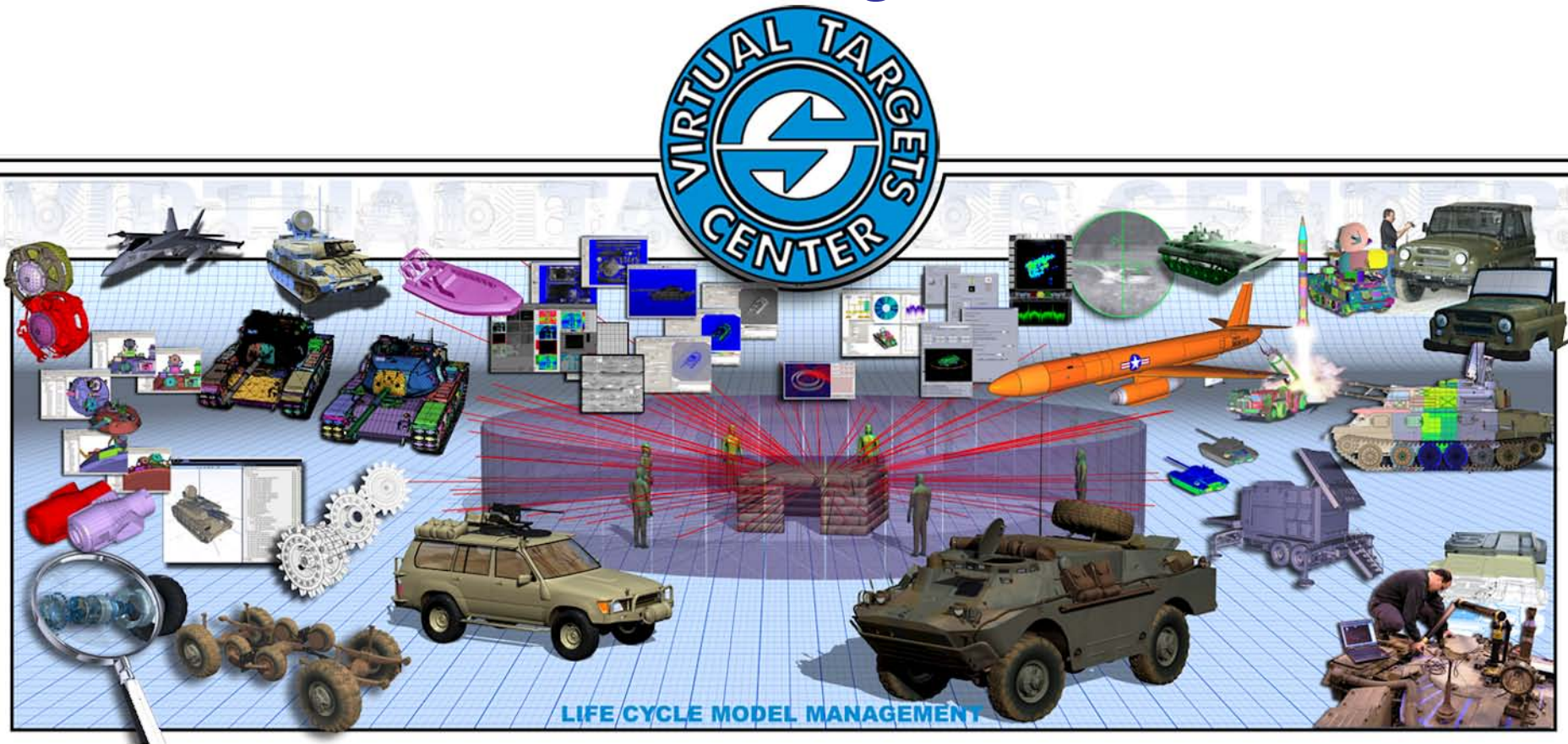


Threat Virtual Target Validation



Shane McFarlin
Simulation Technologies, Inc.
Shane.McFarlin@us.army.mil

Jerry Kniphfer
Research Engineering & Development Command
jerry.kniphfer@us.army.mil

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False Impression Statement



“The release of this information does not constitute or imply a United States commitment to provide additional information or sale of the system(s) or technology involved. Additional information may be released upon a receipt of a letter of intent to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation (DASA-DE&C).”

What is a Virtual Target Threat Virtual Target Validation Eight Step Validation Process

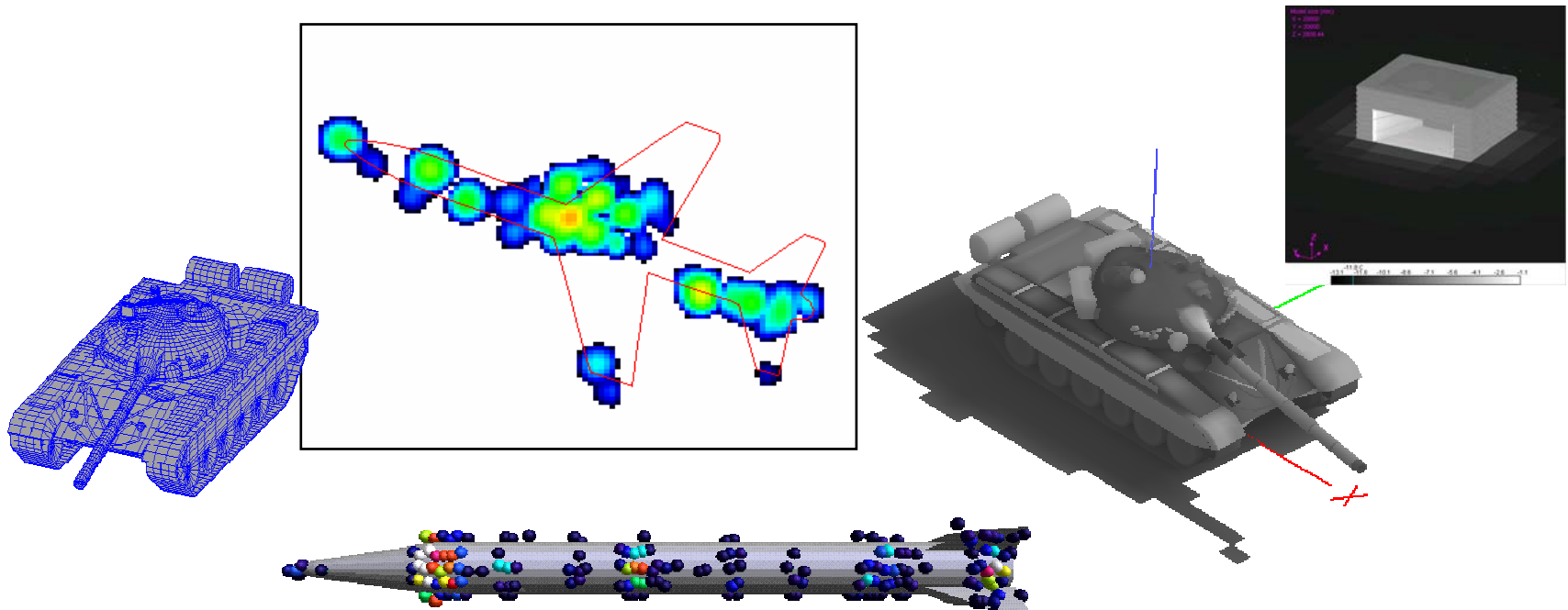
- Step 1. Data Request**
- Step 2. Virtual Target Preparation**
- Step 3. On Demand Reconstitution**
- Step 4. Configuration Check**
- Step 5. Predictive Runs**
- Step 6. Comparative Analysis**
- Step 7. SME Review of Results**
- Step 8. Validation Summary Report**

What is a Virtual Target

Virtual Targets

“digitized structural information representing foreign military equipment”

“digitized spectral images of foreign military hardware.”



Army Pamphlet 73-1, Test and Evaluation in Support of Systems Acquisition

Threat Virtual Target Validation



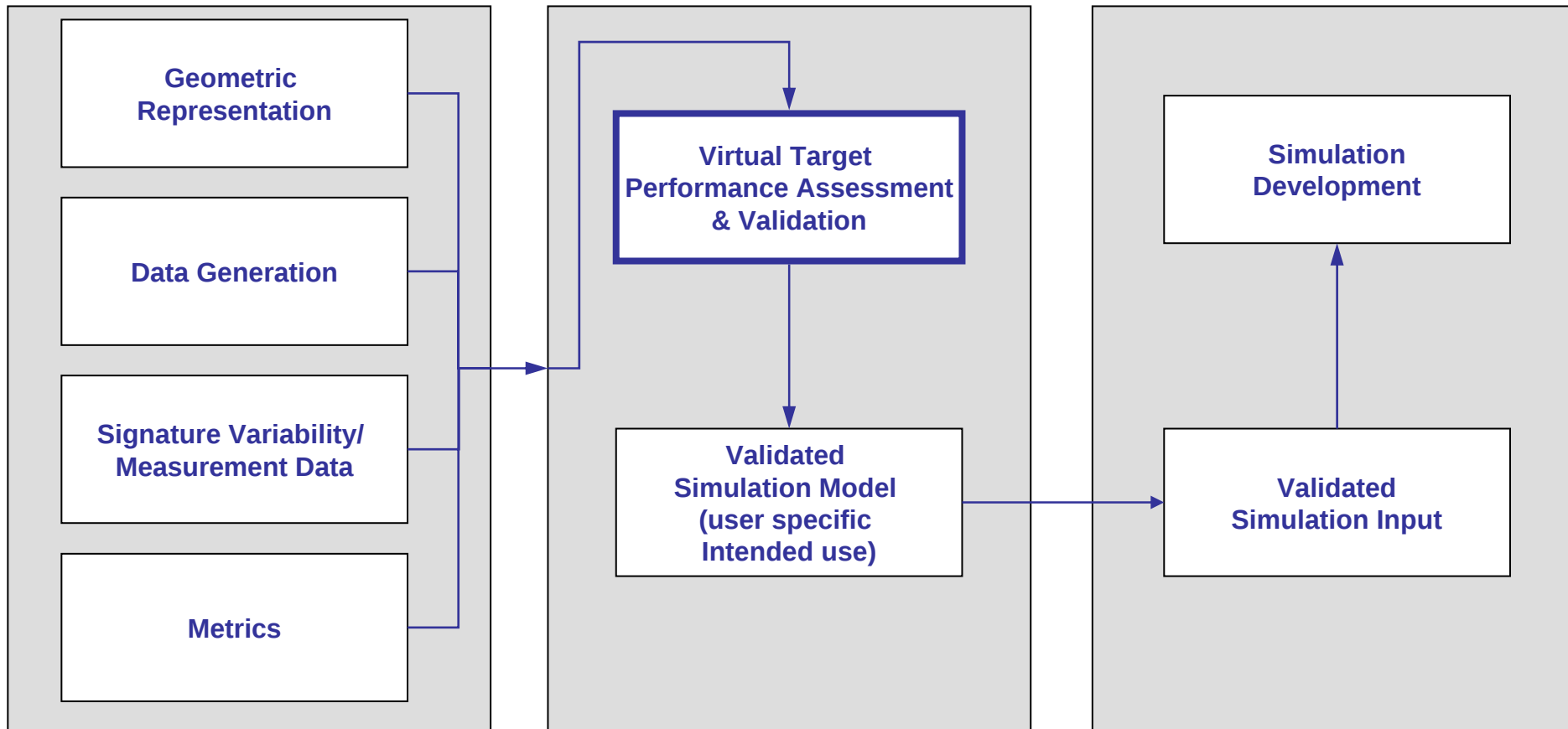
DOD regulation 5000.2-R requires each threat representation subject to validation procedures to establish and document a baseline comparison with its associated threat and to determine the extent of the operational and technical performance differences between the two throughout the life cycle of the threat representation.

If M&S is going to support a T&E event then threat validation will occur.

What Users Want

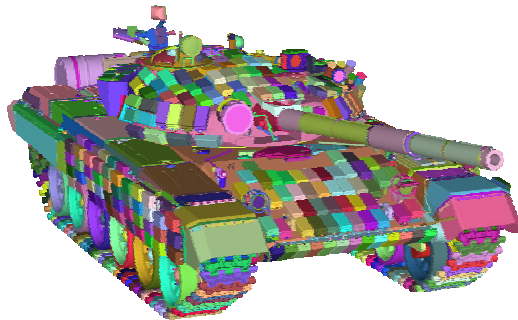


User Desire



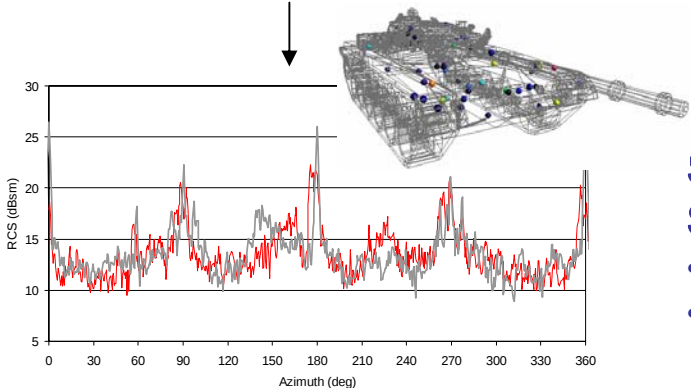
What Needs to be Done?

RF/MMW Geometry



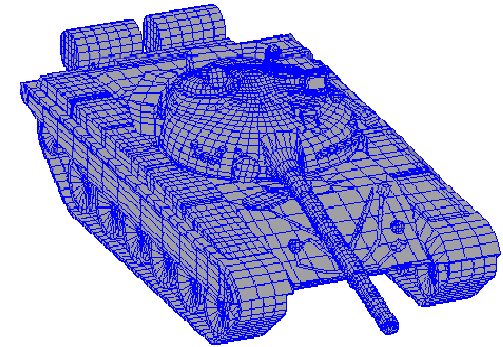
High fidelity, millions of facets,
nut and bolt detail, material properties

Xpatch



CAD Representation

IR Geometry



Detailed mesh, thousands of facets,
thermal regions and attributes

MuSES



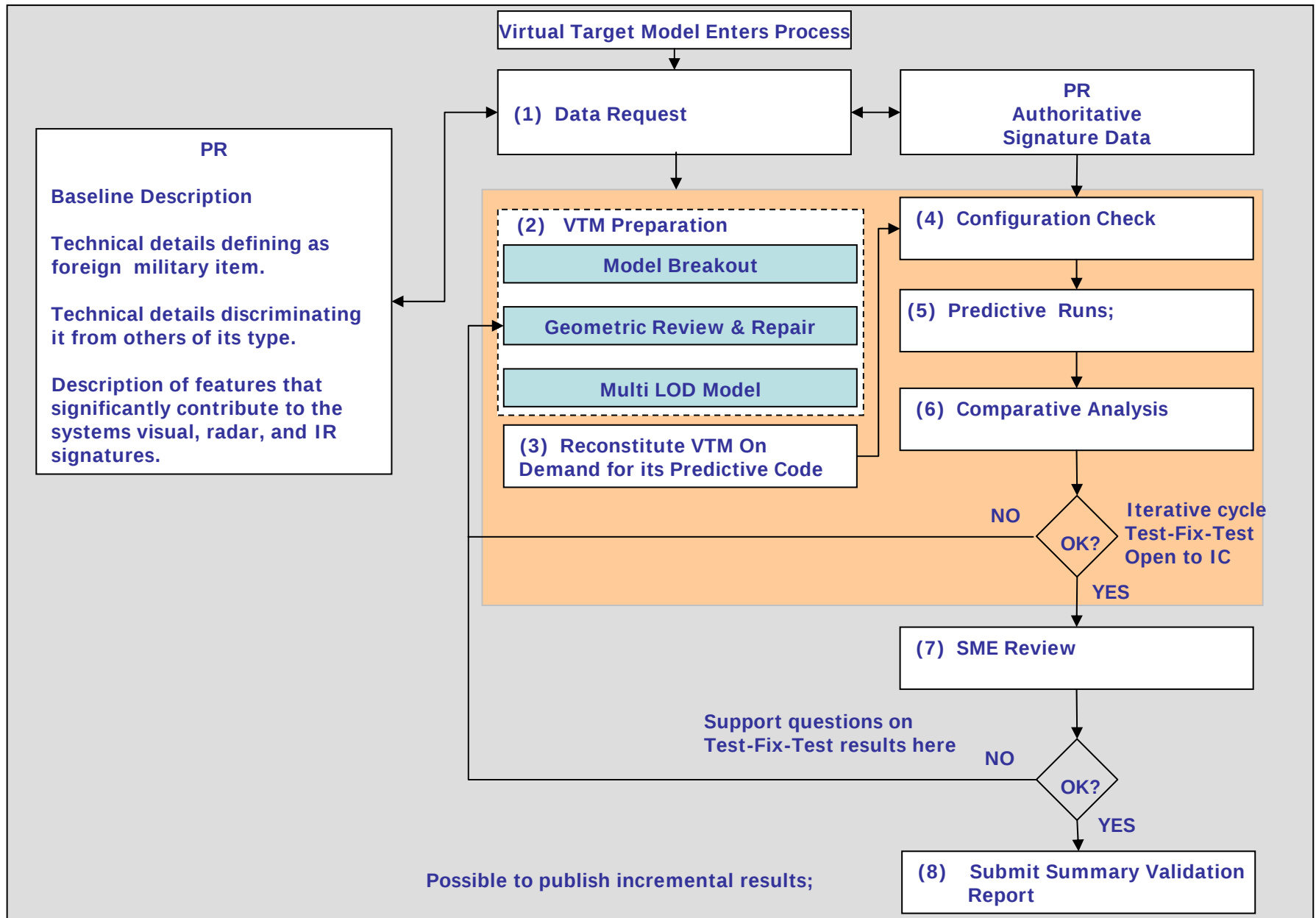
Example
State-of-the-art
Predictive Codes

Synthetic data that is used in
Simulation Model Development

- Radar multiscatterer model
- IR realtime textured model

Couple Geometry Development to Electromagnetic Signature Analysis

Eight Step Validation Process



1. Data Request



Providers of Referent Data and Models

MSIC

NASIC

NGIC

AMSAA

ARL

AF/ARL

NRL

TRADOC



Information Requested

Baseline descriptions

Technical details

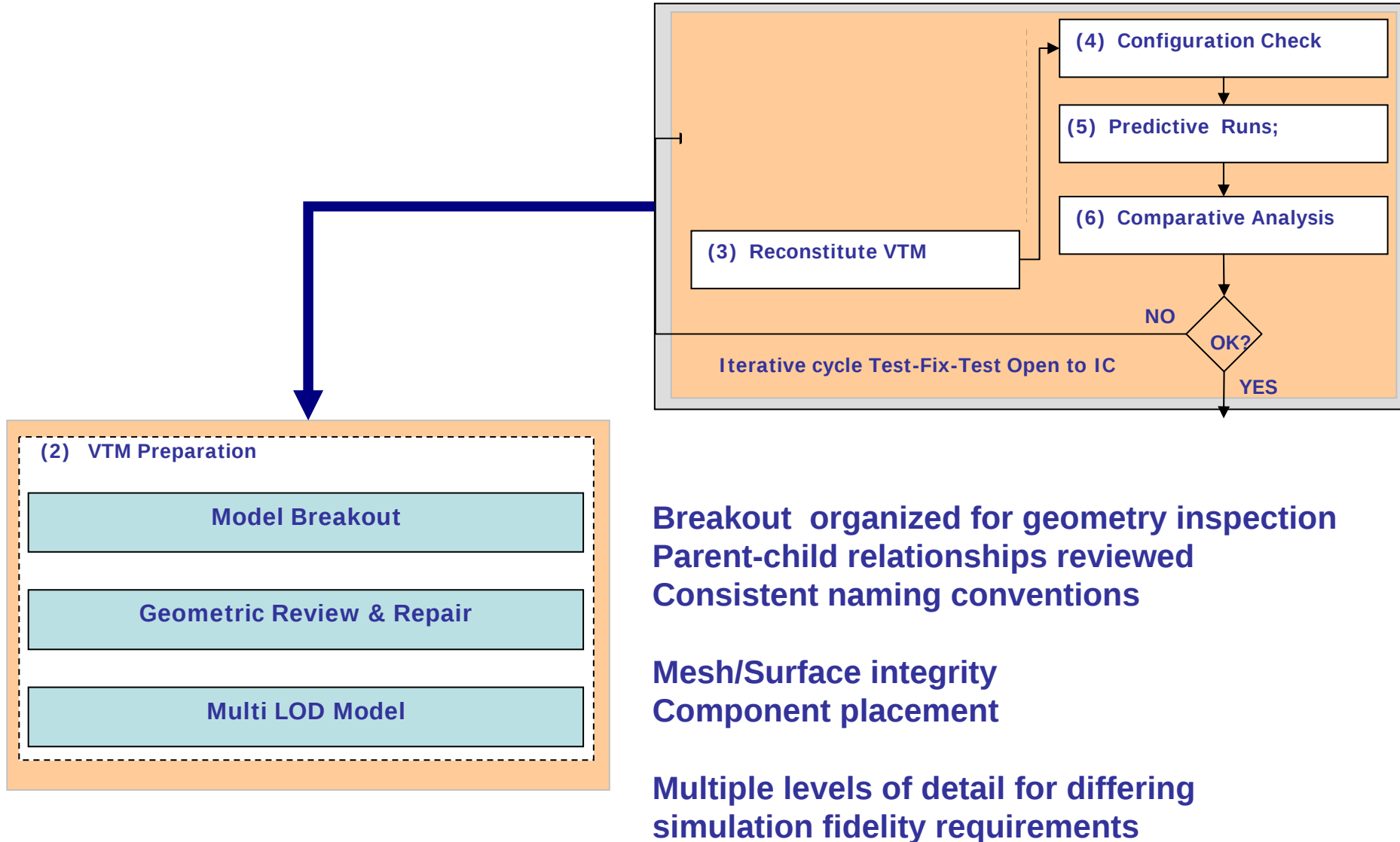
Discriminators

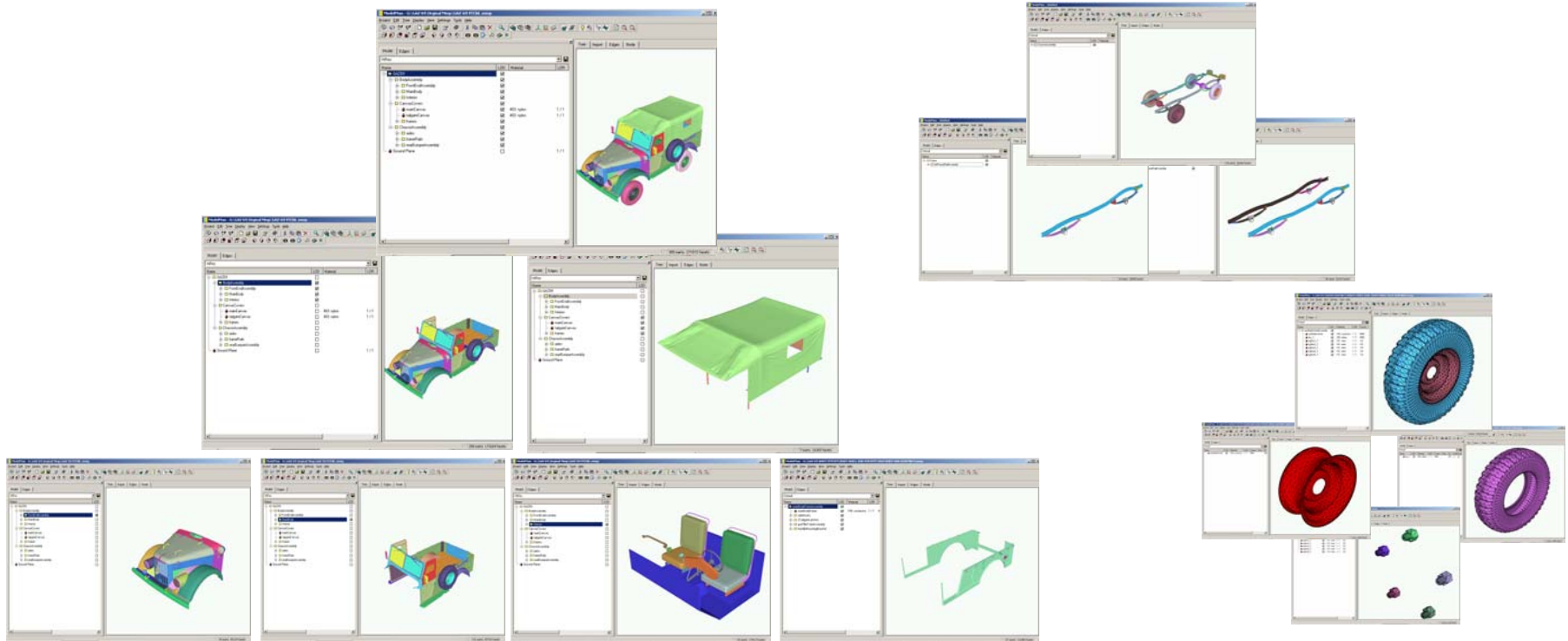
Critical features

Authoritative signature data in bands of interest

Approved referent data

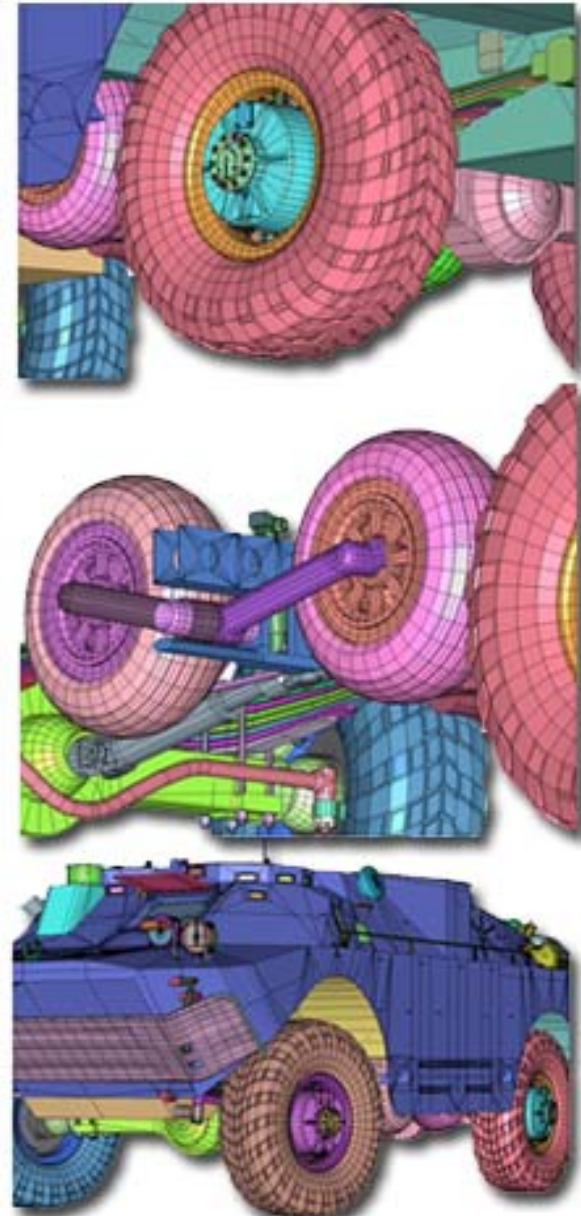
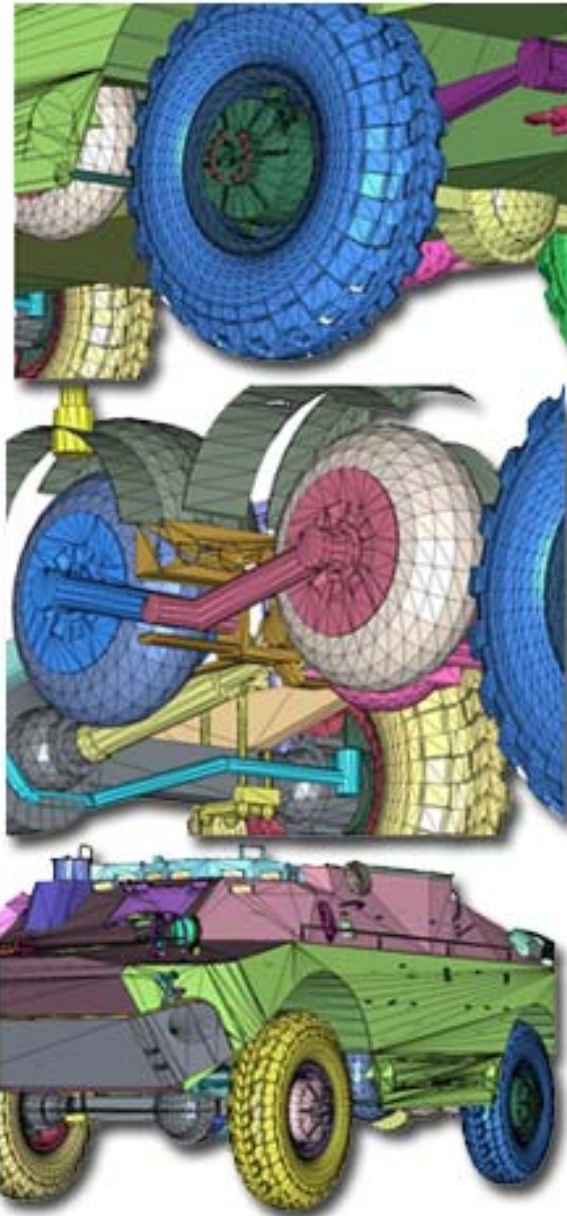
2. Virtual Target Preparation



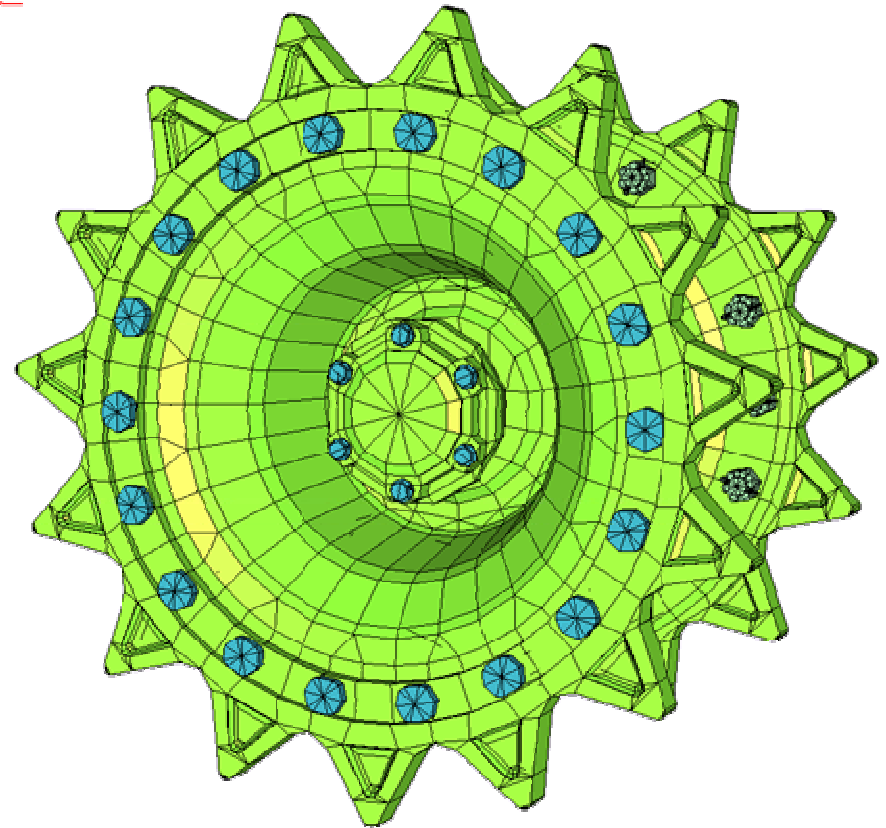
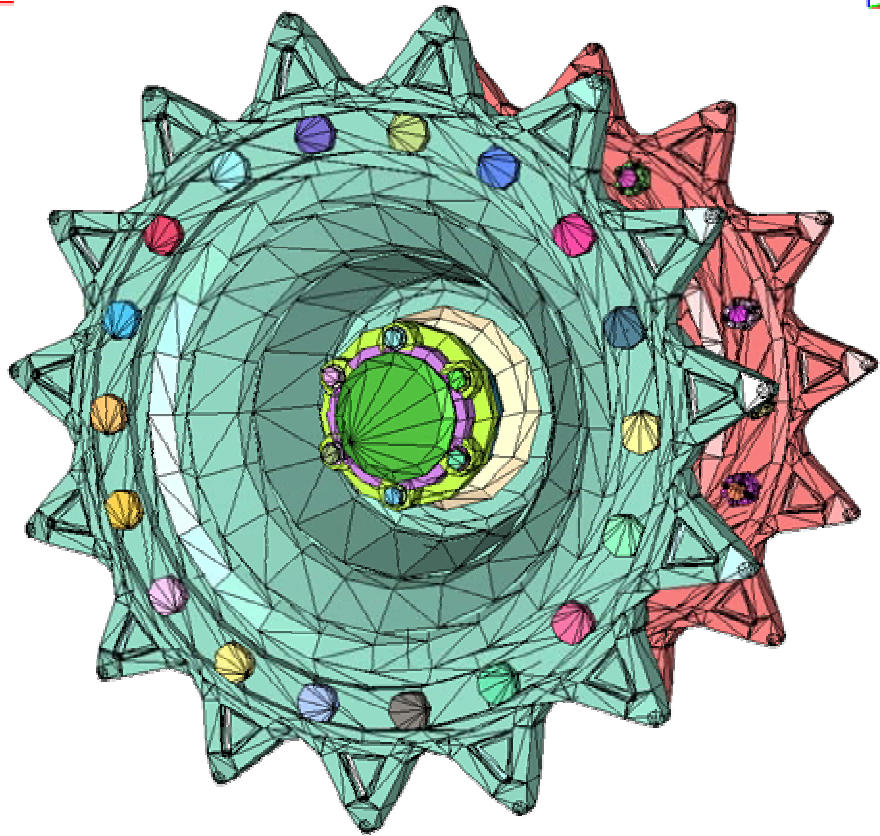


Clean Up Geometry

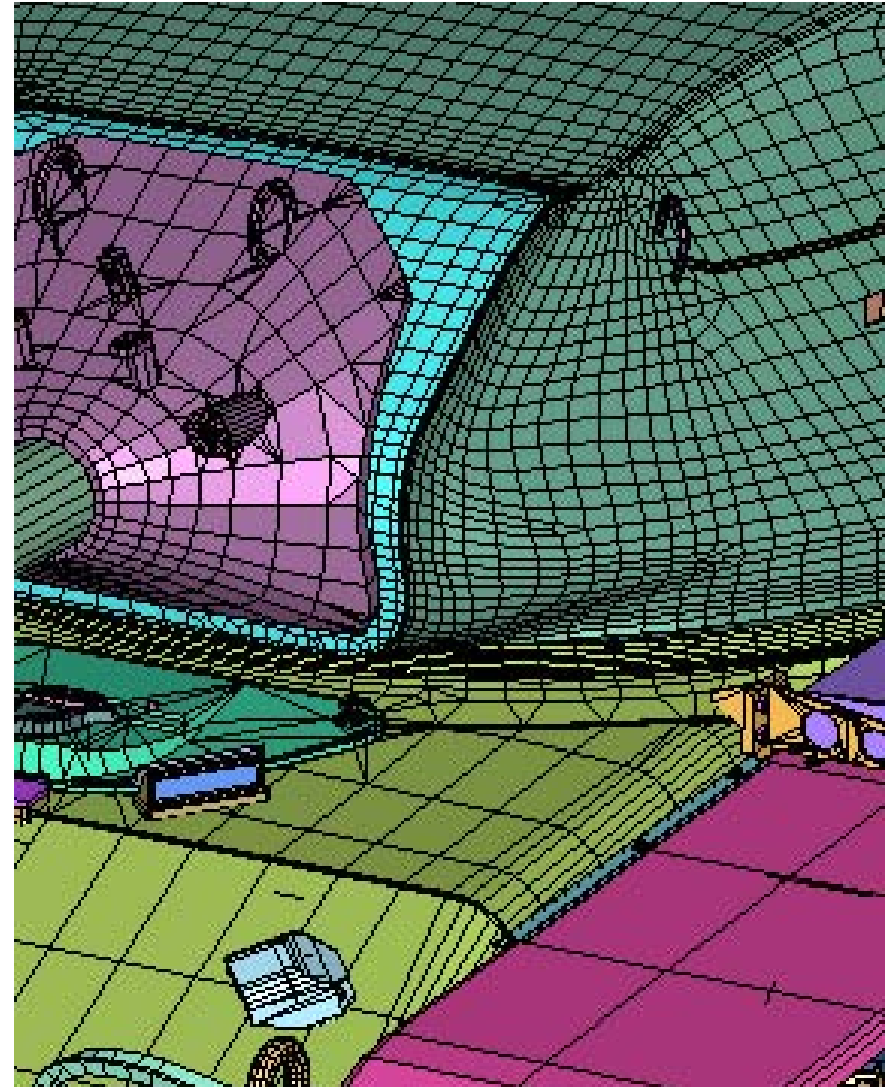
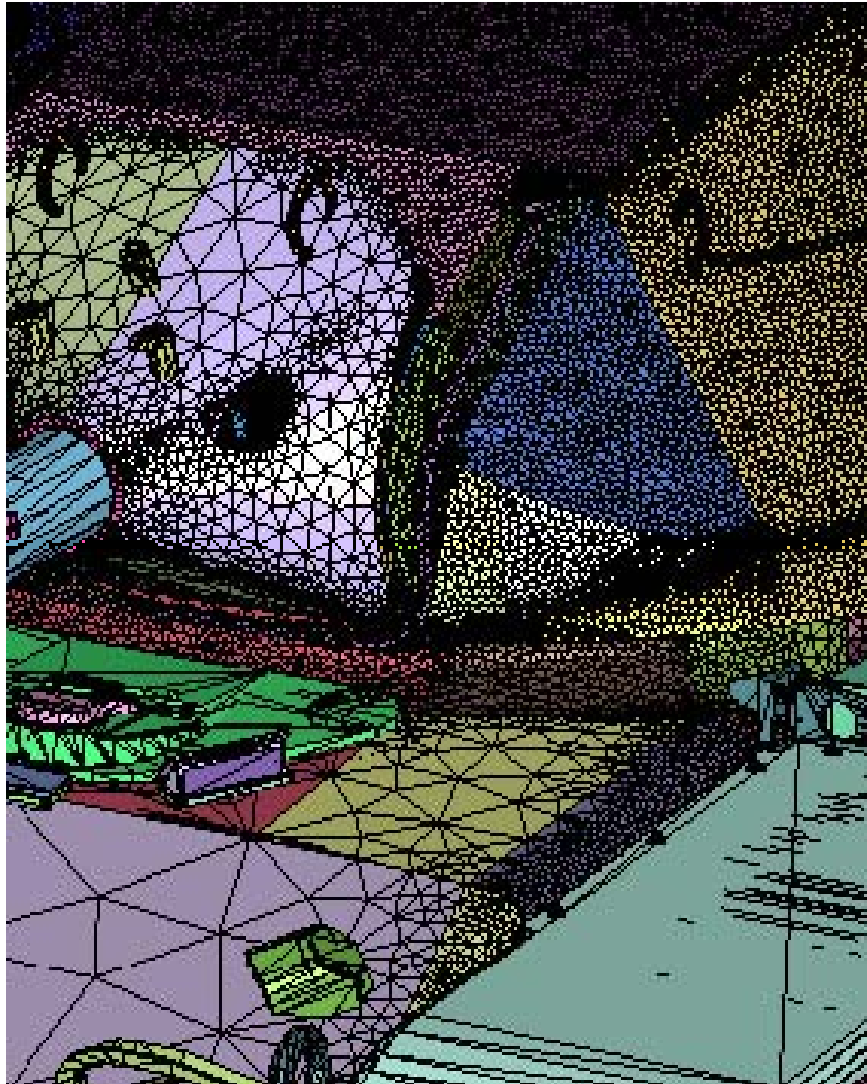
Missing facets
Disproportionate facets
“T” meshes
Bare edges
Improper Association



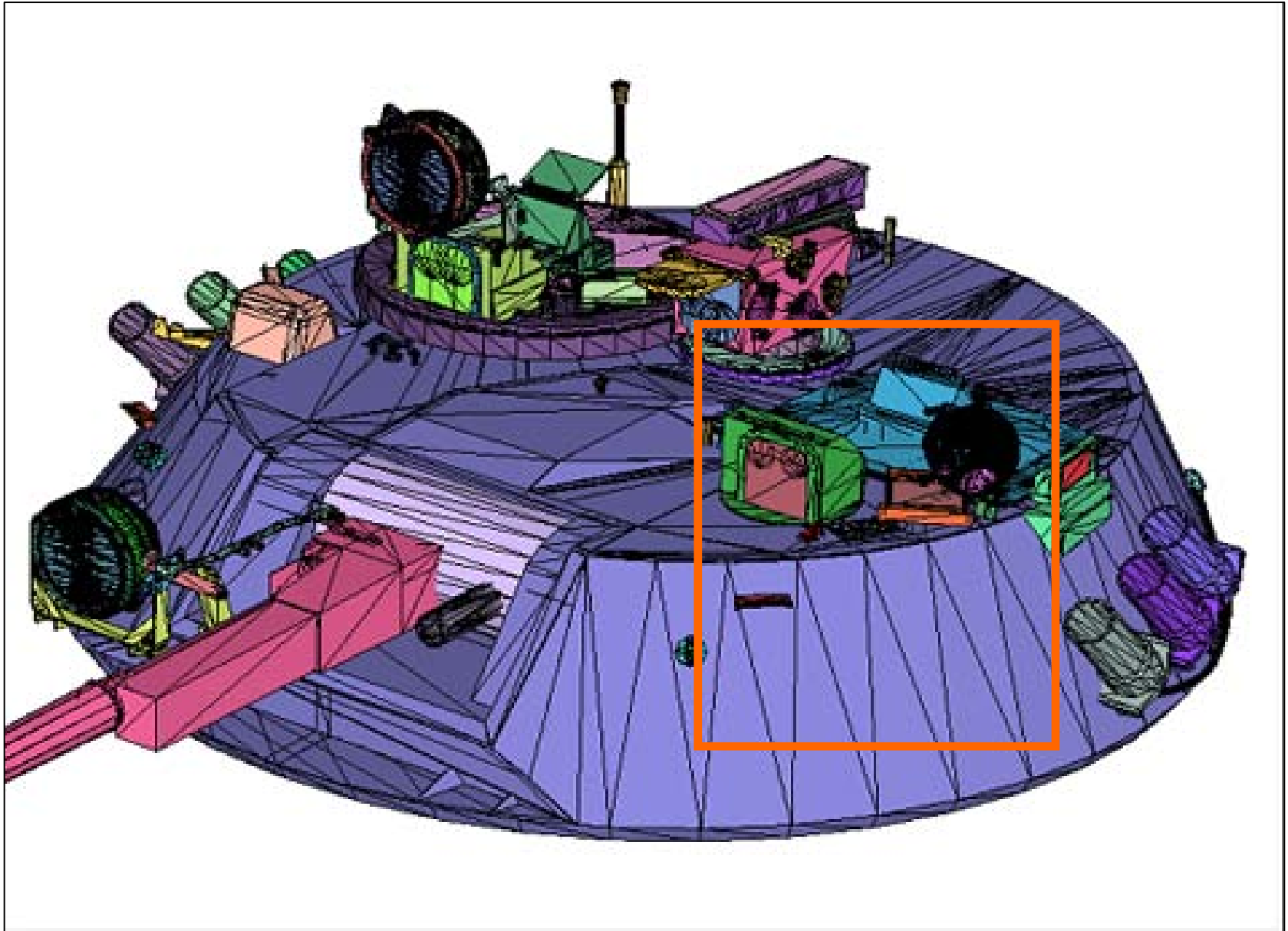
Create Uniform Geometry



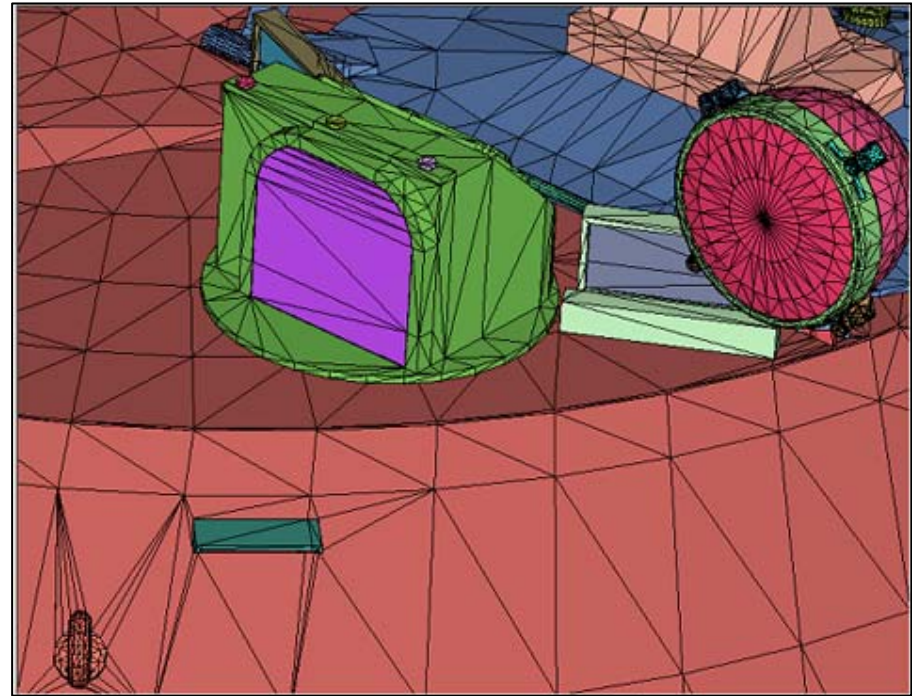
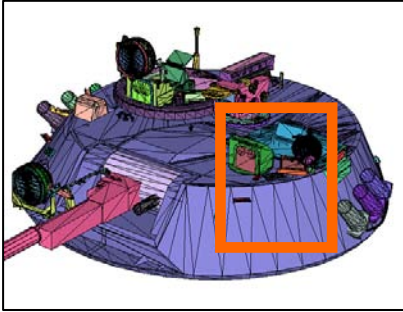
Reduced Facets-Resolution Retained



Artifacts of Translation

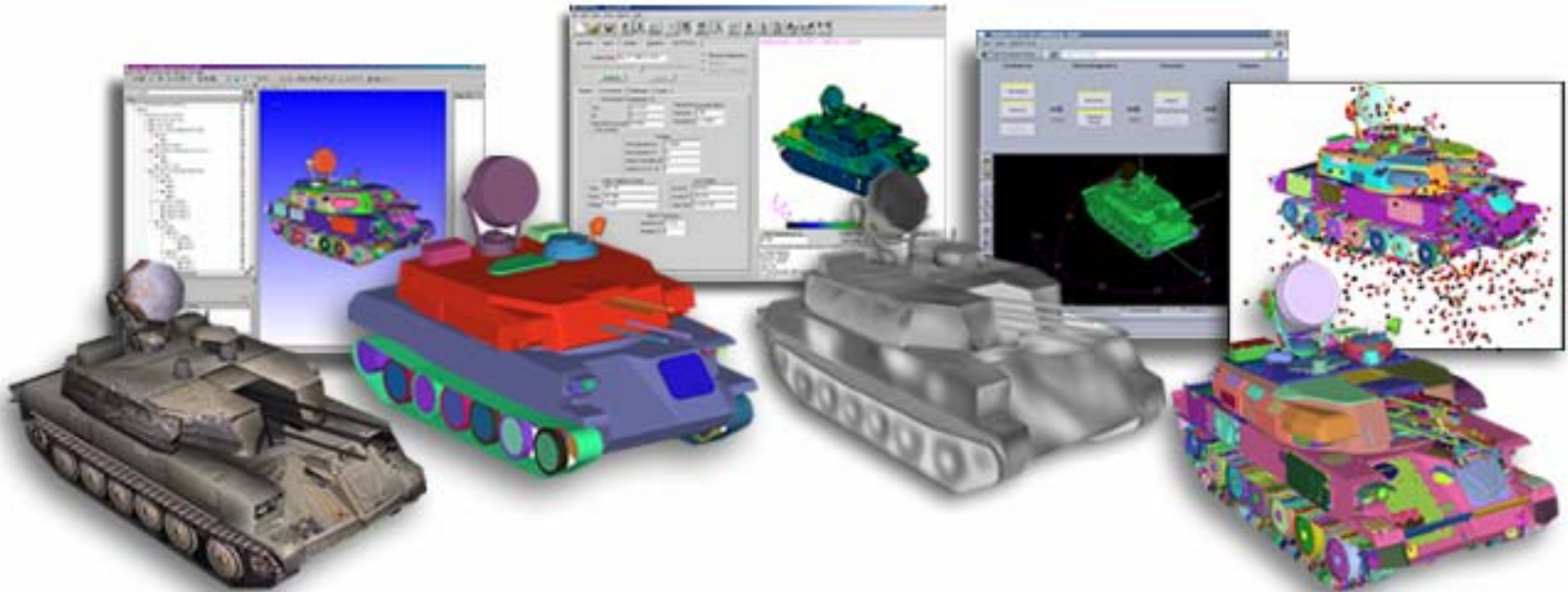


Corrected Artifacts



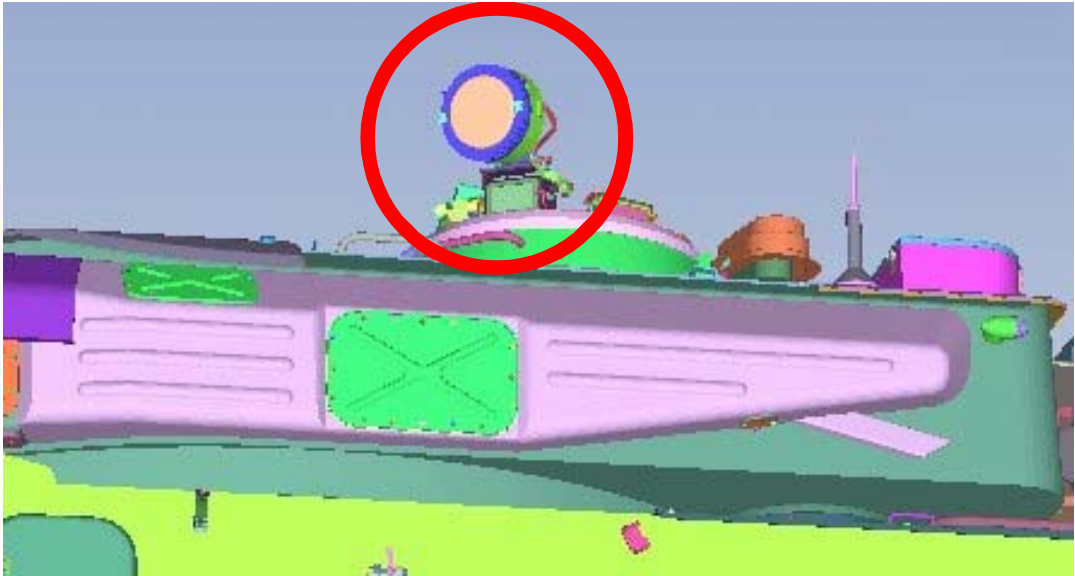
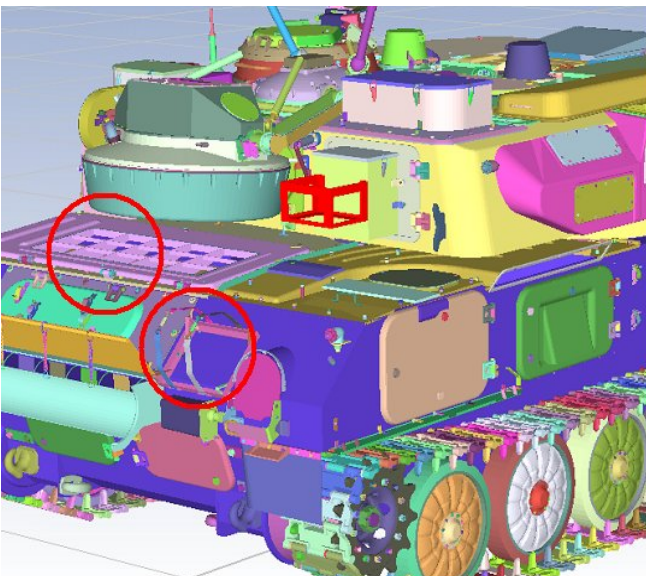
3. On Demand Reconstitution

- Put models back together
- In context of use



4. Configuration Check

Check to referent data Existence, Accuracy, Orientation

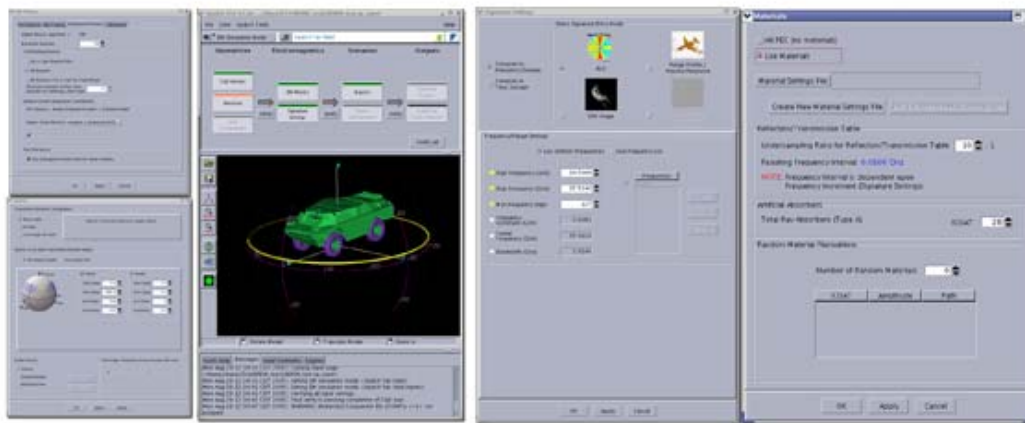


5. Predictive Runs

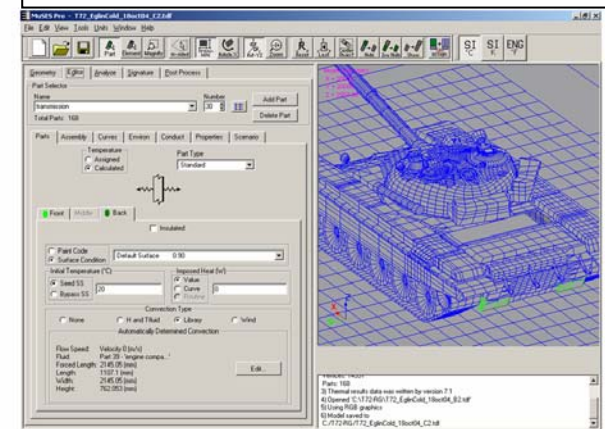


- Appropriate analytical and signature prediction technique
- Form of output data depends on anticipated intended use
- Visualization- visual rendering of scene generation code
- IR- synthetic signature calculated for specific geographic and environmental condition
- Radar- raw IQ data, RCS plot, or ISAR image

Xpatch Simulation

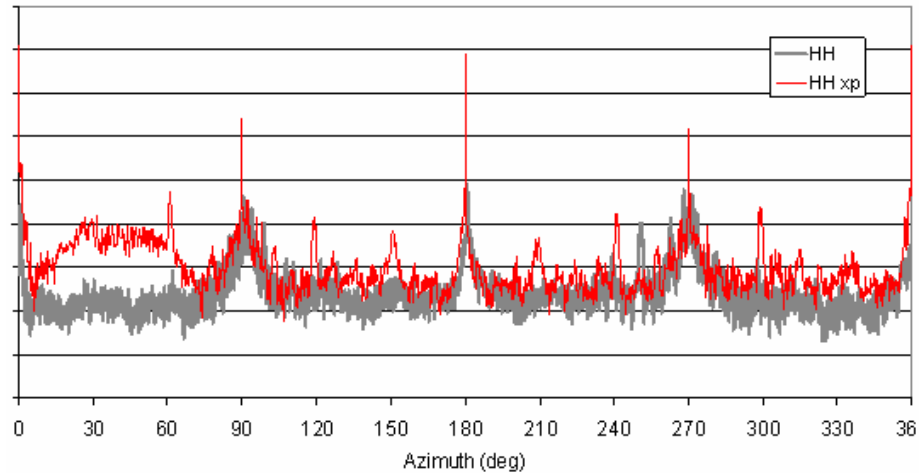


MuSES Simulation



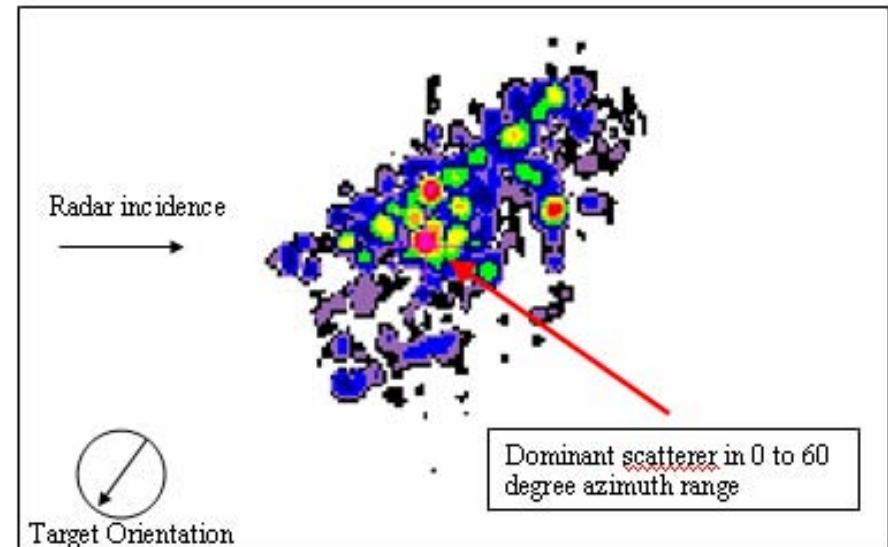
6. Comparative Analysis

BMP-2 PA comparisons: Ka-band, HH-pol, 30deg el



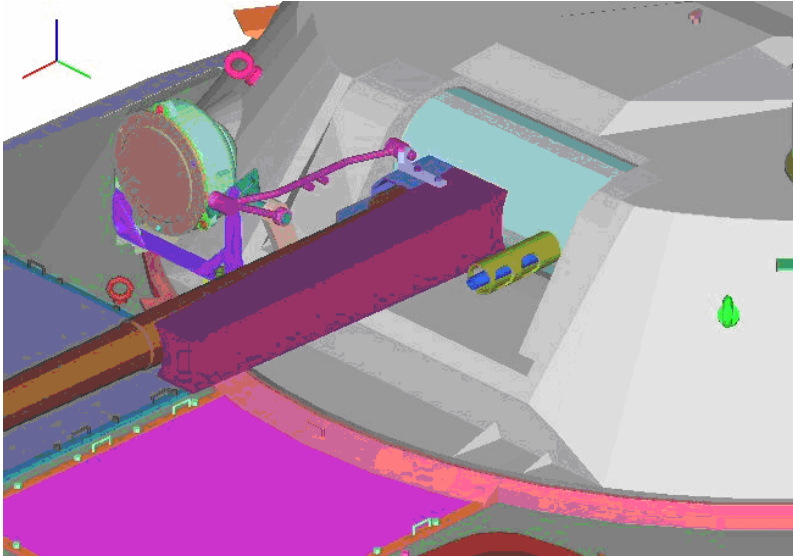
Issue in 0-60 degree azimuth region

Dominant scatterer shown near turret



Iterate as necessary

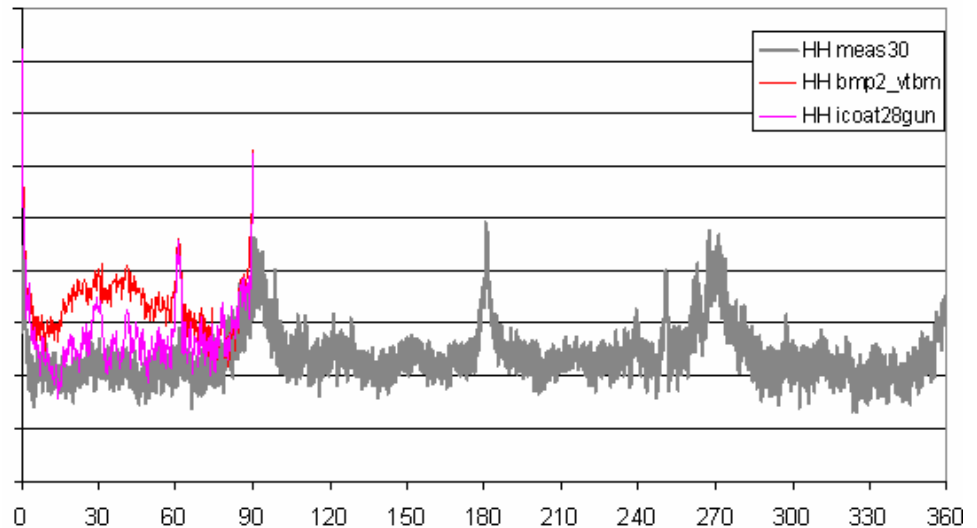
Ka-band BMP-2 Error at 30 Deg El



Gun shroud and mantlet suspect

Treat gun assembly with icoat
28: absorbing

BMP-2 PA comparisons: Ka-band, HH-pol, 30deg el

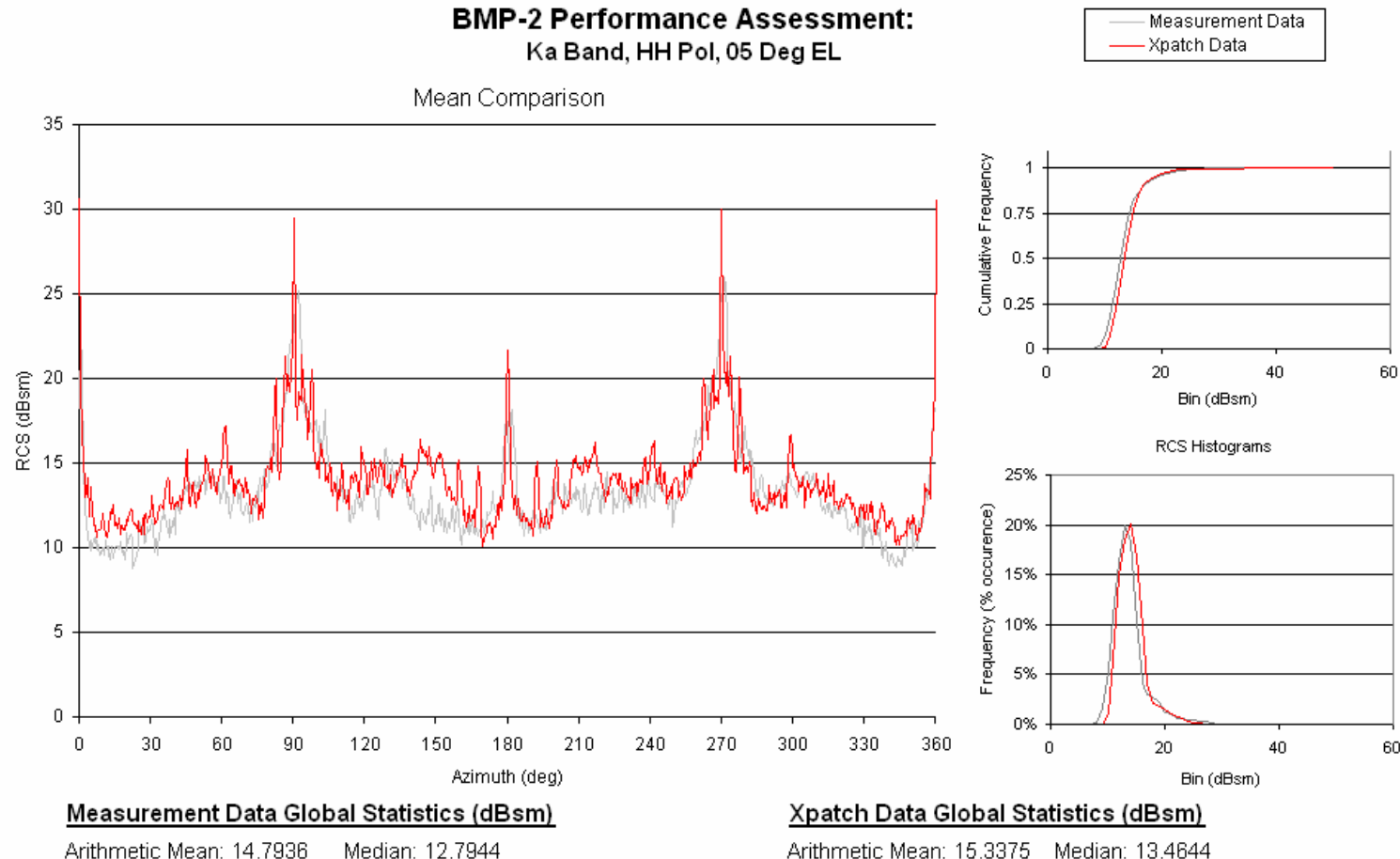


Ka-band BMP-2 Valid RCS at 5 Deg El



Same model is good at other angles

BMP-2 Performance Assessment: Ka Band, HH Pol, 05 Deg EL

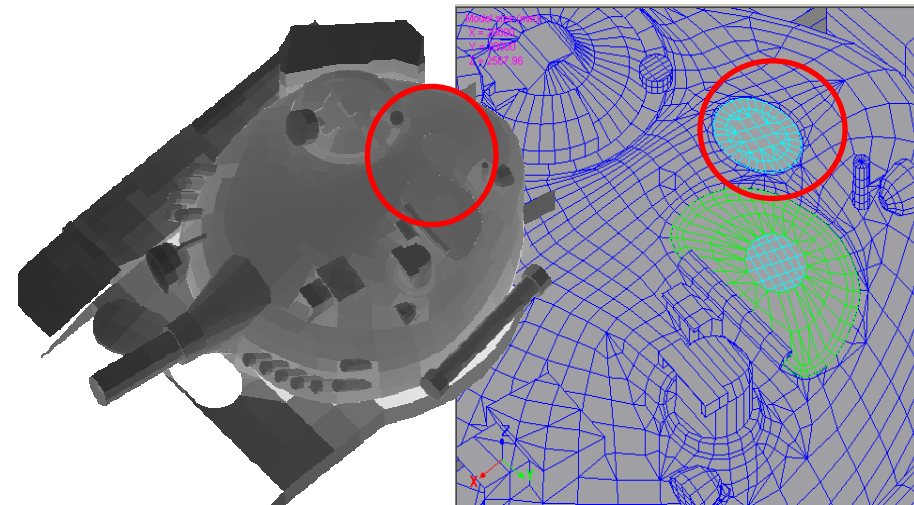
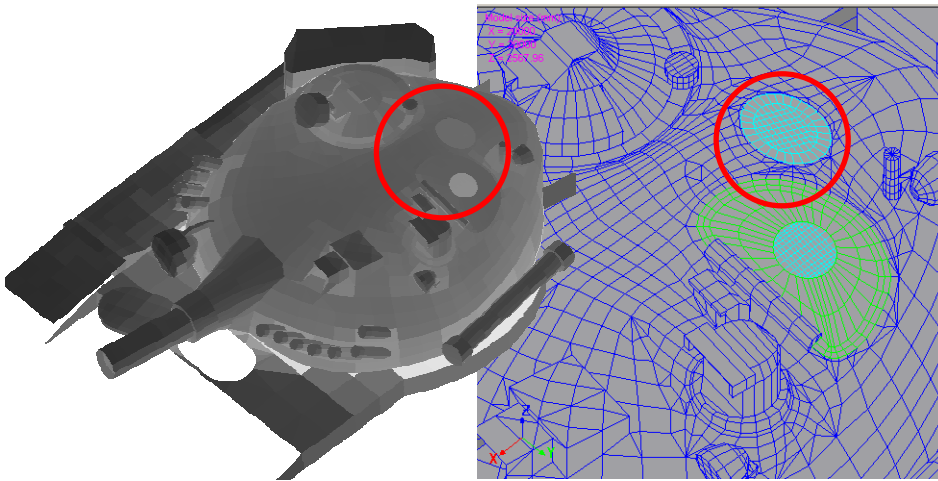


Valid RCS comparison at 5deg elevation, HH-pol

Dense Mesh Evaluation

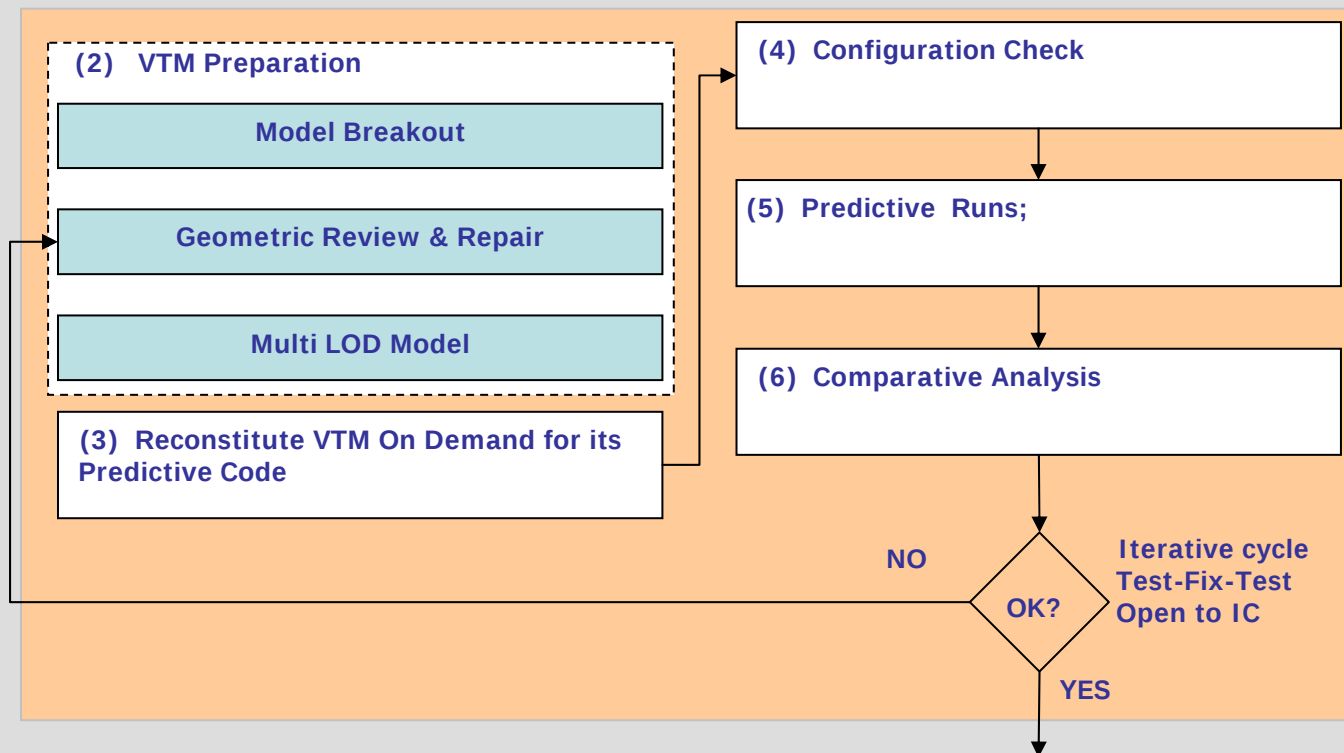
Turret roof and gunner's hatch, snorkel port, and shell eject port sensitive to mesh density in infrared predictive code

Dense Mesh Artifact



Relaxed Mesh

Spiral Test-Fix-Test Process



Virtual target assessment is a spiral, test-fix-test process
Iterative refinement
Intermediate steps not necessary for SME involvement
Development loop is always open to SME

7. SME Review of Results

- SME conducts review

- Confirms comparative analysis was conducted with agreed to methods
- Appropriate intelligence and referent data was applied
- Results satisfy agree-to-metrics

Subject Matter Experts

MSIC

NASIC

NGIC

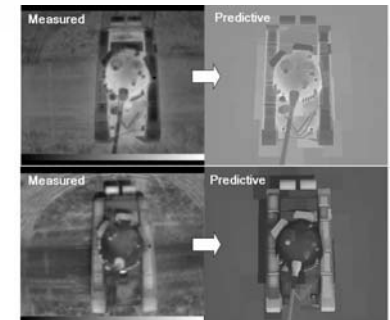
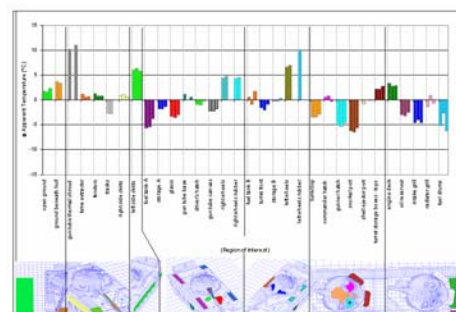
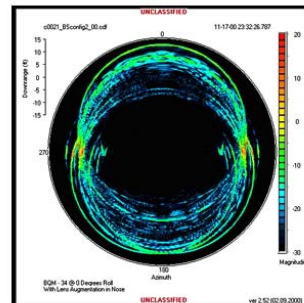
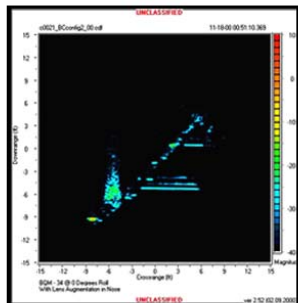
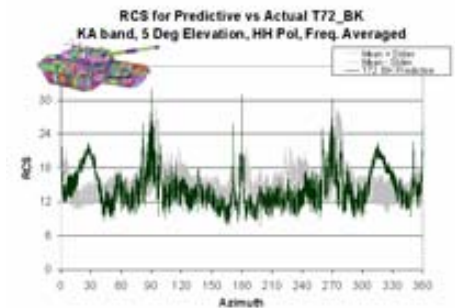
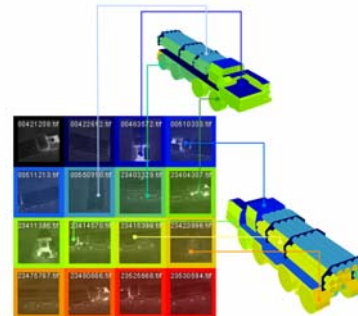
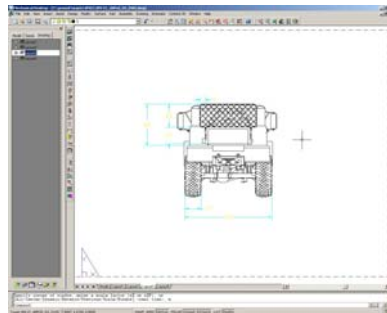
AMSAA

ARL

AF/ARL

NRL

TRADOC



8. Validation Summary Report



Threat Virtual Target Validation Memorandum

Memorandum contains

Description of Virtual Target

Intended use

Identified limitations

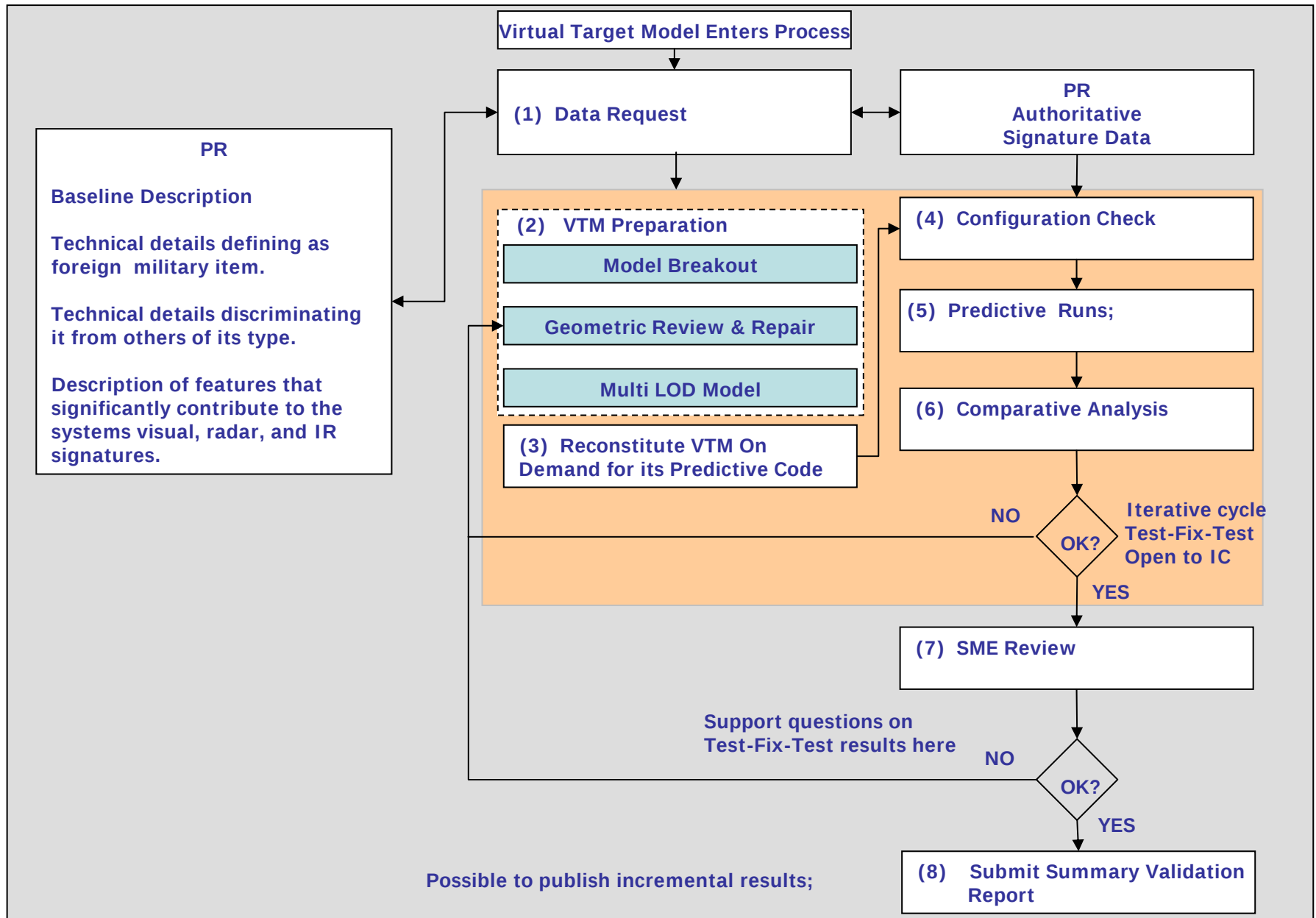
URL address for location of electronic validation database

Standard validation signature page for Army TVWG members

Supporting data maintained in electronic database
available for review and download

SUMMARY REPORT REPLACES PREVIOUS UNWIELDY VALIDATION REPORTS

Eight Step Validation Process



Questions or Discussion?