

System-Level Validation through Post-Flight Reconstruction and Anchoring



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Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE JAN 2009		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2009 to 00-00-2009	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE System-Level Validation through Post-Flight Reconstruction and Anchoring				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Missile Defense Agency, 7100 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC, 20301-7100				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Live-Virtual Constructive Conference, 12-15 Jan 2009, El Paso, TX					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 12	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			



Purpose

Describe the approach of using System-Level Post-Flight Reconstruction (SPFR) as a Model and Simulation (M&S) Validation method for the Missile Defense Agency



MDA VV&A Definitions

Three interrelated but distinct processes that gather and evaluate evidence to determine, based on the simulation's intended use, the simulation's capabilities, limitations, and performance relative to the real-world objects it simulates are:

- **Verification:**
 - Process of determining that a model implementation and its associated data accurately represent the developer's conceptual description and specifications
- **Validation:**
 - Process of determining the degree to which a model and its associated data are an accurate representation of the real-world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model
 - Techniques are not limited to comparison of simulation results with test data. Among the other techniques employed are data validation, sensitivity analyses to evaluate input/output relationships, comparison with other models and simulations known (or assumed) to have validity in the operating range required (benchmarking), and the results of SME reviews of M&S outputs (face validation)
 - One method of validation is anchoring
- **Accreditation:**
 - The official certification that a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations and its associated data are acceptable for use for a specific purpose

Source: MDA Directive 8315.aa, June 2007 – M&S Recommended Practices Guide (RPG)



System-Level Post-Flight Reconstruction and Anchoring Definitions

–System-Level Post-Flight Reconstruction (PFR):

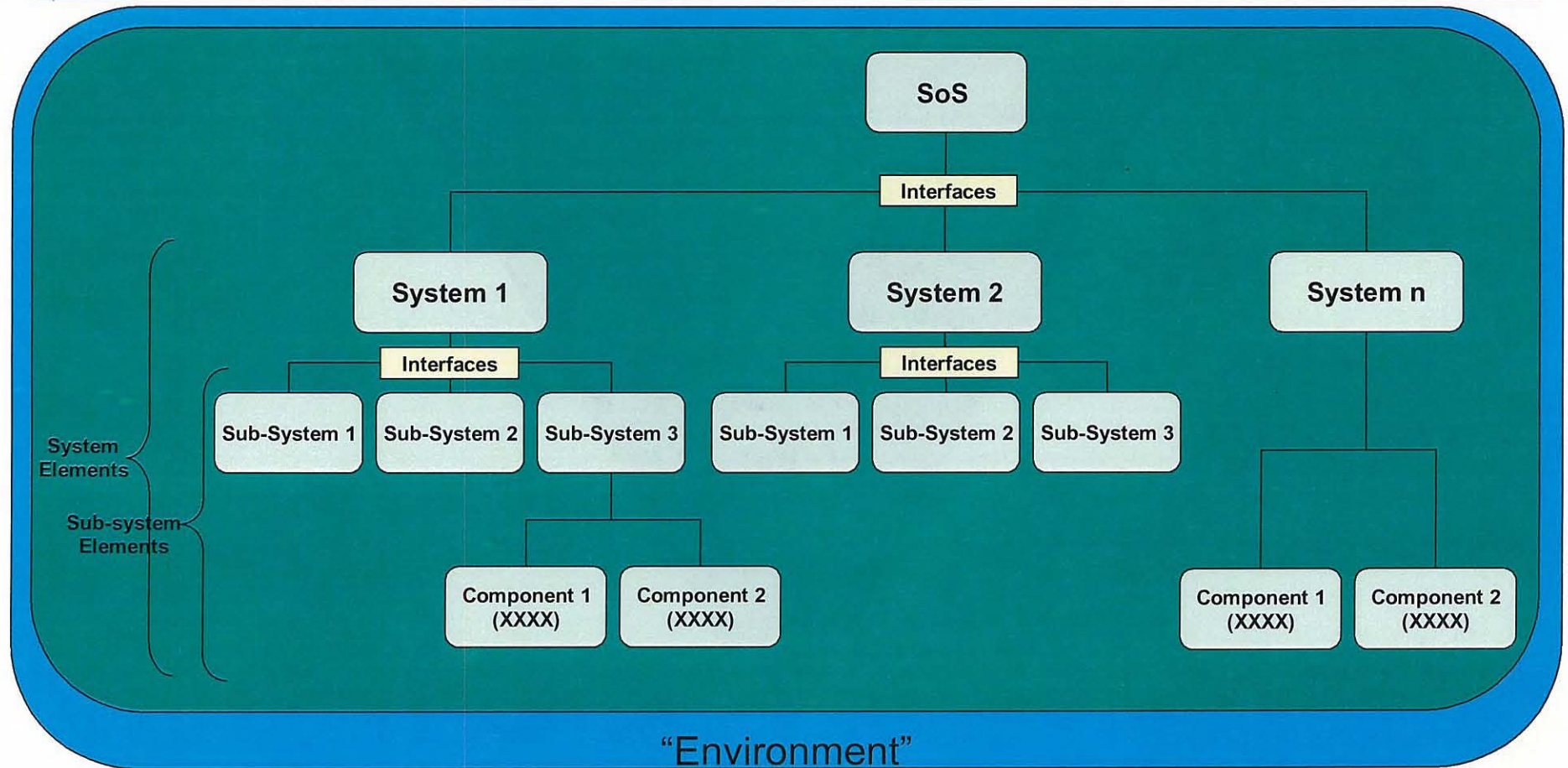
- » Manually recreate and run a past flight test scenario in a test venue performing system-level comparative analysis of the real-world performance to the output of the test venue assessing the results and determining if system-level anomalies exist in the Models & Simulations (M&S)

–System-Level Anchoring (SLA):

- » Perform root cause analysis of the system-level anomalies found in the PFR; generate, test and implement M&S improvements to address anomalies



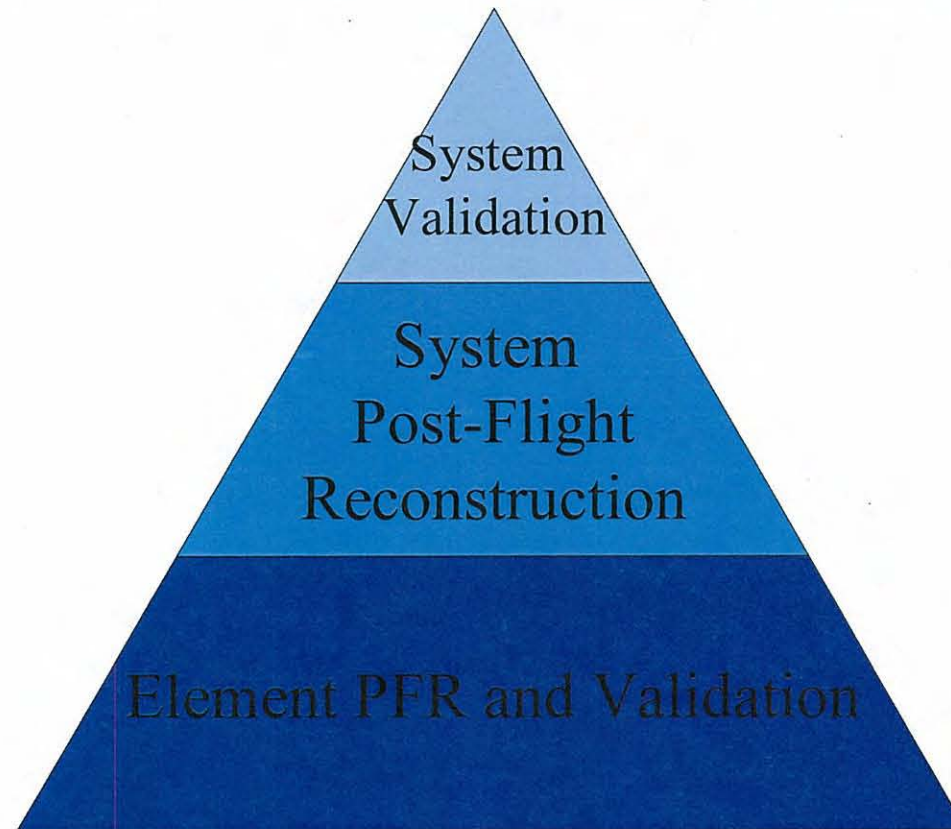
System of Systems



Independent systems integrated into the larger System of systems



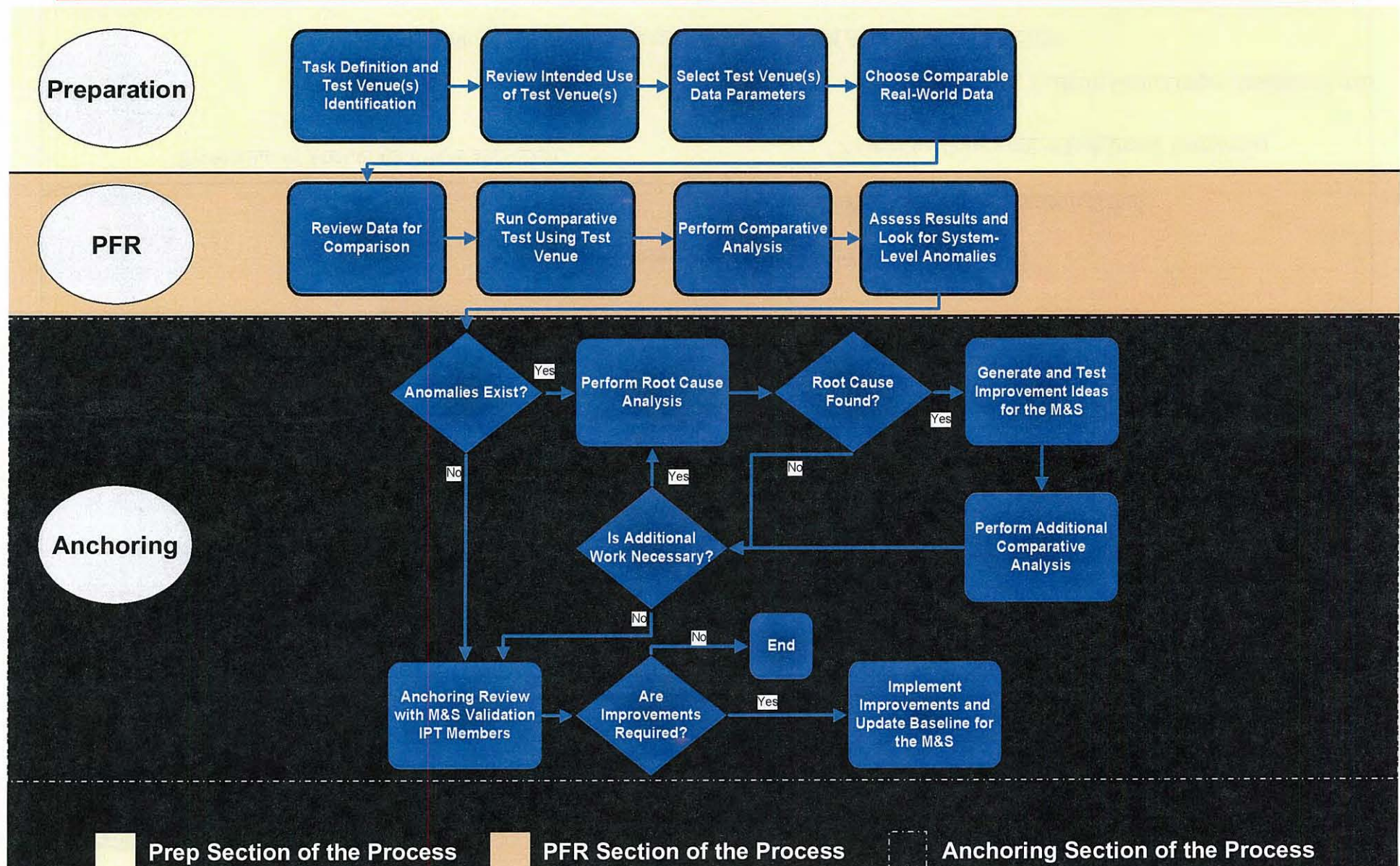
Foundation of System PFR



System-Level Validation is built on individual Element Validation

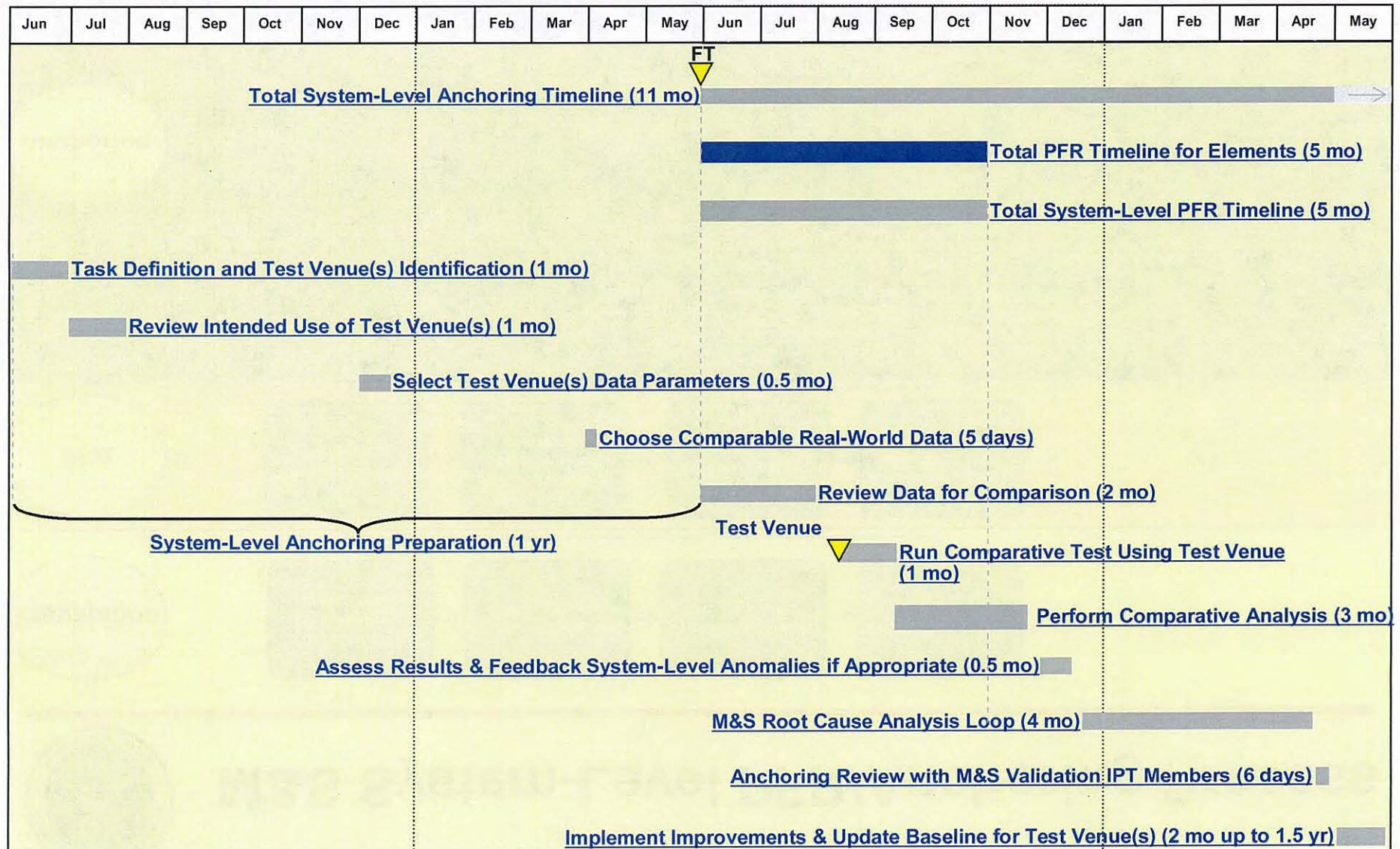


M&S System-Level PFR/Anchoring Process





System-Level PFR and Anchoring Process Notional Timeline





Factors Influencing the M&S System-Level PFR and SLA Process

- Executive-level management requirements (i.e. timeframe, perform PFR only or follow the process through to M&S improvement (Anchoring), etc.)
- Number of parameters to be validated
- PFR lab location and schedule
- Element funding and allocation
- Integrated or distributed lab configuration
- Hardware-in-the-loop (HWIL) and/or end-to-end digital simulation
- Required organizations and resources
- Intended uses
- Who will generate the threat input
- Which signature package will be used
- S/W configuration change cycle
- S/W configuration comparisons



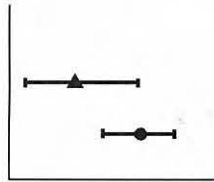
System-Level Analysis (SLA)

- **Verification**
 - Was the Test able to show Objectives were met or not met?
- **Validation**
 - How close do the models match real-world?
- **Threat / Target**
 - Does radar model response reflect real-world play backs?
 - Was Threat presented to Elements consistently?
 - Trajectory (Pos, Vel, Acc, Body Axis, Body rates) comparisons
 - Signature comparisons
- **Environment**
 - Is the modeled Environment representative of real-world?
 - Modeled weather comparisons to real world observations
 - Degradations of Element performance due to weather conditions
- **Interfaces between different Elements (not within a single Element)**
 - Is the modeled architecture appropriate for the test?
 - Does the message flow / interaction between Elements match the real-world test?
 - Number of Messages in/out, Types of Messages, Message Content, Latency
- **System-Level Key Functions and Data Elements**
 - Once defined need to be applied to PFR analysis
- **Kill Chain Functions applicable to Entire System**
 - Detect, Track, Discriminate, Engage, Negate, Assess
 - Did the model perform these functions like the real-world system?



Anchoring Methodologies Considered

Case #1: Point-to-Point Comparison Using GT



Legend

- Real World
- ▲ Ground Test

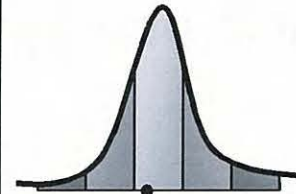
Pros:

- Quick look at data
- More timely analysis
- Analysis tool is not required

Cons:

- Sample data set is not statistical and may not represent the full sample space
- Lower confidence in the assessment or assessment may not be possible
- Tolerance may not be accurate

Case #2: Statistical Comparison Using Digital Representation



Legend

- Real World
- ▲ Digital Representation

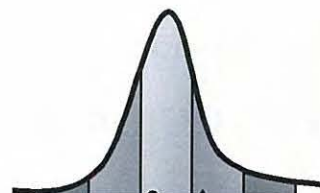
Pros:

- Sample data set is statistical
- Higher confidence in the assessment
- More accurate root cause analysis

Cons:

- Not all models can emulate a FT exactly
- Analysis tool is required
- More time consuming to analyze data

Case #3: Combination of Case 1 and 2



Legend

- Real World
- ▲ Digital Representation
- ▲ Ground Test

Pros:

- Sample data set is statistical
- Highest confidence in the assessment
- Faster root cause analysis
- More thorough analysis

Cons:

- Not all models can emulate a FT exactly
- Analysis tool is required
- More time consuming to analyze data



Path Forward

- **Case #3**

- Prove & develop the process utilizing available HWIL test data and a known Digital Representation

- **Where we are:**

- Develop and prove the process in 2008 prior to the 2009 campaign

- **Where we are going:**

- Planning 2 HWIL and 1 End-to-end digital simulation SPFR/SLA efforts in 2009
- Using 2008 lessons learned to refine process