced bomber pilot. Nevertheless, we still believe that even a partial recognition of specific combinations of correlated release parameters which might improve bombing accuracy could significantly reduce sorties and aircraft exposure to enemy fire. To this end, we offer the following observations.

In our limited data source, we noted that the parameter pairs, heading-offset and flight path angle-lead, were correlated for both of the profiles investigated.

Variation of Correlated Parameters

To determine which set of correlated parameters had the most effect on accuracy, each correlated pair of release parameters was subsequently uncorrelated (covariance arbitrarily set equal to zero) for analysis. Of the two pairings which affected range error, the uncorrelation of flight path angle-lead had the most drastic effect on bombing accuracy as opposed to altitude-lead (See Appendix K). We concluded that achieving the nominal flight path angle was more important than achieving the nominal altitude at the perfect bomb release point.

Release Altitude

In reviewing the histograms of release altitude, we noted that the most frequently occurring release altitude (mode) was approximately 200 feet below the nominal values for both the 1800 and 2500 feet release altitudes. For the 2500 feet altitude, the mean of the distribution was approximately equal to the mode. However, for the 1800 feet altitude (profile A-D), the mean was some 60 feet below the mode. This again indicates that the pilots were not duplicating their release altitude performance at the 1800 feet altitude as well as they did at the 2500 feet altitude.

Hypothesis Runs

An examination of the statistical results for the hypothesis runs (profiles B and D), contained in Appendix K, provided some interesting observations.

The independent release parameter runs for profile B and for profile D were both found not to be bivariate normally distributed. This is in agreement with the conclusion made by Downs and Forseth that, in general, the distribution of computer generated impacts resulting from independent release parameters was not bivariate normal.

Examination of the profile B correlated release parameter results showed that all but one of the impact distributions were bivariate normally distributed. Profile B, with altitude-lead uncorrelated, was determined not to be bivariate normally distributed because the X and Y impact coordinates were not independent. The bivariate normal distribution of computer generated impacts from correlated release parameters is in complete agreement with the situation found to exist for the A-10 bomb impacts recorded during the bombing accuracy evaluation tests.

The results for profile D correlated release parameters showed that none of the impact distributions were bivariate normally distributed. A possible explanation for this inconsistency is that there was one less correlated pair of parameters for the profile D variance-covariance matrices than for the profile B matrices. The profile D impacts were generated from release parameters that were almost totally independent (two out of six and one out of six parameters uncorrelated). This would then put the results from the profile D analyses in the same category as the independently generated profiles B and D. The impacts would then be expected not to be bivariate normally distributed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the result of our research, we offer the following suggestions for further study:

1. Test the existing Downs and Forseth model with the Brown and Callen modification with additional real world data. This would afford further insight into the arena of independent versus correlated release parameters.

2. Perform indepth analysis of the FORTRAN subroutine we incorporated into the Downs and Forseth model to confirm our reasoning as to why the other profile matrices would not function in the subroutine.

3. Perform a sensitivity analysis of the model in its present state to determine which parameters are affected most by other individual or combinations of release parameters.

4. Test the model in its present state using real world bombing data for aircraft other than the A-10.

5. Perform a systematic study of the effects of various combinations of correlation coefficients using the existing variance-covariance matrices found to be dependent (profiles other than B and D).

6. Incorporate additional subroutines to generate correlated release parameters from distributions other than multivariate normal.

APPENDIX A

A-10 BOMBING ACCURACY EVALUATION DATA

TABLE A.1

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2A

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
-17	6	-1904	-217	1617	112	46.0	256.9	-30.5
-28	58	-2031	-193	1848	392	44.0	256.9	-32.3
34	48	-1894	-178	1693	408	48.0	266.2	-31.5
-94	-9	-2101	-250	1880	672	45.0	254.8	-32.3
97	-4	-1673	-114	1765	248	22.0	265.5	-35.8
-11	31	-1862	-150	1678	104	35.0	256.1	-32.1
-56	-57	-2110	-305	1865	968	43.0	258.2	-32.1
102	-10	-1662	-180	1677	104	41.0	264.7	-34.3
30	25	-1866	-108	1740	112	30.0	262.8	-33.1

TABLE A.2

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2B

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
24	22	-2080	-167	1713	595	37.9	281.9	-29.6
13	48	-2066	-163	1720	237	39.7	281.6	-31.0
26	49	-2123	-170	1729	234	44.0	273.3	-29.6
-42	14	-2311	-200	1871	312	40.0	282.3	-30.1
21	11	-2216	-225	1796	019	45.4	282.0	-30.3
-12	50	-2241	-253	1813	806	54.9	278.9	-29.8
36	36	-2097	-264	1756	014	56.6	276.0	-30.6
1	-14	-2076	-165	1810	149	35.7	275.8	-32.0
-19	27	-2227	-224	1917	227	47.4	279.3	-31.0

TABLE A.3

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2C

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
140	20	-1864	-191	1672	770	72.4	295.9	-34.8
5.5	36	-1748	-238	1663	402	77.7	295.6	-37.5
-27	8	-1822	-383	1627	902	107.7	294.7	-33.5
-109	-39	-2191	-420	1886	534	87.9	287.6	-33.1
48	-10	-1681	-253	1628	477	78.6	299.8	-36.1
19	-25	-1898	-313	1673	197	79.5	293.5	-33.3
36	18	-1757	-289	1601	917	89.8	302.0	-34.6
68	-4	-1639	-325	1529	339	99.0	299.1	-34.6
10	-19	-1878	-312	1713	762	83.1	295.6	-34.7

TABLE A.4

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2D

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	$\bar{Z}$A	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
35	61	-1839	-109	1586	851	57.2	306.4	-33.3
25	-2	-1731	-195	1504	136	63.6	309.6	-34.0
-38	-40	-1900	-278	1550	152	109.5	308.0	-32.2
22	-28	-1769	-336	1479	200	100.0	308.8	-31.7
38	-12	-1739	-261	1562	347	81.0	312.3	-34.0
-5	-19	-1717	-184	1478	773	51.8	299.3	-34.3
0	0	-1822	-199	1468	149	68.8	309.7	-32.0
-48	-14	-1993	-198	1724	499	62.2	313.9	-35.2
-6	29	-1709	-182	1459	643	67.1	310.3	-33.6

TABLE A.5

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2E

BOMB SCORE(FEET) X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	AIRCRAFT VELOCITY VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	AIRSPEED V CAS FT/SEC	FLIGHTPATH ANGLE DEG
-73	-4	-1995	-81	2349	224	15.8	285.3	-41.4
-109	-5	-2292	3	2465	894	-2.5	284.6	-38.8
-10	-4	-1918	51	2489	789	-5.8	282.9	-42.5
-33	-30	-1934	-90	2212	154	10.0	274.7	-39.2
6	-23	-2049	-42	2456	950	5.9	283.6	-40.1
-43	-8	-2085	-74	2647	426	8.4	277.1	-41.6
-30	-48	-2191	-66	2668	664	2.0	285.9	-40.2
-50	-48	-2034	-159	2487	365	26.5	282.6	-41.9
-52	14	-2106	-50	2664	142	12.0	278.5	-41.7

TABLE A.6

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2F

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
34	-9	-1802	-279	2327	904	55.1	295.9	-43.6
-75	18	-2261	-161	2546	475	29.7	289.0	-40.8
58	2	-1881	-381	2361	475	81.8	303.5	-42.4
-27	-12	-2196	-166	2495	424	29.3	300.0	-41.2
47	59	-2299	-280	2510	274	59.5	291.6	-39.0
33	26	-1987	-218	2401	698	46.3	301.3	-42.8
43	2	-1931	-206	2847	830	39.4	295.3	-42.3
7	-6	-2012	-252	2483	400	49.6	298.7	-43.2
9	2	-1954	-255	2297	693	51.1	297.7	-42.2

TABLE A.7

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2G

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEC
-49	65	-1823	-200	2300	544	67.0	301.0	-47.1
-13	46	-1898	-127	2372	122	51.7	307.1	-44.3
-13	-39	-1918	-221	2311	562	53.5	306.7	-44.3
-11	-12	-1878	-209	2344	619	65.3	302.2	-45.2
29	28	-1793	-227	2346	408	77.9	312.3	-46.4
-5	-6	-1849	-220	2302	840	62.0	307.8	-45.1
41	-1	-1696	-297	2288	898	81.0	313.1	-47.0
-34	42	-1848	-197	2461	379	66.7	301.6	-48.3
-29	18	-1706	-274	2204	547	77.5	310.7	-46.3

TABLE A.8

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 2H

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
-49	-8	-1866	-273	2268	288	48.7	322.3	-45.2
-129	18	-2099	-323	2345	237	95.4	318.0	-43.9
5	19	-1723	-183	2308	858	81.4	325.0	-48.3
55	-3	-1747	-182	2248	034	62.2	341.0	-46.9
12	-38	-1658	-273	2215	344	80.6	322.9	-48.6
-35	2	-1770	-234	2300	856	78.0	311.4	-50.2
50	4	-1600	-259	2182	278	81.2	334.2	-47.5
0	0	-1733	-97	2300	856	78.0	321.0	-48.3
-11	22	-1724	-296	2476	320	96.6	318.0	-50.4

TABLE A.9

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4A

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
37	-37	-1925	-105	1733	421	2.8	263.8	-31.7
29	10	-2015	-17	1725	635	17.6	260.9	-31.1
68	-48	-1938	-37	1712	080	-8.2	259.7	-33.3
-70	-30	-2208	-127	1753	354	13.3	257.2	-30.4
44	6	-1921	-178	1700	149	33.1	264.5	-30.3
-10	-11	-2052	-31	1747	982	-9.2	256.0	-29.6
45	-3	-1948	-111	1693	283	11.6	263.3	-31.6
28	-23	-1956	-146	1605	069	24.6	258.9	-32.2
25	-2	-2052	-141	1782	638	26.0	261.1	-31.8

TABLE A.10

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4B

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
81	26	-1847	-353	1584	171	83.4	277.7	-32.7
25	78	-1834	-34	1653	757	20.2	284.8	-34.8
82	100	-2158	-181	1807	056	57.0	289.8	-31.9
-36	64	-2443	-241	1767	062	57.2	282.0	-28.6
37	-7	-2104	-335	1645	397	66.5	272.8	-30.6
20	4	-2215	-217	1703	768	42.0	299.2	-30.6
33	1	-2227	-181	1725	350	33.2	287.2	-30.8
65	-9	-2139	-217	1733	843	43.5	285.8	-31.8
95	9	-2029	-240	1675	990	54.7	291.7	-32.0

TABLE A.11

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4C

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	$\bar{Z}$A FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
-9	-38	-2121	21	1642	539	-5.5	290.7	-29.8
-37	28	-2060	-20	1618	552	11.2	290.2	-30.7
-42	-19	-2073	-29	1506	110	17.1	297.9	-28.4
94	-29	-1876	-46	1484	040	9.2	295.3	-28.7
36	-18	-1917	4	1562	610	1.9	290.1	-31.3
142	24	-2107	25	1582	357	16.2	295.4	-30.7
10	2	-2086	-8	1602	362	6.3	307.0	-26.0
-30	-44	-2092	-48	1715	672	10.9	294.6	-31.5
-5	0	-1956	-54	1589	406	27.8	297.5	-31.0

TABLE A.12

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4D

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
22	29	-1806	-253	1417	421	89.5	307.5	-28.8
36	19	-1826	-76	1427	557	19.3	307.8	-29.9
-17	-5	-2008	-130	1548	344	24.0	308.6	-29.9
38	49	-1967	-302	1507	795	101.9	299.5	-26.6
67	9	-1769	-64	1336	416	22.7	310.2	-28.5
-5	45	-1978	-169	1439	123	50.3	310.6	-27.6
26	-25	-1920	-98	1529	405	9.5	305.3	-30.5
2	-29	-1900	-56	1456	779	1.9	308.2	-30.6
14	12	-1941	-103	1507	646	30.0	308.5	-30.9

TABLE A.13

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4E

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
67	-49	-1908	-65	2318	976	20.2	297.7	-42.6
-78	60	-1914	-169	2255	190	48.9	286.4	-43.2
-72	50	-1782	-106	2163	190	43.0	291.5	-44.1
-6	30	-1744	-300	2185	477	73.1	297.1	-43.3
-32	-2	-1902	-182	2270	322	32.5	291.6	-41.1
-42	15	-1922	-220	2355	818	45.6	287.1	-42.1
39	43	-1815	-119	2260	555	26.5	301.1	-43.1
-20	-67	-1960	-124	2528	250	24.7	285.5	-46.3
84	8	-1772	14	2344	683	-13.8	299.1	-44.2

TABLE A.14

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4F

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	$\bar{Z}A$ FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
-85	-7	-2134	-93	2474	864	18.8	316.4	-44.1
-15	28	-1901	-240	2257	368	57.5	320.7	-44.5
36	-24	-1870	-210	2318	008	43.1	317.1	-45.3
-27	-29	-2041	-139	2295	093	22.3	317.2	-43.2
30	-12	-1881	-174	2323	150	36.2	320.2	-45.0
-62	8	-2033	-235	2315	938	47.7	314.5	-43.7
0	8	-1850	-341	2314	637	73.5	318.5	-46.0
-33	-46	-2104	-201	2457	646	32.8	310.3	-43.6
63	27	-1920	-204	2287	797	48.0	312.5	-43.5

TABLE A.15

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4G

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X +LONG -SHORT	Y +LEFT -RIGHT	XA FEET	YA FEET	ZA FEET	VX FT/SEC	VY FT/SEC	V CAS FT/SEC	ANGLE DEG
3	24	-1963	-117	2267	934	34.0	315.4	-42.8
47	22	-1848	-89	2272	288	22.9	321.4	-44.5
-22	15	-2001	-90	2329	002	24.6	324.0	-42.5
21	44	-1854	-71	2298	130	29.9	321.4	-43.8
60	10	-1786	-98	2242	997	47.5	321.0	-46.6
82	-30	-1833	-67	2309	920	11.7	314.5	-44.2
-6	-19	-1939	22	2302	141	-8.5	318.0	-44.6
52	-34	-1911	-98	2319	213	19.8	323.1	-43.5
-4	-61	-2032	13	2382	216	-7.3	318.2	-43.1

TABLE A.16

A-10 TEST DATA--PROFILE 4H

BOMB SCORE(FEET)		AIRCRAFT SPACE POSITION			AIRCRAFT VELOCITY		AIRSPEED	FLIGHTPATH
X	Y	XA	YA	ZA	VX	VY	V	ANGLE
+LONG	+LEFT						CAS	
-SHORT	-RIGHT	FEET	FEET	FEET	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	FT/SEC	DEG
-68	-10	-1964	-49	2193	795	12.2	331.8	-41.4
6	81	-1769	-35	2155	368	12.7	340.4	-43.0
37	-33	-1747	-83	2154	155	18.4	345.7	-42.9
52	-50	-1710	-175	2097	302	43.5	337.1	-43.5
62	49	-1423	-146	1843	510	71.7	341.4	-47.0
20	5	-1790	-103	2048	379	27.0	335.9	-41.8
2	56	-1702	-290	2014	288	86.7	338.8	-41.9
27	-61	-1777	29	2250	358	-8.8	333.4	-42.9
39	-25	-1673	-61	1836	621	24.7	338.6	-42.3

APPENDIX B

MODIFICATION OF COLLAPSE

APPENDIX B

MODIFICATION OF COLLAPSE

The Downs and Forseth model program, COLLAPSE, had to be modified slightly for the analysis of the bomb impacts recorded during the A-10 bombing accuracy evaluation tests. The modifications were necessary because COLLAPSE was designed to analyze 10,000 impacts as opposed to the 144 impacts in the A-10 data. Specific modifications, by line number, are as shown below:

0180		PARAMETER INUMCELL = 50 This statement sets the initial number of cells at 50 instead of 1000.
1640	0190	IF(IICELLS+1-INUMCELL) 0200,,
2580	0410	IF(IICELLS+1-INUMCELL) 0420,, These statements provide for the maximum number of iterations to equal 50 instead of 25.

Deleted lines 3310-3510. These lines were not required since output file, PLOTDATA, was not used to plot data.

APPENDIX C

INDEPENDENCE TEST OF BOMB IMPACTS

TABLE C.1

INDEPENDENCE TEST OF BOMB IMPACTS

```
Number of Impacts = 144

Distribution of Impacts in Cells

        32       28

        36       48

The Sample Chi-Value is 1.541 with 1 Degree of Freedom.

The Critical Chi-Squared Value is 3.841.

********************************************
If the Chi-Squared sample value is less than
Chi-Squared critical, accept X and Y are
independent at the 95% level.
********************************************
```

APPENDIX D

NORMALCY TESTS OF BOMB IMPACTS

TABLE D. 1

NORMALCY TEST OF X-IMPACTS

```
            KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
         COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
NORMAL

SAMPLE AVE =     7.392

SAMPLE STD =    47.847
MAX ERROR  =     0.048      PROB ( 0.05, NUM, 144) =    0.113
  (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL         PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY        ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.     X     CUM    PER CELL    ACTUAL    THEORY     ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1 -112.1  0.017      0.017        3        2.4      0.004
  2  -78.1  0.082      0.065        9        9.3      0.002    0.0120
  3  -44.2  0.241      0.159       22       22.9      0.005    0.0377
  4  -10.3  0.491      0.250       37       36.0      0.002    0.0281
  5   23.6  0.743      0.253       43       36.4      0.048    1.2100
  6   57.5  0.908      0.164       20       23.7      0.023    0.5637
  7   91.4  0.976      0.068        8        9.8      0.010    0.3423
  8  125.3  0.991      0.015        0        2.2      0.005
.....................................................................
                                      CHI SQ   7.815    SUM    2.194

                                 IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                 ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                 AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                 THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                 WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =    7.392      SIGMA =   47.847
```

```
                         HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
           LEGEND:
                I - CELL DENSITY
                . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

        0.        7.2       14.3      21.5      28.7      35.8      43.0      50.2      57.3
         *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
         ................................................................................
  LT MIN *.
  -112.1 *.II.I
   -78.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIII.
   -44.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.
   -10.3 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.I
    23.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIII
    57.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII     .
    91.4 *.IIIIIIIIIII .
   125.3 *.  .
  GT MAX *.
   159.2 *.
   193.1 *.
   227.0 *.
   260.9 *.
   294.8 *.
   328.7 *.
   362.6 *.
   396.5 *.
```

Figure D.1 Histogram of X-Impacts

TABLE D.2

NORMALCY TEST OF Y-IMPACTS

```
               KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
          COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
  NORMAL

  SAMPLE AVE =      3.667

  SAMPLE STD =     32.143
  MAX ERROR  =      0.032      PROB ( 0.05, NUM, 144) =    0.113
     (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY             FREQUENCY         ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X     CUM      PER CELL   ACTUAL     THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1   -56.5   0.051       0.051        9         7.3       0.012    0.3962
  2   -35.6   0.176       0.126       17        18.1       0.004    0.0683
  3   -14.7   0.389       0.212       32        30.6       0.014    0.0650
  4     6.2   0.634       0.245       38        35.3       0.032    0.2008
  5    27.1   0.828       0.194       26        28.0       0.019    0.1370
  6    48.0   0.933       0.105       14        15.1       0.011    0.0822
  7    68.9   0.972       0.039        6         5.6       0.014    0.0358
  8    89.8   0.980       0.008        0         1.2       0.006
.....................................................................
                                        CHI SQ    9.488     SUM     0.985

                                   IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                   ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                   AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                   THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                   WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =    3.667      SIGMA =   32.143
```

```
                            HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
                    LEGEND:
                         I - CELL DENSITY
                         . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                         * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

        0.        6.3      12.7      19.0      25.3      31.7      38.0      44.3      50.7
         *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
         ................................................................................
  LT MIN *.
   -56.5 *.IIIIIIIIII.III
   -35.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII .
   -14.7 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.II
     6.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIII
    27.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII  .
    48.0 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.
    68.9 *.IIIIIII.I
    89.8 *..
  GT MAX *.
   110.7 *.
   131.6 *.
   152.5 *.
   173.4 *.
   194.3 *.
   215.2 *.
   236.1 *.
   257.0 *.
```

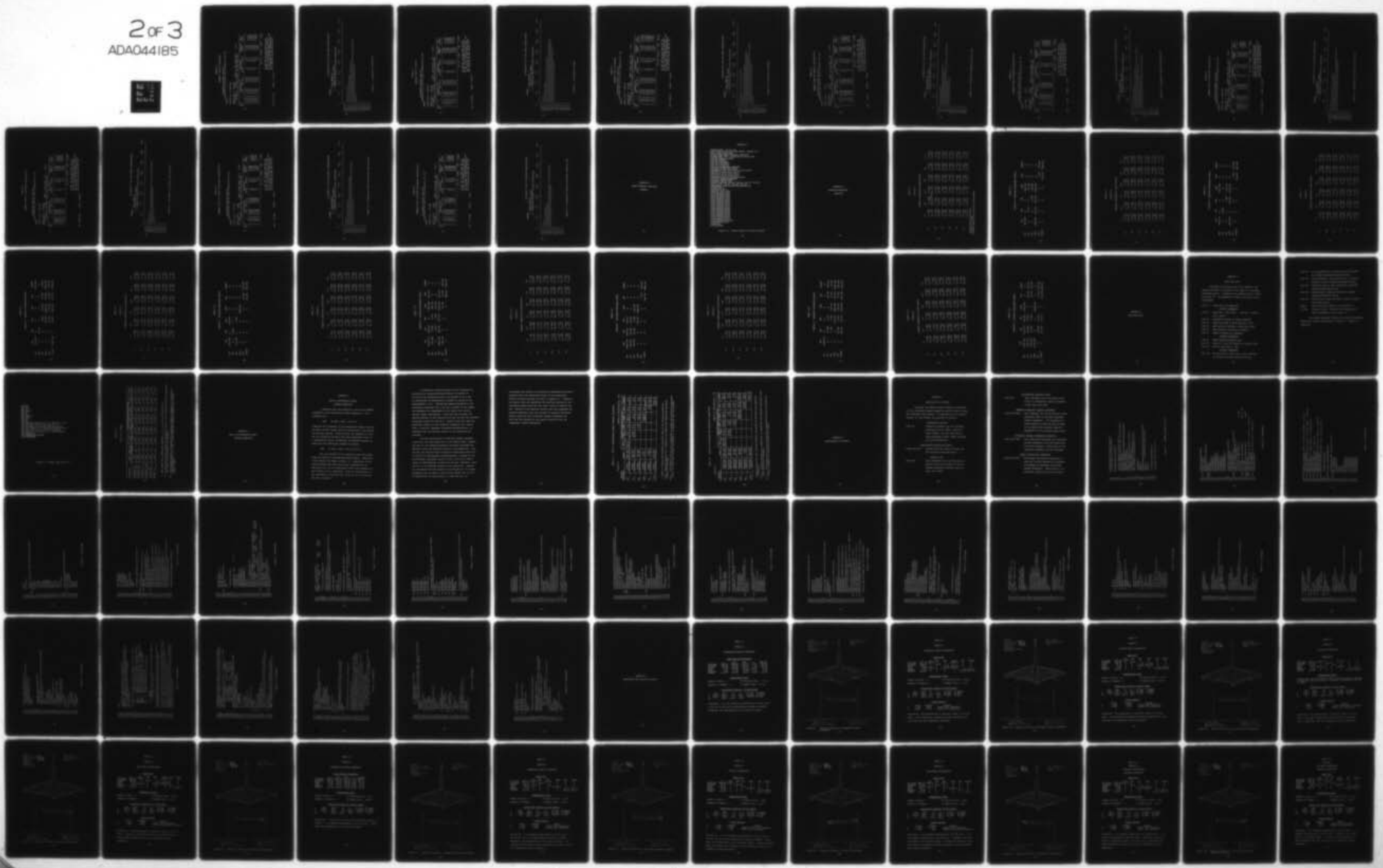
Figure D.2 Histogram of Y-Impacts

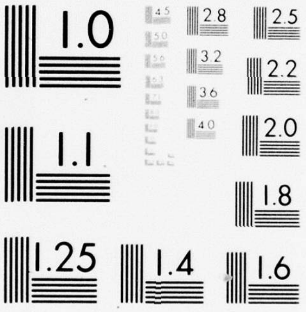
APPENDIX E

NORMALCY TEST OF RELEASE PARAMETERS

AD-A044 185 AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO SCHO--ETC F/G 19/5
THE EFFECT OF RELEASE PARAMETER CORRELATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTIO--ETC(U)
JUN 77 H A BROWN, M H CALLEN
UNCLASSIFIED AFIT-LSSR-25-77A NL

2 OF 3
ADA044185





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

TABLE E.1

NORMALCY TEST OF LEAD/TRAIL

```
            KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
         COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
 NORMAL

 SAMPLE AVE =-1935.238

 SAMPLE STD =  165.685
 MAX ERROR  =      0.052      PROB ( 0.05, NUM, 143) =    0.113
   (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.............................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY        ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X    CUM    PER CELL    ACTUAL    THEORY     ERROR    SQUARE
.............................................................
 1-2379.2  0.014      0.014         1        1.9      0.007
 2-2251.6  0.074      0.060        13        8.7      0.023    2.1657
 3-2124.0  0.234      0.161        20       23.1      0.002    0.4253
 4-1996.4  0.496      0.262        30       37.7      0.052    1.5621
 5-1868.8  0.759      0.263        46       37.8      0.005    1.7778
 6-1741.2  0.921      0.162        27       23.4      0.030    0.5601
 7-1613.6  0.982      0.061         6        8.8      0.011    0.9030
 8-1486.0  0.994      0.012         0        1.8      0.001
.............................................................
                                       CHI SQ    7.815     SUM    7.394

                                 IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                 ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                 AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                 THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                 WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =1931.681      SIGMA = 170.533
```

```
                                   HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
                LEGEND:
                     I - CELL DENSITY
                     . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                     * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

       0.        7.7      15.3      23.0      30.7      38.3      46.0      53.7      61.3
        *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
        ................................................................................
 LT MIN *.
-2379.2 *.I.
-2251.6 *.IIIIIIIIII.IIIII
-2124.0 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII   .
-1996.4 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII         .
-1868.8 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIII
-1741.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIII
-1613.6 *.IIIIIII   .
-1486.0 *. .
 GT MAX *.
-1358.4 *.
-1230.8 *.
-1103.2 *.
 -975.6 *.
 -848.0 *.
 -720.4 *.
```

Figure E.1 Histogram of Lead/Trail

TABLE E.2

NORMALCY TEST OF OFFSET

```
            KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
         COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
   NORMAL

   SAMPLE AVE = -166.000

   SAMPLE STD =  100.971
   MAX ERROR  =       0.026      PROB ( 0.05, NUM, 144) =    0.113
      (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL        PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.     X    CUM     PER CELL    ACTUAL   THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1 -390.5  0.023      0.023        3        3.3      0.002
  2 -331.6  0.088      0.065        9        9.3      0.004    0.0122
  3 -272.7  0.221      0.134       21       19.2      0.008    0.1599
  4 -213.8  0.423      0.201       29       29.0      0.008    0.0000
  5 -154.9  0.644      0.222       29       31.9      0.013    0.2707
  6  -96.0  0.823      0.179       25       25.8      0.018    0.0237
  7  -37.1  0.929      0.106       19       15.2      0.008    0.9368
  8   21.8  0.963      0.034        0        4.9      0.026
.....................................................................
                                     CHI SQ    7.815     SUM     1.403

                                   IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                   ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                   AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                   THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                   WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.

XMU =-166.000      SIGMA = 100.971
```

```
                                  HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
               LEGEND:
                    I - CELL DENSITY
                    . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                    * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

      0.        4.8       9.7      14.5      19.3      24.2      29.0      33.8      38.7
       *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
       ................................................................................
LT MIN *.
-390.5 *.IIIII*
-331.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.
-272.7 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIII
-213.8 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.I
-154.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII     .
 -96.0 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII .
 -37.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIII
  21.8 *.         .
GT MAX *.
  80.7 *.
 139.6 *.
 198.5 *.
 257.4 *.
 316.3 *.
 375.2 *.
 434.1 *.
```

Figure E.2 Histogram of Offset

TABLE E.3

NORMALCY TEST OF AIRSPEED

```
          KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
      COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
  NORMAL

  SAMPLE AVE =  298.101

  SAMPLE STD =   21.497
  MAX ERROR  =    0.071      PROB ( 0.05, NUM, 144) =    0.113
     (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL        PROBABILITY            FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.    X    CUM    PER CELL    ACTUAL     THEORY       ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1  259.9  0.041      0.041      16         6.0        0.070   16.9271
  2  270.1  0.124      0.083       5        11.9        0.022    3.9948
  3  280.3  0.257      0.133      18        19.2        0.014    0.0718
  4  290.5  0.431      0.173      24        25.0        0.007    0.0387
  5  300.7  0.613      0.183      23        26.3        0.016    0.4185
  6  310.9  0.769      0.156      28        22.4        0.023    1.3896
  7  321.1  0.876      0.107      19        15.4        0.047    0.8225
  8  331.3  0.936      0.060       4         8.6        0.015    2.4510
  9  341.5  0.955      0.019       0         2.8        0.004
.....................................................................
                                   CHI SQ  11.070      SUM    26.114

                                 IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                 ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                 AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                 THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                 WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU = 298.101      SIGMA =  21.497
```

```
                                    HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
                 LEGEND:
                      I - CELL DENSITY
                      . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                      * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

        0.        4.7       9.3      14.0      18.7      23.3      28.0      32.7      37.3
         *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
         ................................................................................
  LT MIN *.
   259.9 *.IIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
   270.1 *.IIIIIIIIII              .
   280.3 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII  .
   290.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII .
   300.7 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII      .
   310.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIII
   321.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIII
   331.3 *.IIIIIIII         .
   341.5 *.    .
  GT MAX *.
   351.7 *.
   361.9 *.
   372.1 *.
   382.3 *.
   392.5 *.
```

Figure E.3 Histogram of Airspeed

TABLE E.4

NORMALCY TEST OF HEADING (PROFILES A-D)

```
       KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
    COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
NORMAL

SAMPLE AVE =     5.751

SAMPLE STD =     3.731
MAX ERROR  =     0.070       PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =    0.160
   (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.......................................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE    CHI
NO.     X     CUM     PER CELL    ACTUAL    THEORY       ERROR    SQUARE
.......................................................................
 1    -0.3   0.067     0.067         6        4.8        0.016
 2     1.9   0.203     0.136        13        9.8        0.061    1.0561
 3     4.1   0.405     0.202        11       14.5        0.012    0.8512
 4     6.2   0.625     0.220        20       15.8        0.070    1.0988
 5     8.4   0.801     0.176         8       12.7        0.005    1.7378
 6    10.5   0.905     0.104         9        7.5        0.026    0.3075
 7    12.7   0.938     0.033         0        2.4        0.008
.......................................................................
                                       CHI SQ    5.991     SUM    5.051

                                    IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                    ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                    AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                    THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                    WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =    5.751      SIGMA =     3.731
```

```
                                  HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
               LEGEND:
                    I - CELL DENSITY
                    . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                    * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

      0.        3.3       6.7      10.0      13.3      16.7      20.0      23.3      26.7
       *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
       ................................................................................
LT MIN *.
  -0.3 *.IIIIIIIIIIIII.IIII
   1.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIII
   4.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII         .
   6.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIIIII
   8.4 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII             .
  10.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIII
  12.7 *.      .
GT MAX *.
  14.9 *.
  17.0 *.
  19.2 *.
  21.3 *.
  23.5 *.
  25.7 *.
  27.8 *.
  30.0 *.
```

Figure E.4 Histogram of Heading (Profiles A-D)

TABLE E.5

NORMALCY TEST OF HEADING (PROFILES E-H)

```
        KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
     COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
NORMAL

SAMPLE AVE =     5.864

SAMPLE STD =     4.017
MAX ERROR  =     0.081      PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =   0.160
   (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
...................................................................
CELL           PROBABILITY              FREQUENCY       ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.     X     CUM     PER CELL     ACTUAL     THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
...................................................................
  1   -0.9   0.061      0.061        6          4.4       0.022
  2    1.5   0.191      0.130       11          9.3       0.045    0.2922
  3    3.8   0.391      0.200       17         14.4       0.081    0.4794
  4    6.2   0.615      0.224       12         16.1       0.024    1.0505
  5    8.6   0.798      0.183        9         13.2       0.034    1.3235
  6   10.9   0.907      0.109       15          7.8       0.066    6.5135
  7   13.3   0.942      0.035        0          2.5       0.030
...................................................................
                                      CHI SQ   5.991     SUM     9.659

                                   IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                   ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                   AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                   THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                   WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =    5.864     SIGMA =    4.017
```

```
                                    HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
                 LEGEND:
                      I - CELL DENSITY
                      . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                      * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

        0.        2.8       5.7       8.5      11.3      14.2      17.0      19.8      22.7
         *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
         ................................................................................
  LT MIN *.
    -0.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIII
     1.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIII
     3.8 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIII
     6.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII             .
     8.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII              .
    10.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
    13.3 *.       .
  GT MAX *.
    15.6 *.
    18.0 *.
    20.4 *.
    22.7 *.
    25.1 *.
    27.4 *.
    29.8 *.
```

Figure E.5 Histogram of Heading (Profiles E-H)

TABLE E.6

NORMALCY TEST OF ALTITUDE (PROFILES A-D)

```
          KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
       COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
 NORMAL

 SAMPLE AVE = 1652.472

 SAMPLE STD =  128.938
 MAX ERROR  =      0.049      PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =    0.160
    (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
..........................................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY             FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X     CUM     PER CELL     ACTUAL    THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
..........................................................................
  1 1384.4  0.043         0.043        3        3.1       0.001
  2 1481.3  0.173         0.131       13        9.4       0.049    1.3822
  3 1578.2  0.415         0.242       12       17.4       0.026    1.6991
  4 1675.1  0.691         0.276       21       19.8       0.010    0.0666
  5 1772.0  0.884         0.193       17       13.9       0.033    0.6977
  6 1868.9  0.948         0.064        0        4.6       0.031
..........................................................................
                                       CHI SQ   3.841     SUM     3.846

                                       IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                       ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                       AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                       THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                       WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =1652.472      SIGMA = 128.938
```

```
                      HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
          LEGEND:
                I - CELL DENSITY
                . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

      0.        3.5       7.0      10.5      14.0      17.5      21.0      24.5      28.0
       *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
       ................................................................................
LT MIN *.
1384.4 *.IIIIIII*
1481.3 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIII
1578.2 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII              .
1675.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIII
1772.0 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIII
1868.9 *.            .
GT MAX *.
1965.8 *.
2062.7 *.
2159.6 *.
2256.5 *.
2353.4 *.
2450.3 *.
```

Figure E.6 Histogram of Altitude (Profiles A-D)

TABLE E.7

NORMALCY TEST OF ALTITUDE (PROFILES E-H)

```
          KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
       COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
   NORMAL

   SAMPLE AVE = 2323.639

   SAMPLE STD =   163.814
   MAX ERROR  =      0.088       PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =    0.160
      (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.................................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X     CUM    PER CELL    ACTUAL    THEORY       ERROR    SQUARE
.................................................................
  1 1920.3  0.033      0.033         2        2.4        0.005
  2 2088.9  0.199      0.165         6       11.9        0.088    2.9359
  3 2257.5  0.537      0.339        37       24.4        0.088    6.5239
  4 2426.1  0.849      0.311        21       22.4        0.068    0.0885
  5 2594.7  0.975      0.127         5        9.1        0.011    1.8634
  6 2763.3  0.995      0.020         0        1.4        0.009
.................................................................
                                     CHI SQ   3.841    SUM   11.412

                                IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU =2323.639      SIGMA = 163.814
```

```
                                  HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
               LEGEND:
                    I - CELL DENSITY
                    . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                    * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

      0.        6.2      12.3      18.5      24.7      30.8      37.0      43.2      49.3
       *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
       ................................................................................
LT MIN *.
1920.3 *.II*
2088.9 *.IIIIIIIII         .
2257.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
2426.1 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII .
2594.7 *.IIIIIIII     .
2763.3 *. .
GT MAX *.
2931.9 *.
3100.5 *.
3269.1 *.
3437.7 *.
3606.3 *.
```

Figure E.7 Histogram of Altitude (Profiles E-H)

TABLE E.8

NORMALCY TEST OF FLIGHT PATH ANGLE (PROFILES A-D)

```
              KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
           COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
     NORMAL

     SAMPLE AVE =   -31.635

     SAMPLE STD =     2.201
     MAX ERROR  =     0.045      PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =    0.160
        (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL           PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X     CUM      PER CELL   ACTUAL     THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1   -36.5  0.040       0.040       3         2.9        0.002
  2   -34.6  0.189       0.149      10        10.7        0.008    0.0480
  3   -32.7  0.476       0.288      20        20.7        0.018    0.0248
  4   -30.8  0.774       0.298      26        21.4        0.045    0.9743
  5   -28.9  0.939       0.165      10        11.9        0.019    0.2998
  6   -26.9  0.981       0.041       0         3.0        0.022
.....................................................................
                                        CHI SQ   3.841    SUM    1.347

                                   IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                   ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                   AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                   THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                   WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU = -31.635     SIGMA =    2.201
```

```
                                 HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
               LEGEND:
                    I - CELL DENSITY
                    . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                    * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

      0.        4.3       8.7      13.0      17.3      21.7      26.0      30.3      34.7
       *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
       ...............................................................................
LT MIN *.
 -36.5 *.IIIII*
 -34.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.
 -32.7 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII,
 -30.8 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIII
 -28.9 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII   .
 -26.9 *.     .
GT MAX *.
 -25.0 *.
 -23.1 *.
 -21.2 *.
 -19.3 *.
 -17.3 *.
```

Figure E.8 Histogram of Flight Path Angle (Profiles A-D)

TABLE E.9

NORMALCY TEST OF FLIGHT PATH ANGLE (PROFILES E-H)

```
            KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV ANALYSIS
        COMPUTING THE VALUE OF CELLS GENERATED FOR THE
NORMAL

SAMPLE AVE =  -43.881

SAMPLE STD =     2.492
MAX ERROR  =     0.083     PROB ( 0.05, NUM,  72) =    0.160
   (IF ERROR IS LE PROB ACCEPT THE DISTRIBUTION)
.....................................................................
CELL          PROBABILITY           FREQUENCY          ABSOLUTE   CHI
NO.      X     CUM    PER CELL    ACTUAL    THEORY      ERROR    SQUARE
.....................................................................
  1   -49.4  0.034     0.034        3        2.4        0.008
  2   -47.5  0.151     0.117        9        8.4        0.016    0.0362
  3   -45.6  0.389     0.238       10       17.1        0.083    2.9672
  4   -43.6  0.675     0.286       27       20.6        0.005    1.9697
  5   -41.7  0.881     0.206       18       14.8        0.049    0.6780
  6   -39.7  0.950     0.069        0        5.0        0.020
.....................................................................
                                   CHI SQ   3.841     SUM     5.651

                                 IF THE SUM IS LESS THAN CHI SQ
                                 ACCEPT THE PROBABILITY FUNCTION
                                 AT THE 0.050 SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL FOR
                                 THAT PORTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION
                                 WITH PRINTED VALUES FOR CHI SQ.
XMU = -43.881       SIGMA =    2.492
```

```
                          HISTOGRAM OF DATA AND CURVE APPROXIMATION
               LEGEND:
                     I - CELL DENSITY
                     . - FITTED TO THE NORMAL
                     * - CUMULATIVE DENSITY MATCHES THEORETICAL

       0.        4.5       9.0      13.5      18.0      22.5      27.0      31.5      36.0
        *         *         *         *         *         *         *         *
        ................................................................................
LT MIN *.
 -49.4 *.IIII.I
 -47.5 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.I
 -45.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII               .
 -43.6 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIIIIIIIIII
 -41.7 *.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII.IIIIIII
 -39.7 *.          .
GT MAX *.
 -37.8 *.
 -35.8 *.
 -33.9 *.
 -32.0 *.
 -30.0 *.
```

Figure E.9 Histogram of Flight Path Angle (Profiles E-H)

APPENDIX F

THESIS-PEARSON CORR/STAT PROGRAM

APPENDIX F

```
1000##S,R(SL) :,8,16;;,16
1005$:IDENT:WP1991,AFIT/SLG BROWN & CALLEN 77A
1010$:SELECT:SPSS/SPSS
1015RUN NAME;THESIS-PEARSON CORR/STAT
1020VARIABLE LIST; LD,OFF,ALT,VX,VY,CAS,FPA
1025VAR LABELS;LD,LEAD/
1030;OFF,OFFSET/
1035;ALT,ALTITUDE/
1040;VX,X-VELOCITY/
1045;VY,Y-VELOCITY/
1046;CAS,CALIBRATED AIRSPEED/
1047;FPA,FLIGHT PATH ANGLE
1048SUBFILE LIST;A2(9),B2(9),C2(9),D2(9),
1049;E2(9),F2(9),G2(9),H2(9),
1050;A4(9),B4(9),C4(9),D4(9),
1051;E4(9),F4(9),G4(9),H4(9)
1052COMPUTE;HDG=57.296*ATAN(VY/VX)
1053INPUT FORMAT;FREEFIELD
1055INPUT MEDIUM;CARD
1061RUN SUBFILES;(A2,A4) (B2,B4) (C2,C4) (D2,D4)
1062;(E2,E4) (F2,F4) (G2,G4) (H2,H4)
1065PEARSON CORR;LD,OFF,ALT,HDG,CAS,FPA
1075OPTIONS;3
1080STATISTICS;2
1085READ INPUT DATA
1090$:SELECTA:PLT2A
1091$:SELECTA:PLT2B
1092$:SELECTA:PLT2C
1093$:SELECTA:PLT2D
1094$:SELECTA:PLT2E
1095$:SELECTA:PLT2F
1096$:SELECTA:PLT2G
1097$:SELECTA:PLT2H
1098$:SELECTA:PLT4A
1099$:SELECTA:PLT4B
1100$:SELECTA:PLT4C
1101$:SELECTA:PLT4D
1102$:SELECTA:PLT4E
1103$:SELECTA:PLT4F
1104$:SELECTA:PLT4G
1105$:SELECTA:PLT4H
1110CONDESCRIPTIVE;ALL
1120STATISTICS;ALL
1260FINISH
1270$:ENDJOB
```

Figure F.1 Thesis-Pearson Corr/Stat Program

APPENDIX G

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE
MATRICES

TABLE G.1

PROFILE A

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	LD	OFF	ALT	HDG	CAS	FPA
LD	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1014* (18)** S=0.689 ***	-0.5088 (18) S=0.031	0.1496 (18) S=0.553	0.6293 (18) S=0.005	-0.6620 (18) S=0.003
OFF	0.1014 (18) S=0.689	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.3453 (18) S=0.161	-0.8260 (18) S=0.001	0.1750 (18) S=0.487	0.0572 (18) S=0.822
ALT	-0.5088 (18) S=0.031	-0.3453 (18) S=0.161	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1517 (18) S=0.548	-0.3258 (18) S=0.187	-0.1405 (18) S=0.578
HDG	0.1496 (18) S=0.553	-0.8260 (18) S=0.001	0.1517 (18) S=0.548	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.0279 (18) S=0.912	-0.1647 (18) S=0.514
CAS	0.6293 (18) S=0.005	0.1750 (18) S=0.487	-0.3258 (18) S=0.187	-0.0279 (18) S=0.912	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.3801 (18) S=0.120
FPA	-0.6620 (18) S=0.003	0.0572 (18) S=0.822	-0.1405 (18) S=0.578	-0.1647 (18) S=0.514	-0.3801 (18) S=0.120	1.0000 (0) S=0.001

*Correlation coefficient
**Number of cases
***Alpha level of statistical significance

TABLE G.2

PROFILE A VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	4852.850	0.	0.	-4923.060	0.	0.
CAS	0.	13.700	0.	323.540	0.	0.
FPA	0.	0.	2.220	-136.880	0.	0.
LEAD	-4923.060	323.540	-136.880	19289.180	0.	0.
HDG	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.434	-167.460
OFFSET	0.	0.	0.	0.	-167.460	5528.540

TABLE G.3

PROFILE B

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	LD	OFF	ALT	HDG	CAS	FPA
LD	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1345 (18) S=0.595	-0.6647 (18) S=0.003	0.0585 (18) S=0.818	-0.1126 (18) S=0.656	-0.7927 (18) S=0.001
OFF	0.1345 (18) S=0.595	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1702 (18) S=0.500	-0.9040 (18) S=0.001	0.2538 (18) S=0.310	-0.3221 (18) S=0.192
ALT	-0.6647 (18) S=0.003	0.1702 (18) S=0.500	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.2095 (18) S=0.404	-0.0708 (18) S=0.780	0.3770 (18) S=0.123
HDG	0.0585 (18) S=0.818	-0.9040 (18) S=0.001	-0.2095 (18) S=0.404	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.3411 (18) S=0.166	0.1705 (18) S=0.499
CAS	-0.1126 (18) S=0.656	0.2538 (18) S=0.310	-0.0708 (18) S=0.780	-0.3411 (18) S=0.166	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.1911 (18) S=0.447
FPA	-0.7927 (18) S=0.001	-0.3221 (18) S=0.192	0.3770 (18) S=0.123	0.1705 (18) S=0.499	-0.1911 (18) S=0.447	1.0000 (0) S=0.001

TABLE G.4

PROFILE B VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	6756.130	0.	0.	-8017.400	0.	0.
CAS	0.	44.640	0.	0.	0.	0.
FPA	0.	0.	1.980	-163.830	0.	0.
LEAD	-8017.400	0.	-163.830	21535.680	0.	0.
HDG	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.310	-115.280
OFFSET	0.	0.	0.	0.	-115.280	4913.000

TABLE G.5

PROFILE C

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	LD	OFF	ALT	HDG	CAS	FPA
LD	1.0000	-0.5042	-0.3115	0.6240	0.3653	-0.6851
	(0)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
	S=0.001	S=0.033	S=0.208	S=0.006	S=0.136	S=0.002
OFF	-0.5042	1.0000	-0.4951	-0.9688	0.0250	0.7305
	(18)	(0)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
	S=0.033	S=0.001	S=0.037	S=0.001	S=0.922	S=0.001
ALT	-0.3115	-0.4951	1.0000	0.3772	-0.4181	-0.3726
	(18)	(18)	(0)	(18)	(18)	(18)
	S=0.208	S=0.037	S=0.001	S=0.123	S=0.084	S=0.128
HDG	0.6240	-0.9688	0.3772	1.0000	0.0957	-0.8043
	(18)	(18)	(18)	(0)	(18)	(18)
	S=0.006	S=0.001	S=0.123	S=0.001	S=0.706	S=0.001
CAS	0.3653	0.0250	-0.4181	0.0957	1.0000	0.1058
	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(0)	(18)
	S=0.136	S=0.922	S=0.084	S=0.706	S=0.001	S=0.676
FPA	-0.6851	0.7305	-0.3726	-0.8043	0.1058	1.0000
	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(0)
	S=0.002	S=0.001	S=0.128	S=0.001	S=0.676	S=0.001

TABLE G.6

PROFILE C VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	8332.471	0.	0.	0.	0.	-7051.608
CAS	0.	21.377	0.	0.	0.	0.
FPA	0.	0.	8.803	-333.296	-11.987	338.167
LEAD	0.	0.	-333.296	26886.261	514.000	12901.562
HDG	0.	0.	-11.987	514.000	25.234	-759.371
OFFSET	-7051.608	0.	338.167	12901.562	-759.371	24348.526

TABLE G.7

PROFILE D

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	LD	OFF	ALT	HDG	CAS	FPA
LD	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.1493 (18) S=0.554	-0.4041 (18) S=0.096	0.1852 (18) S=0.462	-0.0096 (18) S=0.970	-0.4258 (18) S=0.078
OFF	-0.1493 (18) S=0.554	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.2196 (18) S=0.381	-0.9460 (18) S=0.001	0.0913 (18) S=0.718	0.1057 (18) S=0.676
ALT	-0.4041 (18) S=0.096	-0.2196 (18) S=0.381	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1947 (18) S=0.439	0.1739 (18) S=0.490	-0.5687 (18) S=0.014
HDG	0.1852 (18) S=0.462	-0.9460 (18) S=0.001	0.1947 (18) S=0.439	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.1094 (18) S=0.666	-0.0976 (18) S=0.700
CAS	-0.0096 (18) S=0.970	0.0913 (18) S=0.718	0.1739 (18) S=0.490	-0.1094 (18) S=0.666	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.2750 (18) S=0.269
FPA	-0.4258 (18) S=0.078	0.1057 (18) S=0.676	-0.5687 (18) S=0.014	-0.0976 (18) S=0.700	-0.2750 (18) S=0.269	1.0000 (0) S=0.001

TABLE G.8

PROFILE D VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	6796.706	0.	-116.309	0.	0.	0.
CAS	0.	13.823	0.	0.	0.	0.
FPA	-116.309	0.	6.154	0.	0.	0.
LEAD	0.	0.	0.	10246.693	0.	0.
HDG	0.	0.	0.	0.	16.528	-325.118
OFFSET	0.	0.	0.	0.	-325.118	7146.134

TABLE G.9

PROFILE E

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

```
             LD          OFF         ALT         HDG         CAS         FPA

LD          1.0000     -0.3917     -0.7513      0.4802      0.6280     -0.6467
           (    0)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)
           S=0.001     S=0.108     S=0.001     S=0.044     S=0.005     S=0.004

OFF        -0.3917      1.0000      0.4405     -0.9330     -0.2299      0.2318
           (   18)     (    0)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)
           S=0.108     S=0.001     S=0.067     S=0.001     S=0.359     S=0.355

ALT        -0.7513      0.4405      1.0000     -0.5415     -0.5283      0.1920
           (   18)     (   18)     (    0)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)
           S=0.001     S=0.067     S=0.001     S=0.020     S=0.024     S=0.445

HDG         0.4802     -0.9330     -0.5415      1.0000      0.2821     -0.3504
           (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (    0)     (   18)     (   18)
           S=0.044     S=0.001     S=0.020     S=0.001     S=0.257     S=0.154

CAS         0.6280     -0.2299     -0.5283      0.2821      1.0000     -0.4812
           (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (    0)     (   18)
           S=0.005     S=0.359     S=0.024     S=0.257     S=0.001     S=0.043

FPA        -0.6467      0.2318      0.1920     -0.3504     -0.4812      1.0000
           (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (   18)     (    0)
           S=0.004     S=0.355     S=0.445     S=0.154     S=0.043     S=0.001
```

TABLE G.10

PROFILE E VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	26535.977	-654.344	0.	17855.000	-286.176	0.
CAS	-654.344	57.805	-6.813	696.553	0.	0.
FPA	0.	-6.813	3.468	-175.691	0.	0.
LEAD	17855.000	696.553	-175.691	21283.663	227.251	0.
HDG	-286.176	0.	0.	227.251	10.524	-260.670
OFFSET	0.	0.	0.	0.	-260.670	7417.794

TABLE G. 11

PROFILE F

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

```
             LD          OFF         ALT         HDG         CAS         FPA

LD          1.0000     -0.4169     -0.4180      0.4477      0.4649     -0.7439
           (     0)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)
           S=0.001     S=0.085     S=0.084     S=0.062     S=0.052     S=0.001

OFF        -0.4169      1.0000      0.2117     -0.9806      0.1731      0.0088
           (    18)    (     0)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)
           S=0.085     S=0.001     S=0.399     S=0.001     S=0.492     S=0.972

ALT        -0.4180      0.2117      1.0000     -0.2319     -0.5848      0.4919
           (    18)    (    18)    (     0)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)
           S=0.084     S=0.399     S=0.001     S=0.354     S=0.011     S=0.038

HDG         0.4477     -0.9806     -0.2319      1.0000     -0.1477     -0.0207
           (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (     0)    (    18)    (    18)
           S=0.062     S=0.001     S=0.354     S=0.001     S=0.559     S=0.935

CAS         0.4649      0.1731     -0.5848     -0.1477      1.0000     -0.8182
           (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (     0)    (    18)
           S=0.052     S=0.492     S=0.011     S=0.559     S=0.001     S=0.001

FPA        -0.7439      0.0088      0.4919     -0.0207     -0.8182      1.0000
           (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (    18)    (     0)
           S=0.001     S=0.972     S=0.038     S=0.935     S=0.001     S=0.001
```

TABLE G.12

PROFILE F VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	20364.997	-894.853	118.674	0.	0.	0.
CAS	-894.853	114.978	-14.832	0.	0.	0.
FPA	118.674	-14.832	2.858	-175.587	0.	0.
LEAD	0.	0.	-175.587	19498.487	0.	0.
HDG	0.	0.	0.	0.	5.797	-164.307
OFFSET	0.	0.	0.	0.	-164.307	4842.618

TABLE G.13

PROFILE G

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

	LD	OFF	ALT	HDG	CAS	FPA
LD	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.6806 (18) S=0.002	-0.4042 (18) S=0.096	0.7049 (18) S=0.001	-0.2611 (18) S=0.295	-0.7578 (18) S=0.001
OFF	-0.6806 (18) S=0.002	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.1139 (18) S=0.653	-0.9514 (18) S=0.001	0.6239 (18) S=0.006	0.6198 (18) S=0.006
ALT	-0.4042 (18) S=0.096	0.1139 (18) S=0.653	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.0237 (18) S=0.926	-0.3466 (18) S=0.159	-0.0851 (18) S=0.737
HDG	0.7049 (18) S=0.001	-0.9514 (18) S=0.001	-0.0237 (18) S=0.926	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	-0.6642 (18) S=0.003	-0.7314 (18) S=0.001
CAS	-0.2611 (18) S=0.295	0.6239 (18) S=0.006	-0.3466 (18) S=0.159	-0.6642 (18) S=0.003	1.0000 (0) S=0.001	0.5787 (18) S=0.012
FPA	-0.7578 (18) S=0.001	0.6198 (18) S=0.006	-0.0851 (18) S=0.737	-0.7314 (18) S=0.001	0.5787 (18) S=0.012	1.0000 (0) S=0.001

TABLE G.14

PROFILE G VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	3204.536	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
CAS	0.	57.908	7.241	0.	-21.230	436.521
FPA	0.	7.241	2.704	-111.735	-5.051	93.702
LEAD	0.	0.	-111.735	8038.588	265.451	-5610.098
HDG	0.	-21.230	-5.051	265.451	17.641	-367.388
OFFSET	0.	436.521	93.702	-5610.098	-367.388	8452.487

TABLE G.15

PROFILE H

PEARSON CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

```
             LD         OFF        ALT        HDG        CAS        FPA

LD         1.0000     0.0611    -0.5091     0.1635     0.3800    -0.3389
          (    0)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)
          S=0.001    S=0.810    S=0.031    S=0.517    S=0.120    S=0.169

OFF        0.0611     1.0000    -0.3407    -0.8601     0.5067     0.4879
          (   18)    (    0)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)
          S=0.810    S=0.001    S=0.167    S=0.001    S=0.032    S=0.040

ALT       -0.5091    -0.3407     1.0000     0.3454    -0.6992    -0.5082
          (   18)    (   18)    (    0)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)
          S=0.031    S=0.167    S=0.001    S=0.160    S=0.001    S=0.031

HDG        0.1635    -0.8601     0.3454     1.0000    -0.5545    -0.7229
          (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (    0)    (   18)    (   18)
          S=0.517    S=0.001    S=0.160    S=0.001    S=0.017    S=0.001

CAS        0.3800     0.5067    -0.6992    -0.5545     1.0000     0.6144
          (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (    0)    (   18)
          S=0.120    S=0.032    S=0.001    S=0.017    S=0.001    S=0.007

FPA       -0.3389     0.4879    -0.5082    -0.7229     0.6144     1.0000
          (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (   18)    (    0)
          S=0.169    S=0.040    S=0.031    S=0.001    S=0.007    S=0.001
```

TABLE G.16

PROFILE H VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

	ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	27280.144	-1157.767	-256.874	11778.582	0.	0.
CAS	-1157.767	100.498	18.851	0.	-25.948	536.396
FPA	-256.874	18.851	9.366	0.	-10.327	157.647
LEAD	11778.582	0.	0.	19620.369	0.	0.
HDG	0.	-25.948	10.327	0.	21.787	-423.900
OFFSET	0.	536.396	157.647	0.	-423.900	11148.735

APPENDIX H

INPUT DATA FILE

APPENDIX H

INPUT DATA FILE

The Downs and Forseth input file, DATAN5.5, was modified slightly to provide for the input of a variance-covariance matrix. A sample of the modified file is shown in Figure H.1. An explanation of each line entry is provided below.

Line 10	Input data file name--MVN.
	CONTROL PARAMETERS
Line 20	Bomb type. Data codes: 1--MK-106, 2--BDU-33, and 3--MK-82.
Line 30	Latitude of target in decimal degrees.
Line 40	Target altitude in feet relative to MSL.
Line 50	Bomb ejection velocity in feet per second.
Line 60	Bomb release time delay in seconds.
Line 70	Number of bombs to be dropped.
	PROGRAM PARAMETERS
Line 80	Random number generator seed.
Line 90	Value of T used for computing iteration time.
Line 100	Initial cell size in feet.
	RELEASE PARAMETERS
Line 110	Altitude mean in feet above target followed by altitude variance-covariance string.

Line 120	True airspeed mean in feet per second followed by airspeed variance-covariance string.
Line 130	Pitch parameter (flight path angle) in degrees followed by pitch variance-covariance string.
Line 140	Lead/trail mean in feet followed by lead/trail variance-covariance string.
Line 150	Heading mean in degrees followed by heading variance-covariance string.
Line 160	Offset mean in feet followed by offset variance-covariance string.
Lines 170-190	Three lines for comments to be printed on graphics output. Fields are 19 characters in length terminated by back slash (\).

The release parameter entries with variance-covariance strings are further illustrated in Table H.1. Format is freefield.

```
010 MVN
020 2.0
030 35.0
040 2000.0
050 0.0
060 0.0
070 10000.0
080 100.0
090 4.0
100 10.0
110 3745.389 6756.13 0.0 0.0 -8017.4 0.0 0.0
120 282.383 0.0 44.64 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
130 -30.989 0.0 0.0 1.98 -163.83 0.0 0.0
140 8.83 -8017.4 0.0 -163.83 21535.68 0.0 0.0
150 6.197 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.31 -115.28
160 -212.778 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 -115.28 4913.0
170 PROFILE B\
180 CORRELATED RELEASE\
190 PARAMETERS\
```

Figure H.1 Sample Input Data File

TABLE H.1

INPUT FILE FORMAT

Parameters	Line No.	Mean for Parameter	Variance-Covariance Matrix					
			(1) Altitude	(2) Airspeed	(3) Pitch	(4) Lead/Trail	(5) Heading	(6) Offset
Altitude (1)	110	μ_1 *	σ_{11}^2 **	σ_{12}^2 ***	σ_{13}^2	σ_{14}^2	σ_{15}^2	σ_{16}^2
Airspeed (2)	120	μ_2	σ_{21}^2	σ_{22}^2	σ_{23}^2	σ_{24}^2	σ_{25}^2	σ_{26}^2
Pitch (3)	130	μ_3	σ_{31}^2	σ_{32}^2	σ_{33}^2	σ_{34}^2	σ_{35}^2	σ_{36}^2
Lead/Trail (4)	140	μ_4	σ_{41}^2	σ_{42}^2	σ_{43}^2	σ_{44}^2	σ_{45}^2	σ_{46}^2
Heading (5)	150	μ_5	σ_{51}^2	σ_{52}^2	σ_{53}^2	σ_{54}^2	σ_{55}^2	σ_{56}^2
Offset (6)	160	μ_6	σ_{61}^2	σ_{62}^2	σ_{63}^2	σ_{64}^2	σ_{65}^2	σ_{66}^2

* Mean value for appropriate parameter, e.g., μ_1 is the altitude mean.

** Diagonal entries are values for variance of each of the respective release parameters, e.g., σ_{11}^2, is the variance for altitude.

*** Off-diagonal entries are values for covariance between parameters in intersecting rows and columns, e.g., σ_{12}^2, is the covariance between altitude and airspeed ($\sigma_{12}^2 = \sigma_{21}^2$).

APPENDIX I

TEST OF MULTIVARIATE NORMAL
FORTRAN SUBROUTINE

APPENDIX I

TEST OF MULTIVARIATE NORMAL FORTRAN SUBROUTINE

A possible error was detected in one of the FORTRAN statements of the Multivariate Normal Subroutine. This statement was:

```
6950    25 SUM1 = SUM1 + D(I+1,K).
```

Comparing this statement to the theoretical formula that was its basis (20:98) showed that one coefficient of the product sum had been omitted. Since we could not determine if this was an intentional omission with some theoretical basis or a typographical error, we modified the FORTRAN statement to agree with the theoretical formula as follows:

```
6950    25 SUM1 = SUM1 + D(I+1,K)*D(J,K).
```

The two versions of the subroutine were then tested using the profile D variance-covariance matrix. Comparison of the results are shown in Table I.2. Examination of the results showed that there was little difference in the statistics for the 100 observations which were generated by each version of the subroutine. Based on these results, it was impossible to conclude that either one of the versions was more "accurate."

We tested our modified version of the subroutine by inserting the variance-covariance matrix for profile B. One row of the correlation matrix for profile B had a sum of coefficients of determination slightly in excess of one (approximately 1.07). Theoretical aspects discussed in our conclusions indicated that a row sum in excess of one showed the assumption of independence to be invalid for a multivariate normal distribution. Since this was the case, our modified version of the subroutine did not run with the variance-covariance matrix for profile B. Based on the fact that the unmodified version of the subroutine generated the C matrix from a "slightly" dependent variance-covariance matrix, we concluded that our modified version of the subroutine was accurate.

We then incorporated the modified FORTRAN statement (Line 6950) into the subroutine in the bombing model, STHESIS. The test of the research hypothesis was again performed for profile D using our modified version of the subroutine. This was the only profile whose correlation coefficient matrix had no row sum of coefficients of determination in excess of one. As previously indicated, profile B had a row sum of coefficients of determination in excess of one and, therefore, would not run in our modified version of the subroutine. However, the covariance for each respective correlated pair of release parameters was set equal to zero (which reduced the row sum of coefficients of determination to less than one) to investigate the effects of uncorrelating parameters previously analyzed using the unmodified version of the subroutine. Results of these analyses are shown in Appendix K. Comparing the results from the unmodified and modified versions of the subroutine showed there was only minor variation between the two. Results of the modified version runs also supported our research hypothesis that the variance of computer generated impacts resulting from correlated release parameters was less than the variance of the impacts resulting from the independent release parameters.

TABLE I.1 TEST OF MULTIVARIATE NORMAL FORTRAN SUBROUTINE

Profile B

Number of Observations = 100

Release Parameters		Mean*	Variance-Covariance Matrix					
			ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
			**	***				
ALT	Actual	3745.389	6756.13	0.0	0.0	-8017.4	0.0	0.0
	Subroutine	3739.064	6168.44	-127.21	4.94	-7907.03	-2.10	-427.65
CAS	Actual	282.383		44.64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Subroutine	282.953		50.461	-0.37	290.06	-0.39	19.37
FPA	Actual	-30.989			1.98	-163.83	0.0	0.0
	Subroutine	-30.917			1.77	-88.53	0.15	-4.48
LEAD	Actual	8.83				21535.68	0.0	0.0
	Subroutine	10.53				22444.85	-26.56	1496.14
HDG	Actual	6.197					3.31	-115.28
	Subroutine	6.401					2.98	-98.82
OFFSET	Actual	-212.778						4913.00
	Subroutine	-220.808						4318.23

* Values of actual and generated mean for each of the release parameters.

**E.g., diagonal entries are a comparison of actual and subroutine generated values for variance.

***E.g., off-diagonal entries are a comparison of actual and subroutine generated values for covariance between parameters in intersecting rows and columns.

TABLE I.2 RESULTS OF MODIFIED AND UNMODIFIED SUBROUTINES

Profile D

Number of Observations = 100

Release Parameters		Mean*	Variance-Covariance Matrix					
			ALT	CAS	FPA	LEAD	HDG	OFFSET
ALT	Unmodified	3492.322	6205.470**	-71.03***	-106.46	-120.13	-4.72	-366.78
	Modified	3492.322	6205.470	-71.03	-99.10	-120.13	-4.72	-366.78
CAS	Unmodified	308.345		15.624	2.52	8.36	-0.49	12.50
	Modified	308.345		15.624	0.92	8.36	-0.49	12.50
FPA	Unmodified	-31.066			5.525	-11.96	0.51	-0.87
	Modified	-31.097			5.299	-13.04	0.57	-2.29
LEAD	Unmodified	85.628				9958.536	-54.03	1059.20
	Modified	85.628				9958.536	-54.03	1059.20
HDG	Unmodified	7.363					14.879	-282.54
	Modified	7.363					14.879	-282.54
OFFSET	Unmodified	-187.199						6235.716
	Modified	-187.199						6235.716

* Values of mean for each release parameter generated by modified and unmodified subroutine.

** E.g., diagonal entries are a comparison of unmodified and modified subroutine generated values for covariance.

*** E.g., off-diagonal entries are a comparison of generated values for covariance between parameters in intersecting rows and columns.

APPENDIX J

MODIFICATION OF STHESIS

APPENDIX J

MODIFICATION OF STHESIS

The Downs and Forseth program STHESIS was modified so that correlated release parameters could be used to generate simulated bomb impacts. An explanation of the modifications, by line number, are provided as follows:

HOUSEKEEPING SECTION

Line 120	Dimension statement for the variance-covariance matrix (VPAR), vector of means (EXPAR), and the resulting release parameters vector (XPAR) provided by the MVN subroutine.

MEAN/VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX

Lines 1550-1620	Program reads the vector of means and the variance-covariance matrix.

PERFECT BOMB

Line 1660	Logic statement which provides for assigning the initial values of the six release parameters dependent upon the input file format.

DISTRIBUTION SELECTION LOGIC

Line 2070	Logic statement which circumvents generation of independent release parameters if MVN input file used.

GENERATE CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS

Lines 2470-2550	Call statement for the multivariate normal subroutine (MVN) to provide correlated release parameters. The correlated release parameter values are then assigned to the appropriate variable names for computation of the resulting bomb impact.

CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS SUBROUTINE

Lines 6550-7080	This subroutine calculates the correlated release parameters which are passed back to the main program. Definitions of the subroutine arguments are also provided.

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION SUBROUTINE

Lines 7100-7270	This normal distribution subroutine is used with the MVN subroutine to generate the normally distributed, correlated release parameters. Definitions of the subroutine arguments are also provided.

```
10C      ****DOWNS/FORSETH BOMBING MODEL****
20C      ****BROWN/CALLEN MODIFICATION****
30C
40C      ***HOUSEKEEPING SECTION***
50C
60C       *PROGRAM REQUIRES FILES 13 AND 14 *
70C       *IN THIS PROGRAM THE FILES ARE "CALL ATTACHED" *
80        IMPLICIT REAL(K-Z)
90        CHARACTER COMMENT1*20,COMMENT2*20,COMMENT3*20
100       CHARACTER BLNAME*10
110       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
120       DIMENSION VPAR(6,6), EXPAR(6), XPAR(6)
130       DIMENSION PRODATA(10)
140       CALL ATTACH(13,"77A80/DATANB;",3,0,,)
150       CALL ATTACH(14,"77A80/RAWDATA;",3,0,,)
160C
170C      **HEADING**
180       PRINT,""
190       PRINT,""
200       PRINT,"DOWNS/FORSETH BOMB DISTRIBUTION MODEL"
210       PRINT,"      BROWN/CALLEN MODIFICATION"
220       PRINT,""
230       PRINT,""
240C
250C      ***CONTROL PARAMETERS***
260C
270C      **CONTROL PARAMETERS READ**
```

Figure J.1   STHENEW Program Listing

```
280      READ(13,0005)ILN,BLNAME
290 0005 FORMAT(I3,R10)
300      DO 0015 I=1,9
310      READ(13,0010)ILN,PRODATA(I)
320 0010 FORMAT(V)
330 0015 CONTINUE
340      TYPE=PRODATA(1)
350      LAT=PRODATA(2)
360      TARALT=PRODATA(3)
370      VELOCITY=PRODATA(4)
380      TDELAY=PRODATA(5)
390      NI=PRODATA(6)
400      SEED=PRODATA(7)
410      TIME=PRODATA(8)
420      CELLSIZE=PRODATA(9)
430C
440C     **CONTROL PARAMETERS PRINTOUT**
450      WRITE(14)NI,CELLSIZE
460      PRINT 0018,BLNAME
470 0018 FORMAT(1X,"INPUT FILE IS - ",25X,R10,//)
480      PRINT,"** CONTROL PARAMETERS **"
490      IF(TYPE-2.0) ,0022,0025
500      PRINT,"TYPE OF BOMB DROPPED -                         MK-106"
510      GO TO 0030
520 0022 PRINT,"TYPE OF BOMB DROPPED -                        BDU-33 A/B"
530      GO TO 0030
540 0025 PRINT,"TYPE OF BOMB DROPPED -                         MK-82"
550 0030 PRINT 0035,LAT
560 0035 FORMAT(1X,"LATITUDE OF TARGET IS -DEGREES- ",12X,F9.5)
570      PRINT 0037,TARALT
580 0037 FORMAT(1X,"ALTITUDE OF TARGET -FEET- ",16X,F11.5)
590      PRINT 0038,TDELAY
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
600 0038 FORMAT(1X,"AIRCRAFT SYSTEM TIME DELAY -SECONDS- ",7X,F9.5)
610      PRINT 0039,VELOCITY
620 0039 FORMAT(1X,"BOMB EJECTION VELOCITY -FEET PER SECOND- ",3X,F9.5)
630      PRINT 0040,NI
640 0040 FORMAT(1X,"NUMBER OF BOMBS DROPPED - ",14X,F8.0,//)
650      PRINT 0050,SEED
660 0050 FORMAT(1X,"SEED VALUE - ",29X,F6.0)
670      PRINT 0060,TIME/10.0
680 0060 FORMAT(1X,"ITERATION TIME APPROX -SECONDS- ",12X,F9.5)
690      PRINT 0065,CELLSIZE
700 0065 FORMAT(1X,"INITIAL CELLSIZE -FEET- ",19X,F5.0,///)
710C
720C     ***BOMB SELECTION***
730C
740 0070 IF(TYPE-2.0)0080,0090,0100
750C
760C     **MK-106 BOMB DRAG EQUATION VALUES**
770 0080 N0=.1110206423
780      N1=-.2367024387
790      N2=.1404399922
800      N3=0.0
810      N4=0.0
820      N5=0.0
830      N6=0.0
840      D0=.4444444444
850      D1=-.9501149716
860      D2=.5337518871
870      D3=.1912320558
880      D4=-.3010985452
890      D5=.1237935001
900      D6=-.0168992064
910      C1C=5.866666663
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
920       A=3.87
930       W=4.63
940       GO TO 0110
950C
960C      **BDU-33 A/B OR B/B BOMB DRAG EQUATION VALUES**
970 0090 N0=139
980       N1=-486.2
990       N2=594
1000       N3=-121
1010       N4=-328
1020       N5=231
1030       N6=-27
1040       D0=1000
1050       D1=-3581
1060       D2=5083
1070       D3=-3416
1080       D4=918
1090       D5=0.0
1100       D6=0.0
1110       C1C=1.0
1120       A=4.0
1130       W=23.6
1140       GO TO 0110
1150C
1160C      **MK-82 BOMB DRAG EQUATION VALUES**
1170 0100 N0=.111437408
1180       N1=-.237786173
1190       N2=.129739387
1200       N3=0.0
1210       N4=0.0
1220       N5=0.0
1230       N6=0.0
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
1240      D0=.386536759
1250      D1=-.952380955
1260      D2=.788346071
1270      D3=-.245982881
1280      D4=.025483012
1290      D5=.0031222
1300      D6=0.0
1310      C1C=.607364168
1320      A=10.75
1330      W=500
1340C
1350C     ***RELEASE PARAMETERS READ/PRINTOUT***
1360C
1370 0110 DO 0120 I=1,6
1380      READ(13,0010)ILN,(PARAM(I,J),J=1,7)
1390 0120 CONTINUE
1400      PRINT,"** RELEASE PARAMETERS **"
1410      PRINT,"RELEASE ALTITUDE STRING OF--"
1420      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(1,J),J=1,7)
1430 0125 FORMAT(1X,7F10.2)
1440      PRINT,"RELEASE TRUE AIR SPEED STRING OF--"
1450      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(2,J),J=1,7)
1460      PRINT,"RELEASE PITCH (+ IS UP) STRING OF--"
1470      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(3,J),J=1,7)
1480      PRINT,"RELEASE LEAD OR TRAIL STRING OF--"
1490      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(4,J),J=1,7)
1500      PRINT,"RELEASE HEADING STRING OF--"
1510      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(5,J),J=1,7)
1520      PRINT,"RELEASE OFFSET (+ IS RIGHT) STRING OF--"
1530      PRINT 0125,(PARAM(6,J),J=1,7)
1540C
1550C     **MEAN/VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX**
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
1560C
1570      DO 126 I=1,6
1580      EXPAR(I)=PARAM(I,1)
1590      DO 126 J=2,7
1600 126  VPAR(I,J-1)=PARAM(I,J)
1610      XK5=1.0
1620      J=6
1630C
1640C     ***PERFECT BOMB***
1650C
1660      IF(BLNAME.EQ." MVN       ")  J=1
1670      Z=PARAM(1,J)
1680      C=PARAM(2,J)
1690      ZANGLE=PARAM(3,J)
1700      RAOFFSET=PARAM(4,J)
1710      XYANGLE=PARAM(5,J)
1720      DEOFFSET=PARAM(6,J)
1730      PRINT,""
1740      PRINT,""
1750      PRINT,"** PERFECT BOMB **"
1760      PRINT," * INPUT VALUES *"
1770      PRINT,"RELEASE PARAMETERS(AFFECTING RANGE ERROR)ARE-"
1780      PRINT,"ALTITUDE   TRUE AIR SPEED   PITCH   LEAD/TRAIL   HEADING"
1790      PRINT,"  FEET          KNOTS        DEGREES     FEET       DEGREES"
1800      PRINT 0130,Z,C,F,RAOFFSET,XYANGLE
1810 0130 FORMAT(1X,F7.0,8X,F5.0,7X,F6.2,F12.2,F12.2,//)
1820      PRINT,"RELEASE PARAMETERS(AFFECTING DEFLECTION ERROR)ARE-"
1830      PRINT,"HEADING   OFFSET"
1840      PRINT,"DEGREES    FEET"
1850      PRINT 0140,XYANGLE,DEOFFSET
1860 0140 FORMAT(1X,F7.2,F9.2)
1870      PRINT," "
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
1880        PRINT," * OUTPUT VALUES *"
1890        PRINT,"ACTUAL TIME OF FALL       TRAIL       RANGE"
1900        PRINT,"      SECONDS              FEET        FEET"
1910C
1920C       ***SET SEA LEVEL GRAVITY***
1930C
1940        LAT=LAT*.0174532925199
1950        SEAGRAV=1+.0052885*SIN(LAT)**2-.0000059*SIN(2.*LAT)**2
1960        SEAGRAV=SEAGRAV*9.780356*3.280839895013
1970C
1980C       ***DROP BOMBS***
1990C
2000        INI=NI+1.0
2010        DO 450 IIII=1,INI
2020        IF(IIII-1)330,330,
2030C
2040C       ***DISTRIBUTION SELECTION LOGIC***
2050C
2060C       **SELECT DISTRIBUTION AND GENERATE RANDOM NUMBER**
2070        IF(BLNAME.EQ." MVN       ") GO TO 325
2080        DO 320 J=1,6
2090        I=J
2100        GO TO(150,160,170,180,190,200,210,220,230,240),PARAM(I,7)
2110    150 XNUM=RNORM(I)
2120        GO TO 250
2130    160 XNUM=UNFRM(PARAM(I,2),PARAM(I,3))
2140        GO TO 250
2150    170 XNUM=RLOGN(I)
2160        GO TO 250
2170    180 XNUM=ERLNG(I)
2180        GO TO 250
2190    190 XNUM=NPSSN(I)
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
2200        GO TO 250
2210   200 XNUM=BETA(I)
2220        GO TO 250
2230   210 XNUM=GAMA(I)
2240        GO TO 250
2250   220 XNUM=WEIB(I)
2260        GO TO 250
2270   230 XNUM=CAUCHY(I)
2280        GO TO 250
2290   240 XNUM=PARAM(I,6)
2300C
2310C       **INPUT RANDOM NUMBER INTO RELEASE PARAMETER VALUE**
2320   250 GO TO(260,270,280,290,300,310),I
2330   260 Z=XNUM
2340        GO TO 320
2350   270 C=XNUM
2360        GO TO 320
2370   280 ZANGLE=XNUM
2380        GO TO 320
2390   290 RANGEOFF=XNUM
2400        GO TO 320
2410   300 XYANGLE=XNUM
2420        GO TO 320
2430   310 DEFLEOFF=XNUM
2440   320 CONTINUE
2450        GO TO 330
2460C
2470        **GENERATE CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS IF MVN INPUT**
2480 325   CALL MVN(6,XK5,VPAR,EXPAR,XPAR)
2490        XK5=XK5+1.0
2500        Z=XPAR(1)
2510        C=XPAR(2)
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
2520       ZANGLE=XPAR(3)
2530       RANGEOFF=XPAR(4)
2540       XYANGLE=XPAR(5)
2550       DEFLEOFF=XPAR(6)
2560C
2570C      ***BALLISTIC PATH COMPUTATION***
2580C
2590C      **SET AND CONVERT VALUES**
2600   330 E=VELOCITY
2610       ZANGLE=ZANGLE*.017453292519943
2620       XYANGLE=XYANGLE*.017453292519943
2630       C=C*1.6878
2640       ACGNDVEC=C*COS(ZANGLE)
2650       X0=ACGNDVEC*COS(XYANGLE)
2660       Y0=ACGNDVEC*SIN(XYANGLE)
2670       Z0=C*SIN(ZANGLE)
2680C
2690C      **SET COORDINATES UPON BOMB RELEASE SIGNAL GENERATION**
2700       X=X0*TDELAY
2710       Y=Y0*TDELAY
2720       Z=Z+Z0*TDELAY
2730       F=F+TDELAY
2740       BMALTREM=Z-TARALT
2750       BMGNDVEC=ACGNDVEC+E*COS(ZANGLE-1.570796327)
2760       X1=BMGNDVEC*COS(XYANGLE)
2770       Y1=BMGNDVEC*SIN(XYANGLE)
2780       Z1=C*SIN(ZANGLE)+E*SIN(ZANGLE-1.570796327)
2790C
2800C      **ITERATIVE PROCESS (FUNCTION OF TIME)**
2810  340  C=SQRT(X1**2+Z1**2+Y1**2)
2820       CALL ATMOS(Z,DUM1,DUM2,DUM3,DUM4,DUM5,SOUND,DUM7,DUM8)
2830       M=C/SOUND
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
2840      C1=N0+N1*M+N2*M**2+N3*M**3+N4*M**4+N5*M**5+N6*M**6
2850      C1=C1C*C1/(D0+D1*M+D2*M**2+D3*M**3+D4*M**4+D5*M**5+D6*M**6)
2860      K=C1*C**2*(-2.085536E-04)*A**2/W
2870      K=K*(1-(6.87535E-06)*Z)**4.2561
2880      IF(TYPE-2.0) ,360,360
2890      IF(F-1.0) , ,360
2900  350 K=K*1.2
2910  360 ZANGLE=ATAN(Z1/(SQRT(X1**2+Y1**2)))
2920      XYANGLE=ATAN(Y1/X1)
2930      X2=K*COS(ZANGLE)*COS(XYANGLE)
2940      Y2=K*COS(ZANGLE)*SIN(XYANGLE)
2950      Z2=K*SIN(ZANGLE)
2960      T=TIME/(-K)
2970      IF(Z1) ,400,
2980      T1=BMALTREM/(-Z1)
2990      IF(T1)400, ,
3000      IF(T1.GT.T)GO TO 400
3010      T=T1
3020  400 DELTAX=0.5*X2*T**2+X1*T
3030      X=X+DELTAX
3040      X1=X1+X2*T
3050      DELTAY=0.5*Y2*T**2+Y1*T
3060      Y=Y+DELTAY
3070      Y1=Y1+Y2*T
3080      GRAVITY=SEAGRAV-(.30783368E-05)*Z
3090      DELTAZ=0.5*(Z2-GRAVITY)*T**2+Z1*T
3100      BMALTREM=BMALTREM+DELTAZ
3110      Z1=Z1+(Z2-GRAVITY)*T
3120      F=F+T
3130      IF(BMALTREM) ,410,340
3140C
3150C     **LAST ITERATION CORRECTION**
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
3160       TCORR=BMALTREM/Z1
3170       F=F-TCORR
3180       X=X-X1*TCORR
3190       Y=Y-Y1*TCORR
3200C
3210C      **BOMB DROP SUMMARY DATA**
3220   410 F=F+TDELAY
3230       X=X+RANGEOFF-XRANGE
3240       Y=Y+DEFLEOFF-YOFFSET
3250C
3260C      **END ACTUAL BALLISTIC PATH COMPUTATION**
3270C
3280C      **PERFECT BOMB IMPACT DATA AND PRINTOUT**
3290       IF(BESTBOMB-1.0) ,430,430
3300       ATF=F
3310       XRANGE=X+RAOFFSET
3320       YOFFSET=Y+DEOFFSET
3330       TRAIL=X0*F-XRANGE
3340       PRINT 420,ATF,TRAIL,XRANGE
3350   420 FORMAT(1X,F12.2,9X,F9.0,F11.0,//)
3360       BESTBOMB=1.0
3370       GO TO 450
3380C
3390C       **SAMPLE BOMB CUMMULATIVE DATA**
3400   430 CE=SQRT(X**2+Y**2)
3410       SUMCE=SUMCE+CE
3420       SUMCECE=SUMCECE+CE**2
3430       SUMX=SUMX+X
3440       SUMXX=SUMXX+X**2
3450       SUMY=SUMY+Y
3460       SUMYY=SUMYY+Y**2
3470C
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
3480C     ***MAXIMUM/MINIMUM IMPACT POINTS ***
3490C
3500      XM=MIN(X,XM)
3510      YM=MIN(Y,YM)
3520      CEM=MIN(CE,CEM)
3530      XGT=MAX(X,XGT)
3540      YGT=MAX(Y,YGT)
3550      CEGT=MAX(CE,CEGT)
3560C
3570C     **SAMPLE BOMB IMPACT DATA WRITE TO RAWDATA FILE**
3580      WRITE(14)X,Y
3590      DROPS=DROPS+1.0
3600  450 CONTINUE
3610C
3620C     ***PRINT IMPACT SUMMARY DATA***
3630C
3640      CEMEAN=SUMCE/NI
3650      CESD=SQRT((NI*SUMCECE-SUMCE**2)/(NI*(NI-1.)))
3660      DEMEAN=SUMY/NI
3670      DEFLECSD=SQRT((NI*SUMYY-SUMY**2)/(NI*(NI-1.)))
3680      RAMEAN=SUMX/NI
3690      RANGESD=SQRT((NI*SUMXX-SUMX**2)/(NI*(NI-1.)))
3700      PRINT,"** IMPACT SUMMARY DATA **"
3710      PRINT,"                     MEAN  STD DEV  LARGEST  SMALLEST"
3720      PRINT 460,RAMEAN,RANGESD,XCT,XM
3730  460 FORMAT(1X,"RANGE",10X,F6.1,F8.1,F9.1,F10.1)
3740      PRINT 470,DEMEAN,DEFLECSD,YCT,YM
3750  470 FORMAT(1X,"DEFLECTION",5X,F6.1,F8.1,F9.1,F10.1)
3760      PRINT 480,CEMEAN,CESD,CEGT,CEM
3770  480 FORMAT(1X,"CIRCULAR ERROR",1X,F6.1,F8.1,F9.1,F10.1)
3780C
3790C     **WRITE DATA TO RAWDATA FILE FOR PLOT OUTPUT**
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
3800        WRITE(14)TYPE
3810        WRITE(14)PARAM(1,6)
3820        WRITE(14)PARAM(2,6)
3830        WRITE(14)PARAM(3,6)
3840        READ(13,495,END=497)LN,COMMENT1
3850        READ(13,495,END=497)LN,COMMENT2
3860        READ(13,495,END=497)LN,COMMENT3
3870   495  FORMAT(I4,R20)
3880   497  WRITE(14)COMMENT1
3890        WRITE(14)COMMENT2
3900        WRITE(14)COMMENT3
3910        WRITE(14)DEMEAN,RAMEAN
3920        WRITE(14)DEFLECSD,RANGESD
3930C
3940C       **NUMBER OF BOMB DROPS DIAGNOSTIC**
3950        IF(DROPS-NI) ,500,
3960        PRINT,"PROGRAM ERROR **SOME DROPS NOT MADE**"
3970        PRINT,"***ALL OUTPUT BAD - RERUN***"
3980C
3990C       ***ENDS PRINTOUTS AND FILES***
4000C
4010   500  REWIND 13
4020        REWIND 14
4030        STOP
4040        END
4050C
4060C
4070C       ** DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS **
4080C
4090        FUNCTION RNORM (J)
4100        COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4110     5  RNORM=PARAM(J,4)*((-2*ALOG(RND(SEED)))**.5*COS(6.283*
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
4120&      RND(SEED)))+PARAM(J,1)
4130       IF (RNORM -PARAM (J,2)) 5,7,8
4140     7 RETURN
4150     8 IF (RNORM -PARAM (J,3)) 7,7,5
4160       END
4170C
4180       FUNCTION UNFRM (A,B)
4190       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4200       UNFRM=A+(B-A)*RND(SEED)
4210       RETURN
4220       END
4230C
4240       FUNCTION RLOGN(J)
4250       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4260       PARAM(20,1)=PARAM(J,1)
4270       PARAM(20,2)=PARAM(J,1)-4.*PARAM(J,4)
4280       PARAM(20,3)=PARAM(J,1)+4.*PARAM(J,4)
4290       PARAM(20,4)=PARAM(J,4)
4300       VA=RNORM(20)
4310       RLOGN=EXP(VA)
4320       SF=EXP(PARAM(J,1)+4*PARAM(J,4))
4330       RLOGN=(RLOGN/SF)*(PARAM(J,3)-PARAM(J,2))+PARAM(J,2)
4340       RETURN
4350       END
4360C
4370       FUNCTION ERLNG (J)
4380       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4390       JJ=PARAM(J,4)
4400       IF(JJ-1.)8,9,10
4410     8 PRINT,"THAT IS AN ERLNG ERROR"
4420       STOP
4430     9 ERLNG=-PARAM(J,1)*ALOG(RND(SEED))
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
4440       GO TO 11
4450    10 ERLNG=0.
4460       DO 2 I=1,JJ
4470     2 ERLNG=ERLNG-PARAM(J,1)*ALOG(RND(SEED))
4480    11 IF(ERLNG-PARAM(J,2))7,6,6
4490     7 ERLNG=PARAM(J,2)
4500     5 RETURN
4510     6 IF(ERLNG - PARAM(J,3))5,5,4
4520     4 ERLNG=PARAM(J,3)
4530       RETURN
4540       END
4550C
4560       FUNCTION NPSSN(J)
4570       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4580       NPSSN=0
4590       P=PARAM(J,1)
4600     1 IF(P-6.0)2,2,4
4610     2 Y=EXP(-P)
4620       X=1.0
4630     3 Z=RND(SEED)
4640       X=X*Z
4650       IF(X-Y)6,8,8
4660     8 NPSSN=NPSSN+1
4670       GO TO 3
4680     4 TEMP=PARAM(J,4)
4690       PARAM(J,4) = (PARAM(J,1))**.5
4700       NPSSN=RNORM(J)
4710       PARAM (J,4)=TEMP
4720       IF(NPSSN)4,6,6
4730     6 KK=PARAM(J,2)
4740       KKK=PARAM (J,3)
4750       NPSSN=KK+NPSSN
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
4760          IF(NPSSN-KKK)7,7,9
4770        9 NPSSN=PARAM(J,3)
4780        7 RETURN
4790          END
4800C
4810          FUNCTION WEIB(J)
4820          COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4830        1 WK=PARAM(J,1)
4840          WM=PARAM(J,2)
4850          WEIB=((-(WM+1.)/WK)*ALOG(RND(SEED)))**(1./(WM+1.))
4860          IF(WEIB-PARAM(J,3))1,2,2
4870        2 IF(WEIB-PARAM(J,4))3,3,1
4880        3 RETURN
4890          END
4900C
4910          FUNCTION GAMA(J)
4920          COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
4930          A=PARAM(J,4)+1.0
4940          B=PARAM(J,1)
4950          GAMA=GAM(A)*B
4960          SF=B*A+4.*(((B**2.)*A)**.5)
4970          GAMA=(GAMA/SF)*(PARAM(J,3)-PARAM(J,2))+PARAM(J,2)
4980          RETURN
4990          END
5000          FUNCTION GAM(AK)
5010          COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
5020          K=AK
5030          FK=K
5040          GAM=0.
5050          IF (K)103,103,101
5060      101 PROD=1.0
5070          DO 102 I=1,K
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
5080   102 PROD=PROD*RND(SEED)
5090       GAM=-ALOG(PROD)
5100   103 DG=AK-FK
5110       IF (DG-.015)110,110,104
5120   104 IF (DG-.985)106,105,105
5130   105 W=1.
5140       GO TO 109
5150   106 A=1./DG
5160       B=1./(1.-DG)
5170   107 X=RND(SEED)**A
5180       Y=RND(SEED)**B+X
5190       IF (Y-1.)108,108,107
5200   108 W=X/Y
5210   109 Y=-ALOG(RND(SEED))
5220       GAM=GAM+W*Y
5230   110 RETURN
5240       END
5250C
5260       FUNCTION BETA(J)
5270       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
5280       A=PARAM(J,4)+1.0
5290       B=PARAM(J,1)
5300       X=GAM(A)
5310       BETA=X/(X+GAM(B))
5320       BETA=BETA*(PARAM(J,3)-PARAM(J,2))+PARAM(J,2)
5330       RETURN
5340       END
5350C
5360       FUNCTION CAUCHY(J)
5370       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
5380       THETA=PARAM(J,1)
5390       LAMBDA=PARAM(J,4)
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
5400     1 RAD=3.1415927*(RND(SEED)-.5)
5410       CAUCHY=LAMBDA*(SIN(RAD)/COS(RAD))+THETA
5420       IF(CAUCHY-PARAM(J,2))1,2,2
5430     2 IF(CAUCHY-PARAM(J,3))3,3,1
5440     3 RETURN
5450       END
5460C
5470C
5480C      ***RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR***
5490       FUNCTION RND(X)
5500       DATA IA,SMALL,IBIG/190979,.291038305E-10,34359738367/
5510       IF(J.NE.0)GO TO 25
5520       KX=X
5530       IF(KX),15,5
5540       CALL YTIME(KX)
5550       CALL YDATE(KKX)
5560       KX=KX+KKX
5570     5 IF(KX.GE.185389)GO TO 12
5580       X=KX
5590       FACTOR=185389/X+1.0001
5600       KX=X*FACTOR
5610    12 IF(MOD(KX,5).EQ.0)KX=KX-2
5620       IF(MOD(KX,2).EQ.0)KX=KX+1
5630       GO TO 20
5640    15 KX=357495
5650    20 J=1
5660    25 KX=KX*IA
5670       IF(KX),30,30
5680       KX=KX+IBIG+1
5690    30 Y=KX
5700    35 RND=Y*SMALL
5710       RETURN
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
5720        END
5730C
5740C       ***SPEED OF SOUND COMPUTATION SUBROUTINE***
5750        SUBROUTINE ATMOS (ZFT,TM,SIGMA,RHO,THETA,DELTA,CA,AMU,K)
5760C       THIS IS A SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF THE 1962
5770C       U.S. STANDARD ATMOSPHERE UP TO 90 KILOMETERS.
5780C       CALLING SEQUENCE...
5790C
5800C       CALL ATMOS (ZFT, TM, SIGMA, RHO, THETA, DELTA, CA, AMU, K)
5810C            ZFT    =   GEOMETRIC ALTITUDE (FEET)
5820C            TM     =   MOLECULAR SCALE TEMPERATURE (DEGREES RANKINE)
5830C            SIGMA =   RATIO OF DENSITY TO THAT AT SEA LEVEL
5840C            RHO    =   DENSITY (LB-SEC**2-FT**(-4)   OR   SLUGS-FT**3)
5850C            THETA =   RATIO OF TEMPERATURE TO THAT AT SEA LEVEL
5860C            DELTA =   RATIO OF PRESSURE TO THAT AT SEA LEVEL
5870C            CA     =   SPEED OF SOUND (FT/SEC)
5880C            AMU    =   VISCOSITY COEFFICIENT (LB-SEC/FT**2)
5890C
5900C            K = 1 NORMAL
5910C              = 2 ALTITUDE LESS THAN -5000 METERS OR GREATER THAN 90 KM
5920C              = 3 FLOATING POINT OVERFLOW
5930C
5940C       ALL DATA AND FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS ARE IN THE METRIC SYSTEM AS
5950C       THESE QUANTITIES ARE DEFINED AS EXACT IN THIS SYSTEM.
5960C
5970C       THE RADIUS OF THE EARTH (REFT59) IS THE VALUE ASSOCIATED WITH THE
5980C       1959 ARDC ATMOSPHERE SO THAT PROGRAMS CURRENTLY USING THE LIBRARY
5990C       ROUTINE WILL NOT REQUIRE ALTERATION TO USE THIS ROUTINE.
6000        DIMENSION HB(10),TMB(10),DELTAB(10),ALM(10)
6010        DATA(HB(I),I=1,10)/-5.,0.,11.,20.,32.,47.,52.,61.,79.,88.743/
6020        DATA(TMB(I),I=1,10)/320.65,288.15,216.65,216.65,228.65,270.65,
6030&       270.65,252.65,180.65,180.65/
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
6040        DATA(DELTAB(I),I=1,10)/1.75363,1.,2.23361E-01,5.40328E-02,
6050&       8.56663E-03,1.09455E-03,5.82289E-04,1.79718E-04,1.0241E-05,
6060&       1.6223E-06/
6070        DATA(ALM(I),I=1,10)/-6.5,-6.5,0.,1.,2.8,0.,-2.,-4.,0.,0./
6080        DATA  REFT59/2.0855531E 07/, GZ     /9.80665/,
6090&             AMZ   /28.9644       /, RSTAR /8.31432/,
6100&             FTTOKM/3.048E-04     /,S      /110.4  /,
6110&             AMUZ  /1.2024E-05    /, CAZ   /1116.45/,
6120&             RHOZ  /0.076474      /, GZENG /32.1741/
6130C       CONVERT GEOMETRIC ALTITUDE TO GEOPOTENTIAL ALTITUDE
6140        HFT = (REFT59/(REFT59+ZFT))*ZFT
6150C       CONVERT HFT AND ZFT TO KILOMETERS
6160        Z = FTTOKM*ZFT
6170        H = FTTOKM*HFT
6180        K = 1
6190        TMZ = TMB(2)
6200        IF(H+5.0)16, ,
6210        IF(H-90.0) , ,16
6220        DO 10 M=1,10
6230        IF (H-HB(M)) 11,12,10
6240     10 CONTINUE
6250        GO TO 16
6260     11 M = M-1
6270     12 DELH = H-HB(M)
6280        IF(ALM(M)-0.0) ,13,
6290        TMK = TMB(M)+ALM(M)*DELH
6300C       GRADIENT IS NON ZERO, PAGE 10, EQUATION I.2.10-(3)
6310        DELTA = DELTAB(M)*((TMB(M)/TMK)**(GZ*AMZ/(RSTAR*ALM(M))))
6320        GO TO 14
6330     13 TMK = TMB(M)
6340C       GRADIENT IS ZERO, PAGE 10, EQUATION I.2.10-(4)
6350        DELTA = DELTAB(M)*EXP(-GZ*AMZ*DELH/(RSTAR*TMB(M)))
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
6360    14 THETA = TMK/TMZ
6370       SIGMA = DELTA/THETA
6380       ALPHA = SQRT(THETA**3)*((TMZ+S)/(TMK+S))
6390C      CONVERSION TO ENGLISH UNITS
6400       TM = 1.8*TMK
6410       RHO = RHOZ*SIGMA/GZENG
6420       CA = CAZ*SQRT(THETA)
6430       AMU = AMUZ*ALPHA/GZENG
6440C      CALL OVERFL(J)
6450       J=2
6460       GO TO (15,17), J
6470    15 K = K+2
6480       GO TO 17
6490    16 K = 2
6500       PRINT,"ALTITUDE NOT WITHIN LIMITS (-5 TO 90 KM)"
6510       PRINT,"****************************************"
6520    17 RETURN
6530       END
6540C
6550C      ***CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS SUBROUTINE***
6560C
6570       SUBROUTINE MVN(N,XK5,V,EX,X)
6580C      THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES "N" RANDOM VARIABLES FROM A
6590C      MULTIVARIATE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION AS DEFINED BY A VECTOR
6600C      OF MEANS AND A VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX.  THEORETICAL
6610C      ASPECTS OF THE SUBROUTINE MAY BE FOUND IN THE
6620C      REFERENCE--COMPUTER SIMULATION EXPERIMENTS WITH MODELS OF
6630C      ECONOMIC SYSTEMS BY THOMAS H. NAYLOR, PG.396FF.
6640C      DEFINITION OF SUBROUTINE ARGUMENTS:
6650C           N = NUMBER OF RELEASE PARAMETERS
6660C           XK5 = PROGRAM CONTROL PARAMETER SET EQUAL TO ONE FIRST
6670C           TIME MVN CALLED, NOT EQUAL TO ONE THEREAFTER.
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
6680C           V = VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX
6690C           EX = MEANS' VECTOR
6700C           X = GENERATED RELEASE PARAMETERS PASSED BACK TO MAIN PROGRAM
6710        DIMENSION V(6,6), EX(6), X(6), D(6,6), Z(6), SUM2(6)
6720        K5=XK5
6730        IF (K5-1) 4,4,29
6740      4 DO 7 J1=1,N
6750        X(J1)=0.0
6760        DO 7 J2=1,N
6770      7 D(J1,J2)=0.0
6780        DO 9 I=1,N
6790      9 D(I,1)=V(I,1)/V(1,1)**.5
6800        DO 28 I=2,N
6810        SUM=0.0
6820        K1=I-1
6830        DO 14 K=1,K1
6840     14 SUM=SUM+D(I,K)*D(I,K)
6850        CK=V(I,I)-SUM
6860        IF (CK) 17,17,18
6870     17 STOP
6880     18 D(I,I)=SQRT(CK)
6890        IF(I-N) 20,28,28
6900     20 K1=I
6910        DO 27 J=2,K1
6920        SUM1=0.0
6930        K2=J-1
6940        DO 25 K=1,K2
6950     25 SUM1=SUM1+D(I+1,K)*D(J,K)
6960        D(I+1,J)=(V(I+1,J)-SUM1)/D(J,J)
6970     27 CONTINUE
6980     28 CONTINUE
6990     29 DO 31 I=1,N
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

```
7000       SUM2(I)=0.0
7010    31 CALL NORMAL (0.0, 1.0,Z(I))
7020       DO 34 I=1,N
7030       DO 34 J=1,N
7040    34 SUM2(I)=SUM2(I)+D(I,J)*Z(J)
7050       DO 36 I=1,N
7060    36 X(I)=SUM2(I)+EX(I)
7070       RETURN
7080       END
7090C
7100C      **NORMAL DISTRIBUTION SUBROUTINE**
7110C
7120       SUBROUTINE NORMAL (EX,STDX,X)
7130C      THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED BY SUBROUTINE MVN TO GENERATE
7140C      SINGLE RANDOM VARIABLES FROM A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION.
7150C      DEFINITION OF SUBROUTINE ARGUMENTS:
7160C           EX = MEAN
7170C           STDX = STANDARD DEVIATION
7180C           X = GENERATED RANDOM VARIABLE PASSED BACK TO
7190C           SUBROUTINE MVN
7200       COMMON SEED,PARAM(20,7)
7210       SUM=0.0
7220       DO 4 I=1,12
7230       R=RND(SEED)
7240     4 SUM=SUM+R
7250       X=STDX*(SUM-6.0)+EX
7260       RETURN
7270       END
```

Figure J.1 (continued)

APPENDIX K

STATISTICAL AND GRAPHICAL RESULTS

TABLE K.1

PROFILE B

INDEPENDENT RELEASE PARAMETERS

Input Release Parameters

	μ	Min	Max	σ	Desired
Altitude:	3745.39	3584.00	3917.00	82.20	3745.39
Airspeed:	282.38	272.80	299.20	6.68	282.38
Pitch:	-30.99	-34.80	-28.60	1.41	-30.99
Lead:	8.83	-299.00	310.00	146.75	8.83
Heading:	6.20	2.59	10.88	1.82	6.20
Offset:	-212.78	-353.00	-34.00	70.09	-212.78

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	8	χ^2 Critical Value:	7.815
Degrees of Freedom:	3	χ^2 Sample Value:	19.903

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\overline{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-560.4	632.5	-2.9	168.7	19.6750	28.4559
Y	-266.3	339.0	5.0	89.9	(Failed K-S Test)	
CE	0	650.5	167.4	92.4		

Conclusion: X is not normally distributed at the 95% level.

Y did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT.

Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal.

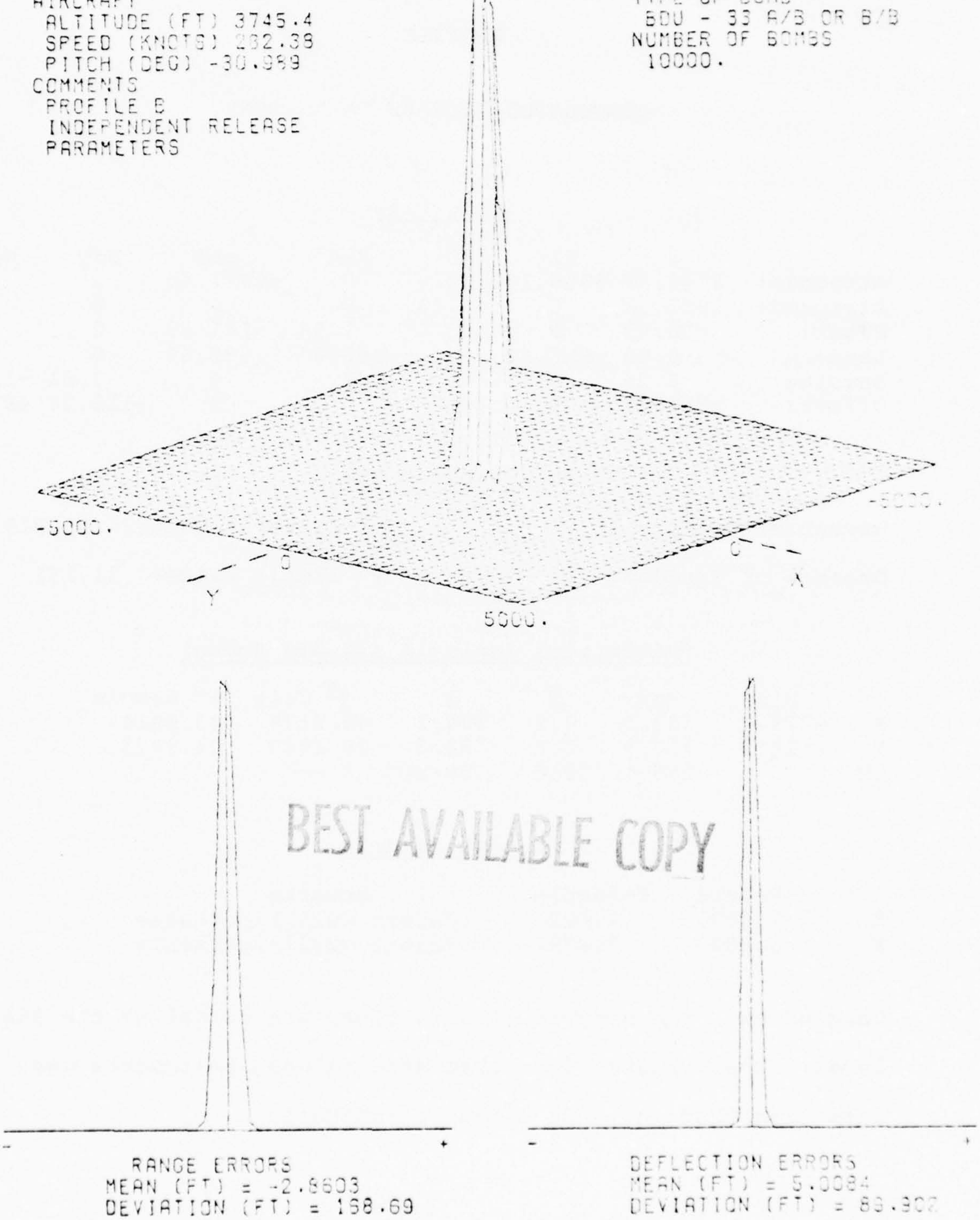


Figure K.1 Graph for Profile B Independent Release Parameters

TABLE K.2

PROFILE B

CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	-8017.40	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	-163.83	0	0
Lead:	8.83	-8017.40	0	-163.83	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	-115.28
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	-115.28	4913.00

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 16

χ^2 Critical Value: 16.919

Degrees of Freedom: 9

χ^2 Sample Value: 11.152

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-375.9	363.0	0.2	104.2	48.3179	43.3914
Y	-118.9	116.8	0.6	33.3	30.1440	24.9873
CE	0	376.1	92.0	59.1	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	2.622	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	7.279	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: The distribution is bivariate normal at the 95% level. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent parameters.

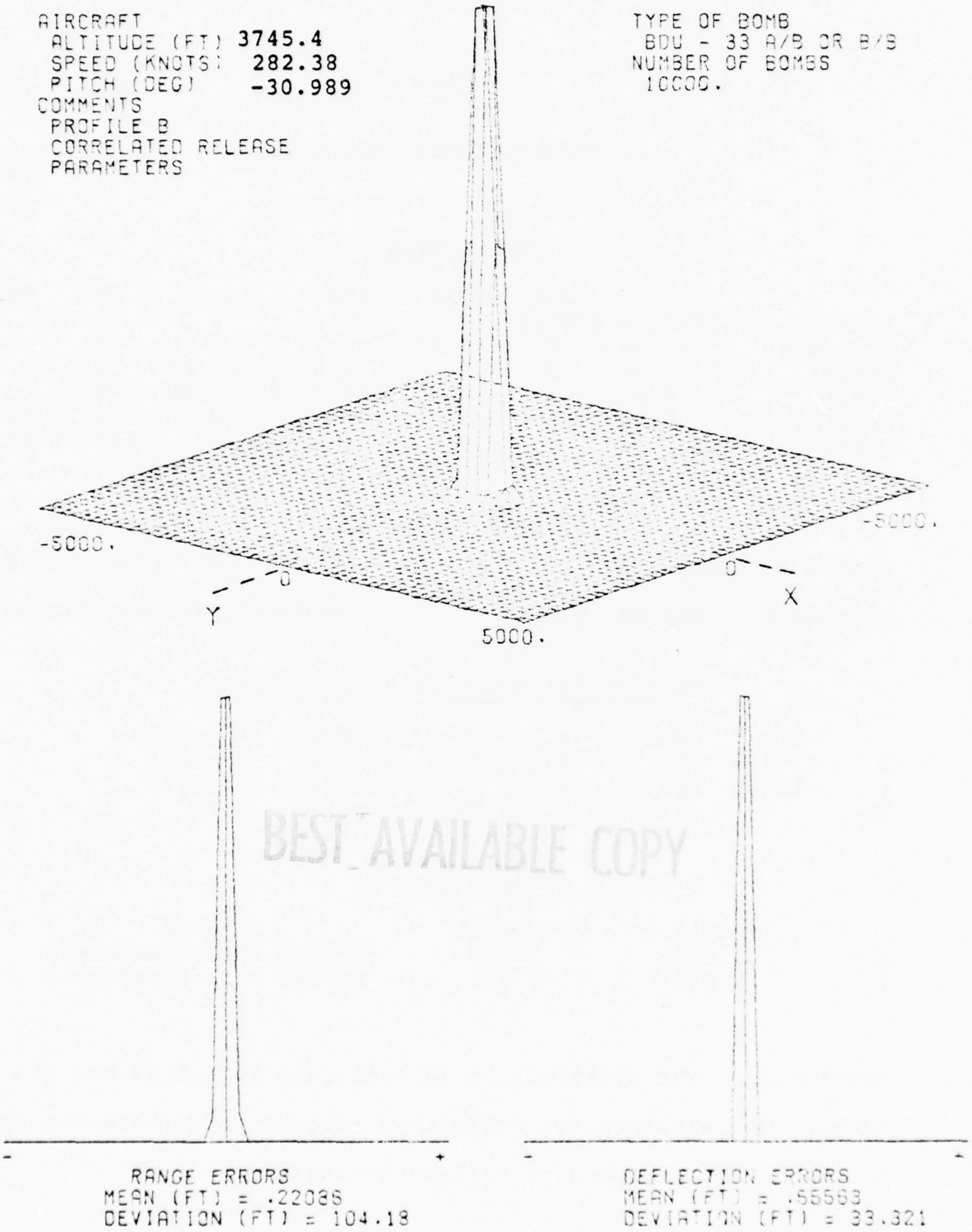


Figure K.2 Graph for Profile B Correlated Release Parameters

TABLE K.3

PROFILE B

ALTITUDE-LEAD UNCORRELATED

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	0	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	-163.83	0	0
Lead:	8.83	0	0	-163.83	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	-115.28
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	-115.28	4913.00

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	16	χ^2 Critical Value:	16.919
Degrees of Freedom:	9	χ^2 Sample Value:	79.162

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-463.3	454.7	0.2	126.2	37.6520	19.7244
Y	-118.9	116.8	0.6	33.3	30.1440	24.9873
CE	0	463.9	109.1	74.7	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.786	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	7.279	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: The distribution is bivariate normal at the 95% level. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent release parameters.

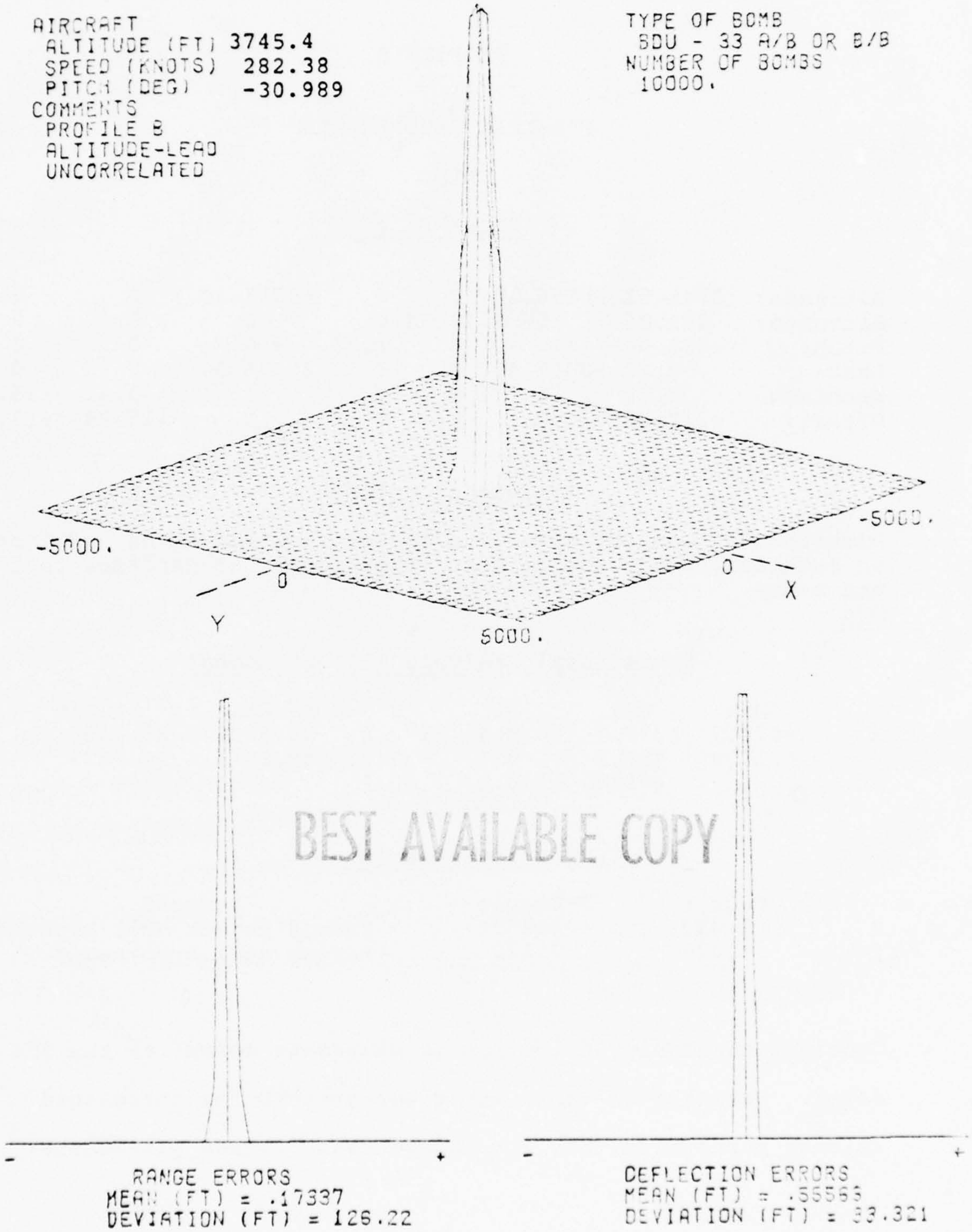


Figure K.3 Graph for Profile B Altitude-Lead Uncorrelated

TABLE K.4

PROFILE B

FPA-LEAD UNCORRELATED

Input File

Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	-8017.40	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	0	0	0
Lead:	8.83	-8017.40	0	0	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	-115.28
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	-115.28	4913.00

Independence Check

Distribution was not bivariate and/or required number of impacts in each cell could not be met. Therefore, independence test was not made.

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-670.7	679.7	2.4	172.2	23.6850	20.3390
Y	-118.9	116.8	0.6	33.3	30.1440	24.9873
CE	0	679.9	144.0	100.1	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	0.959	Cannot reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	7.279	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: The distribution is bivariate normal at the 95% level. Variance of range error was greater for correlated release parameters than for independent release parameters.

Figure K.4. Graph for Profile B FPA-Lead Uncorrelated

TABLE K.5

PROFILE B

HDG-OFFSET UNCORRELATED

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	-8017.40	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	-163.83	0	0
Lead:	8.83	-8017.40	0	-163.83	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	0
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	0	4913.00

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 8 χ^2 Critical Value: 7.815

Degrees of Freedom: 3 χ^2 Sample Value: 3.600

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\overline{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-375.9	363.0	0.2	104.2	48.3179	43.3914
Y	-356.5	399.8	0.8	98.7	19.6750	15.9457
CE	0	411.9	127.3	66.2	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	2.622	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	0.829	Cannot reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: The distribution is bivariate normal at the 95% level. Variance of deflection error was greater for correlated release parameters than for independent release parameters.

Figure K.5 Graph for Profile B Hdg-Offset Uncorrelated

TABLE K.6

PROFILE D

INDEPENDENT RELEASE PARAMETERS

Input Release Parameters

	μ	Min	Max	σ	Desired
Altitude:	3498.67	3336.00	3724.00	82.44	3498.67
Airspeed:	308.03	299.30	313.90	3.72	308.03
Pitch:	-31.31	-35.20	-26.60	2.48	-31.31
Lead:	90.11	-66.00	233.00	101.23	90.11
Heading:	6.91	0.23	13.72	4.06	6.91
Offset:	-177.39	-366.00	-56.00	84.53	-177.39

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 8

χ^2 Critical Value: 7.815

Degrees of Freedom: 3

χ^2 Sample Value: 20.559

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-479.1	613.0	7.9	160.8	(Failed K-S Test)	
Y	-375.0	398.4	-5.3	128.2	27.5870	81.8346
CE	0	645.5	183.7	92.9	--	--

Conclusion: X did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT. Y is normally distributed at the 95% level. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal.

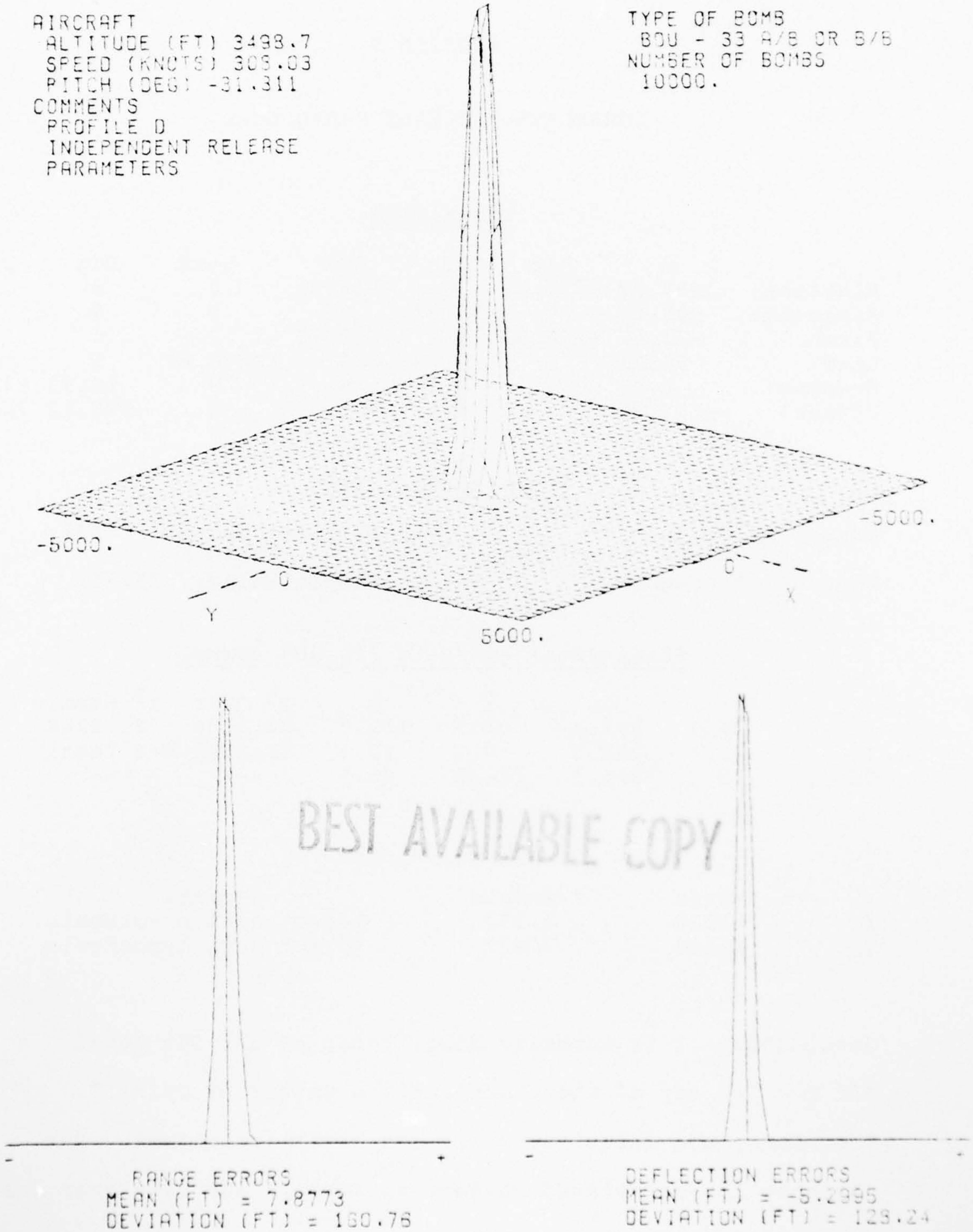


Figure K.6 Graph for Profile D Independent Release Parameters

TABLE K.7

PROFILE D

CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	-116.31	0	0	0
Airspeed:	308.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	-116.31	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	-325.12
Offset:	-177.39	0	0	0	0	-325.12	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	4	χ^2 Critical Value:	3.841
Degrees of Freedom:	1	χ^2 Sample Value:	15.761

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\overline{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-620.5	592.0	-0.2	155.3	22.3620	22.3288
Y	-231.1	268.0	-0.1	65.1	(Failed K-S Test)	
CE	0	622.9	144.2	86.9	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.072	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	3.882	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent release parameters.

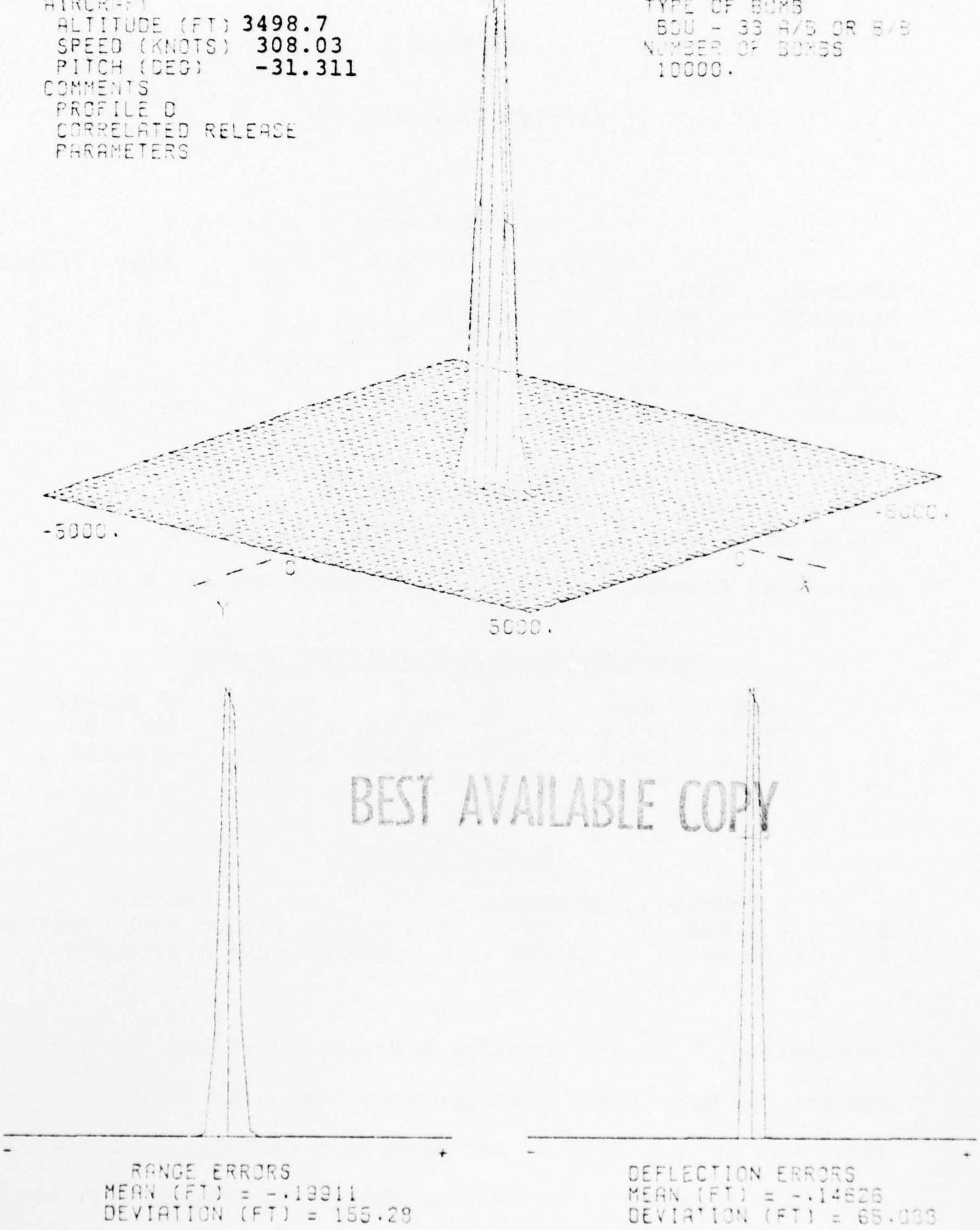


Figure K.7 Graph for Profile D Correlated Release Parameters

TABLE K.8

PROFILE D

ALT-FPA UNCORRELATED

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	0	0	0	0
Airspeed:	308.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	0	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	-325.12
Offset:	-117.39	0	0	0	0	-325.12	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 4

χ^2 Critical Value: 3.841

Degrees of Freedom: 1

χ^2 Sample Value: 8.450

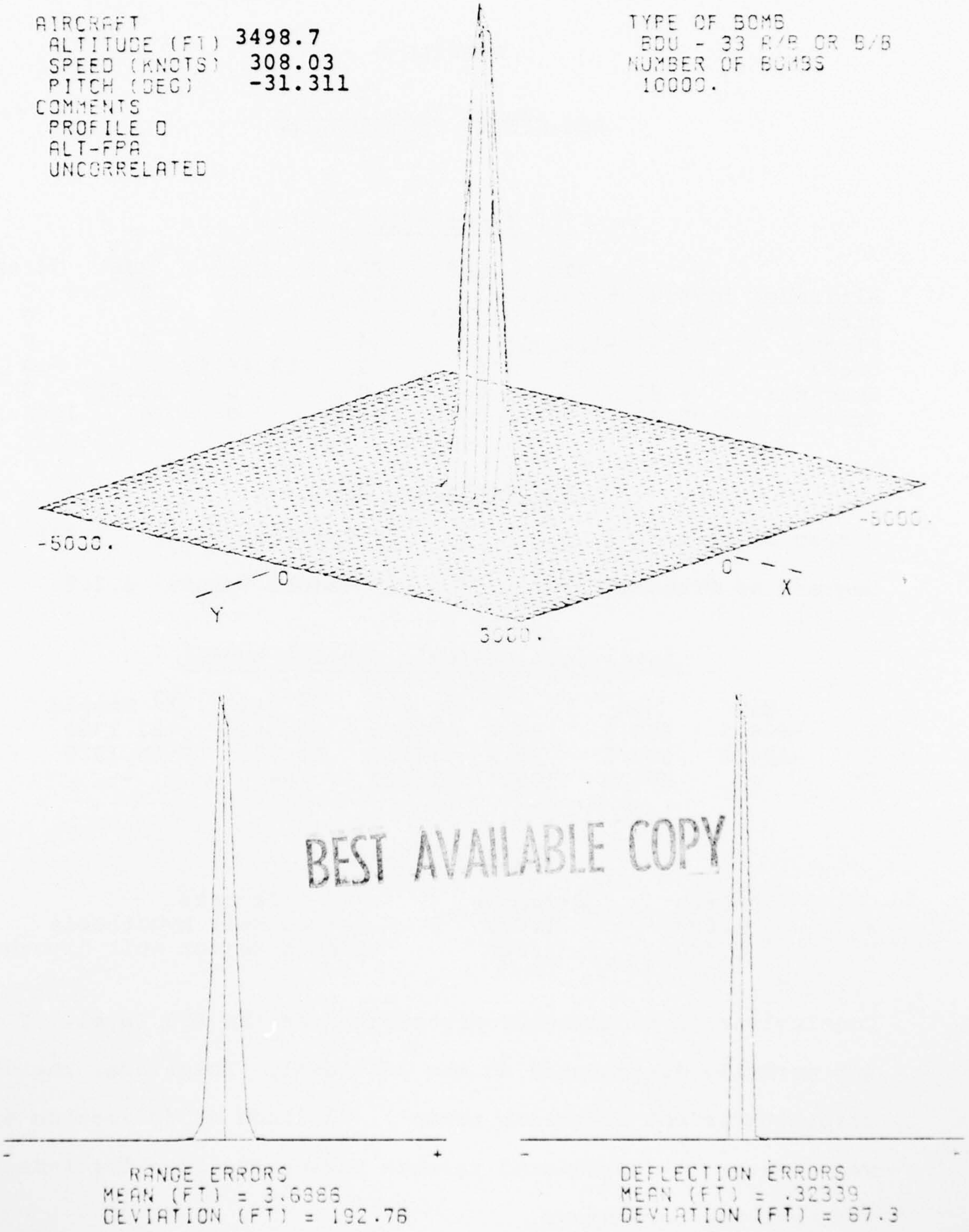
Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-706.3	777.8	3.7	192.8	19.6750	50.7190
Y	-230.0	303.5	0.3	67.3	(Failed	K-S Test)
CE	0	782.2	172.6	109.2	--	--

F-Test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	.695	Cannot reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	3.631	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is not normally distributed at the 95% level. Y did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. Variance of range error was greater for correlated release parameter than for independent release parameters.



AIRCRAFT
ALTITUDE (FT) 3498.7
SPEED (KNOTS) 308.03
PITCH (DEG) -31.311
COMMENTS
PROFILE D
ALT-FPA
UNCORRELATED

TYPE OF BOMB
BDU - 33 A/B OR B/B
NUMBER OF BOMBS
10000.

RANGE ERRORS
MEAN (FT) = 3.6886
DEVIATION (FT) = 192.76

DEFLECTION ERRORS
MEAN (FT) = .32339
DEVIATION (FT) = 67.3

Figure K.8 Graph for Profile D Alt-FPA Uncorrelated

TABLE K.9

PROFILE D

HDG-OFFSET UNCORRELATED

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	-116.31	0	0	0
Airspeed:	308.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	-116.31	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	0
Offset:	-177.39	0	0	0	0	0	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 4

χ^2 Critical Value: 3.841

Degrees of Freedom: 1

χ^2 Sample Value: 3.208

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-620.5	592.0	-0.2	155.3	22.3620	22.3288
Y	-594.5	670.3	0.2	161.8	11.0700	55.4525
CE	0	674.9	199.6	102.3	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.072	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	.628	Cannot reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y is not normally distributed at the 95% level. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. Variance of deflection error was greater for correlated release parameters than for independent release parameters.

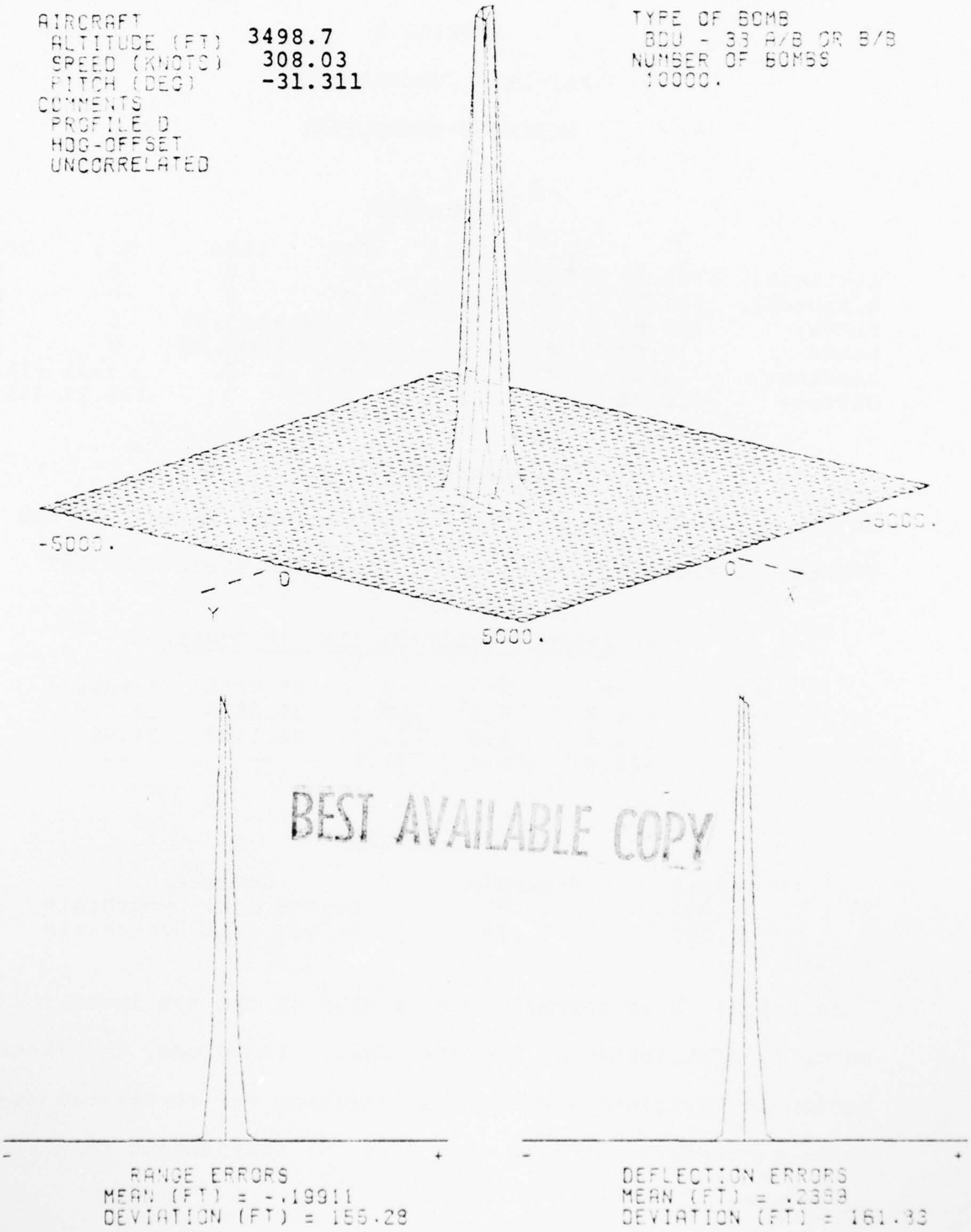


Figure K.9 Graph for Profile D Hdg-Offset Uncorrelated

TABLE K.10

PROFILE B

ALT-LEAD UNCORRELATED

MODIFIED SUBROUTINE

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	0	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	-163.83	0	0
Lead:	8.83	0	0	-163.83	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	-115.28
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	-115.28	4913.00

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 16 χ^2 Critical Value: 16.919

Degrees of Freedom: 9 χ^2 Sample Value: 79.162

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-463.3	454.7	0.2	126.2	37.6520	19.7244
Y	-118.9	116.8	0.6	33.3	30.1440	24.9873
CE	0	463.9	109.1	71.7	--	--

F-test Results

	F-Crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.786	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	7.279	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y is normally distributed at the 95% level. Therefore, the distribution is bivariate normal. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent release parameters.

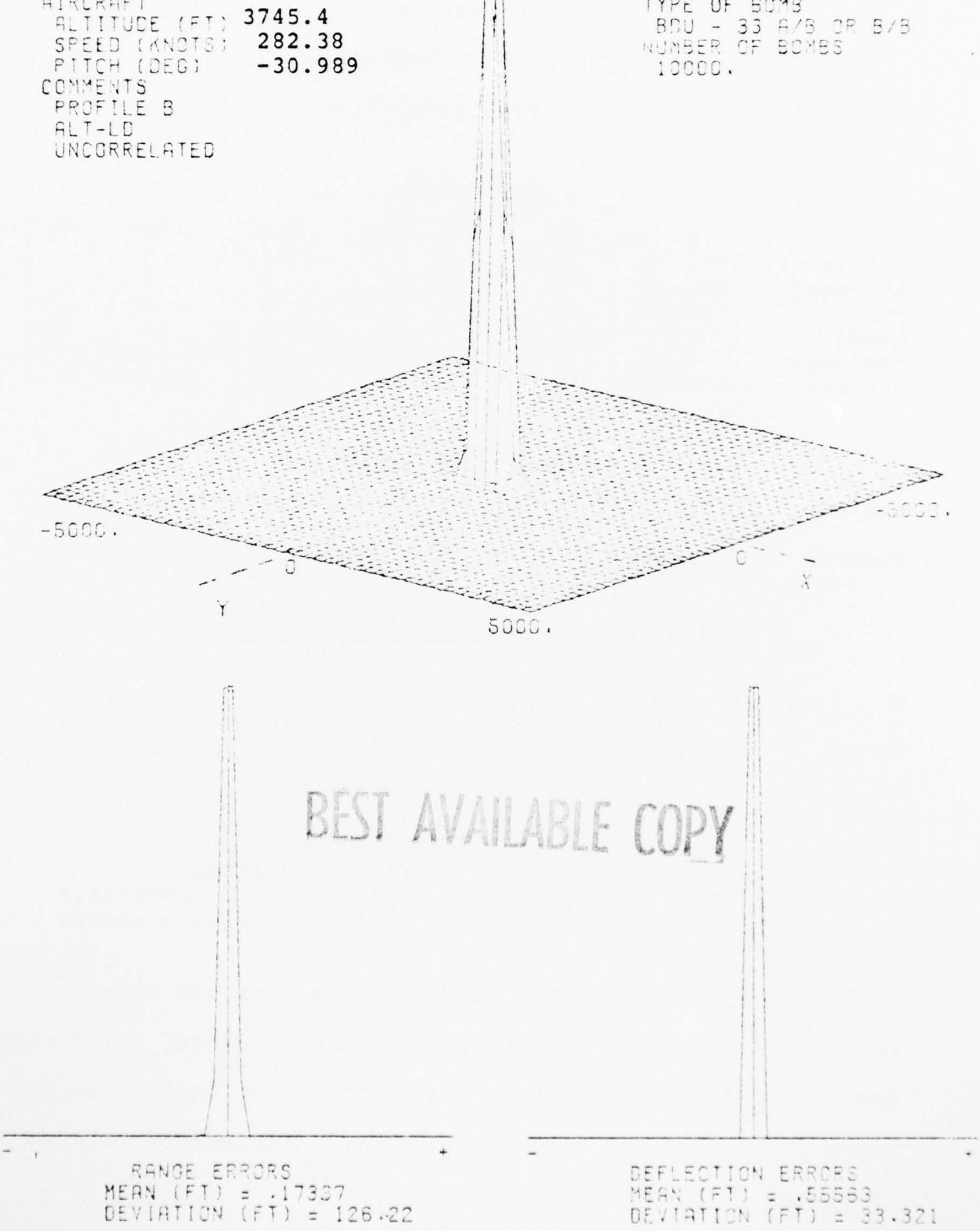


Figure K.10 Graph for Profile B Alt-Lead Uncorrelated Modified Subroutine

TABLE K.11

PROFILE B

FPA-LEAD UNCORRELATED

MODIFIED SUBROUTINE

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3745.39	6756.13	0	0	-8017.40	0	0
Airspeed:	282.38	0	44.64	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-30.99	0	0	1.98	0	0	0
Lead:	8.83	-8017.40	0	0	21535.68	0	0
Heading:	6.20	0	0	0	0	3.31	-115.28
Offset:	-212.78	0	0	0	0	-115.28	4913.00

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	16	χ^2 Critical Value:	16.919
Degrees of Freedom:	9	χ^2 Sample Value:	96.298

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\overline{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-535.6	503.7	1.4	139.6	26.2960	13.6747
Y	-118.9	116.8	0.6	33.3	30.1440	24.9873
CE	0	543.5	118.9	80.3	--	--

F-test Results

	F-crit	F-sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.461	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	7.279	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y is normally distributed at the 95% level. Therefore, the distribution is bivariate normal. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent release parameters.

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JUN 77 H A BROWN, M H CALLEN
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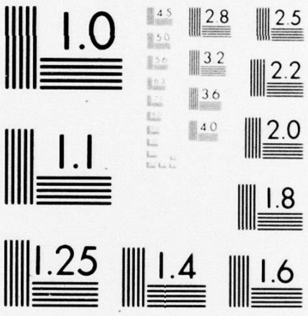


MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

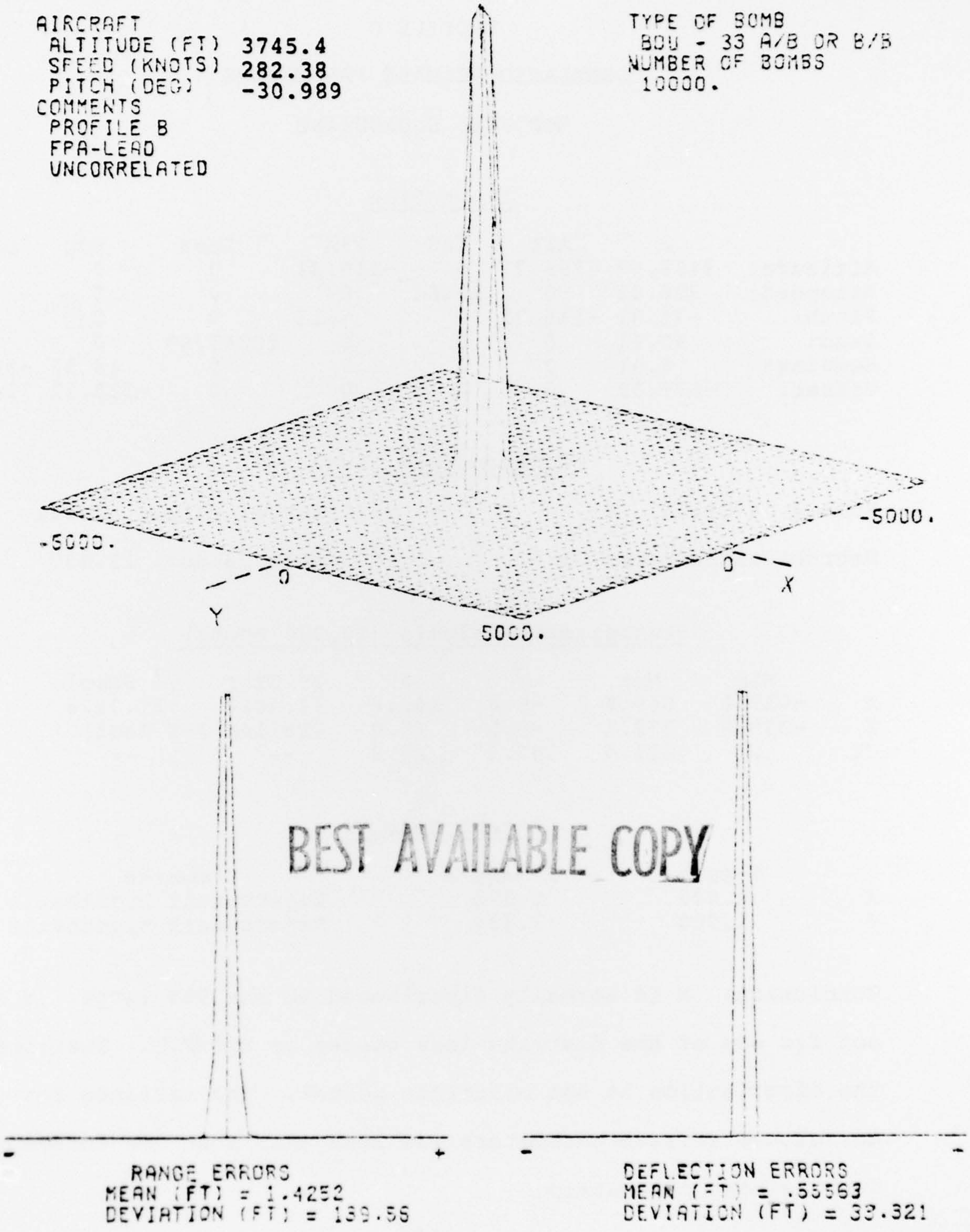


Figure K.11 Graph for Profile B FPA-Lead Uncorrelated Modified Subroutine

TABLE K.12

PROFILE D

CORRELATED RELEASE PARAMETERS

MODIFIED SUBROUTINE

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	-116.31	0	0	0
Airspeed:	308.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	-116.31	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	-325.12
Offset:	-177.39	0	0	0	0	-325.12	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	4	χ^2 Critical Value:	3.841
Degrees of Freedom:	1	χ^2 Sample Value:	15.035

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-619.1	569.5	-0.4	153.8	22.3620	21.7924
Y	-235.8	272.1	-0.2	65.0	(Failed K-S Test)	
CE	0	621.4	143.3	85.8	--	--

F-test Results

	F-crit	F-Sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.092	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	3.888	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. The variance for correlated release parameters was less than that for independent release parameters.

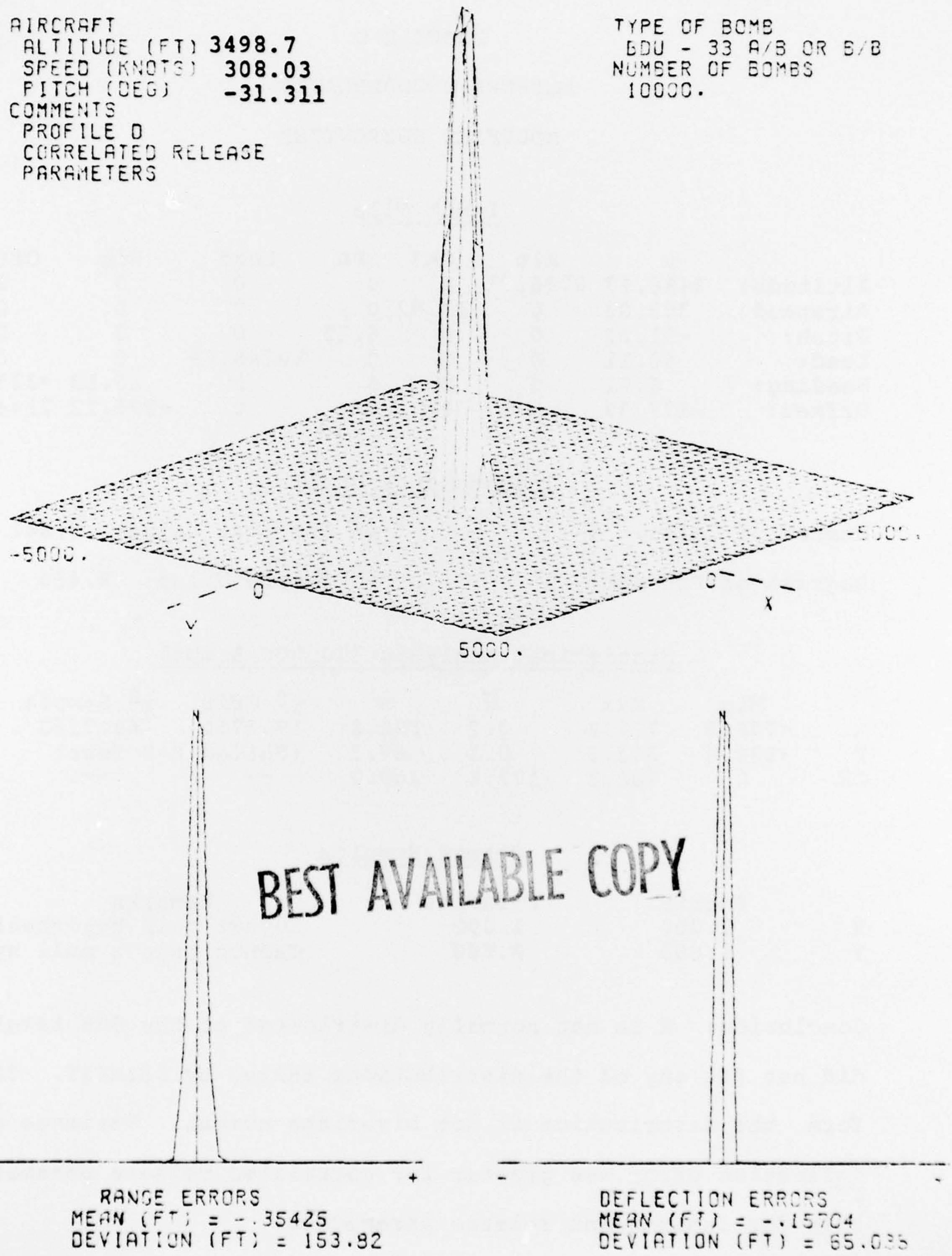


Figure K.12 Graph for Profile D Correlated Release Parameters Modified Subroutine

TABLE K.13

PROFILE D

ALT-FPA UNCORRELATED

MODIFIED SUBROUTINE

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	0	0	0	0
Airspeed:	303.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	0	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	-325.12
Offset:	-177.39	0	0	0	0	-325.12	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells:	4	χ^2 Critical Value:	3.841
Degrees of Freedom:	1	χ^2 Sample Value:	8.450

Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-706.3	777.8	3.7	192.8	19.6750	50.7190
Y	-230.0	303.5	0.3	67.3	(Failed K-S Test)	
CE	0	782.2	172.6	109.2	--	--

F-test Results

	F-crit	F-sample	Remarks
X	1.000	1.092	Reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	0.628	Cannot reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is not normally distributed at the 95% level. Y did not fit any of the distributions tested by SSIMFIT. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. Variance of deflection error was greater for correlated release parameters than for independent release parameters.

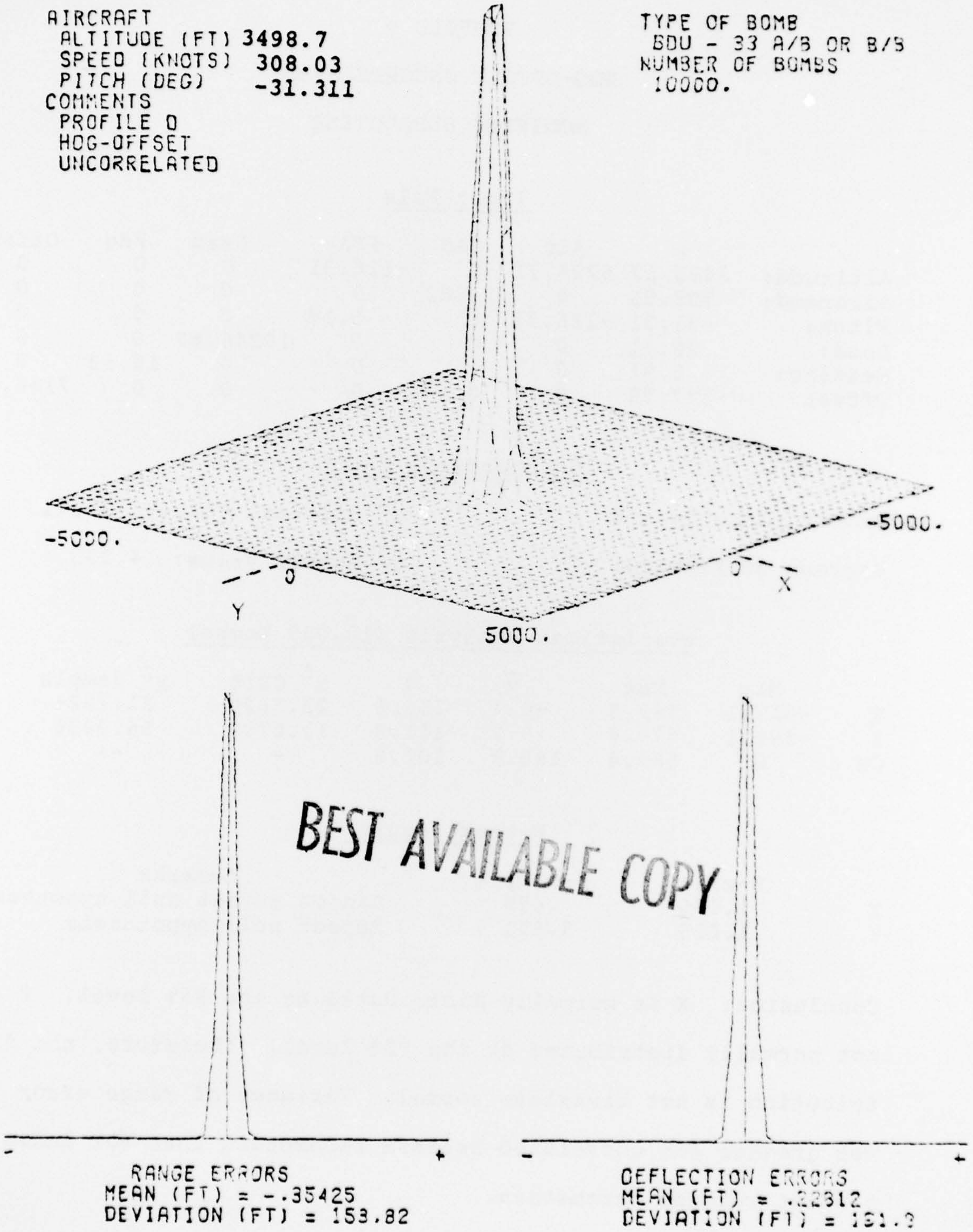


Figure K.13 Graph for Profile D Alt-FPA Uncorrelated Modified Subroutine

TABLE K.14

PROFILE D

HDG-OFFSET UNCORRELATED

MODIFIED SUBROUTINE

Input File

	μ	Alt	CAS	FPA	Lead	Hdg	Offset
Altitude:	3498.67	6796.71	0	-116.31	0	0	0
Airspeed:	308.03	0	13.82	0	0	0	0
Pitch:	-31.31	-116.31	0	6.15	0	0	0
Lead:	90.11	0	0	0	10246.69	0	0
Heading:	6.91	0	0	0	0	16.53	0
Offset:	-177.39	0	0	0	0	0	7146.13

Independence Check

Number of Cells: 4	χ^2 Critical Value: 3.841
Degrees of Freedom: 1	χ^2 Sample Value: 4.033

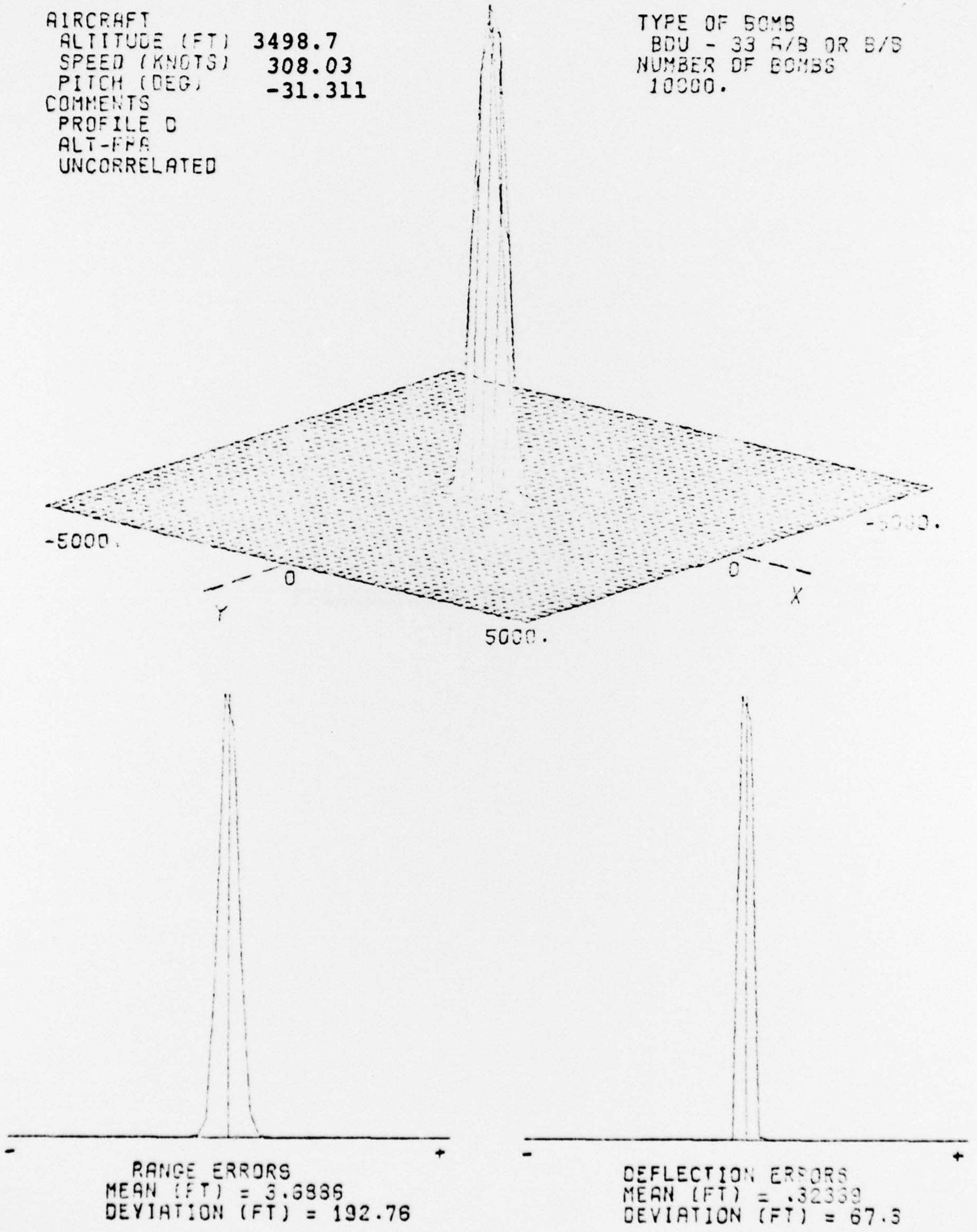
Statistical Analysis (10,000 Bombs)

	Min	Max	$\bar{x}$	s	χ^2 Crit	χ^2 Sample
X	-619.1	569.5	-0.4	153.8	22.3620	21.7924
Y	-599.1	674.4	0.2	161.8	11.0700	56.3036
CE	0	680.4	198.8	101.6	--	--

F-test Results

	F-crit	F-sample	Remarks
X	1.000	.695	Cannot reject null hypothesis
Y	1.000	3.631	Reject null hypothesis

Conclusion: X is normally distributed at the 95% level. Y is not normally distributed at the 95% level. Therefore, the distribution is not bivariate normal. Variance of range error was greater for correlated release parameters than for independent release parameters.



AIRCRAFT
ALTITUDE (FT) 3498.7
SPEED (KNOTS) 308.03
PITCH (DEG) -31.311
COMMENTS
PROFILE D
ALT-FPA
UNCORRELATED

TYPE OF BOMB
BDU - 33 A/B OR B/B
NUMBER OF BOMBS
10000.

RANGE ERRORS
MEAN (FT) = 3.6886
DEVIATION (FT) = 192.76

DEFLECTION ERRORS
MEAN (FT) = .32369
DEVIATION (FT) = 67.3

Figure K.14 Graph for Profile D Hdg-Offset Uncorrelated Modified Subroutine

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