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Optimizing Cost & Time Effectiveness of Test & Evaluation Using Knowledge-Based Simulations



Click to e dia Management of the Additional Click to e dia Dr. Keith S. Bradley Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



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Modeling & Simulation will never *replace* Test & Evaluation

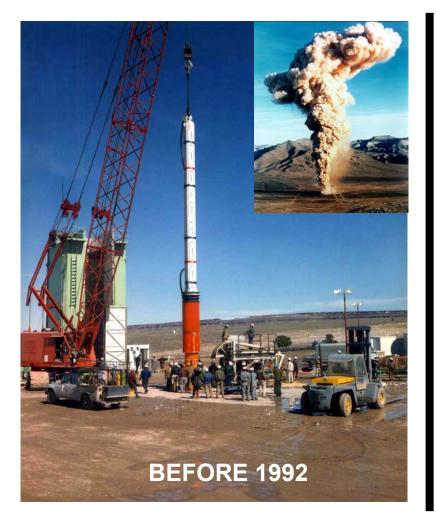


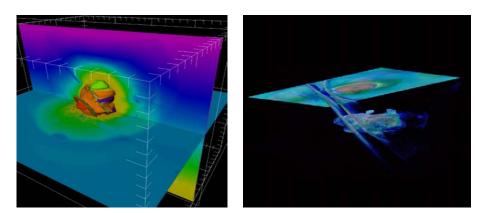
- There is no substitute for experience
- Even the most accurate simulations require understanding that is either obtained or validated by experiment
- Simulations that are not validated (VV&A) are about as useful as testing and evaluation techniques that are not validated

Intelligently applied, knowledge-based simulations can enhance the development and acquisition process

In 1992, the Department of Energy faced a perplexing new challenge

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- PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE: Certify the performance, safety and reliability of the enduring nuclear deterrent WITHOUT TESTING.









Empirical Simulations

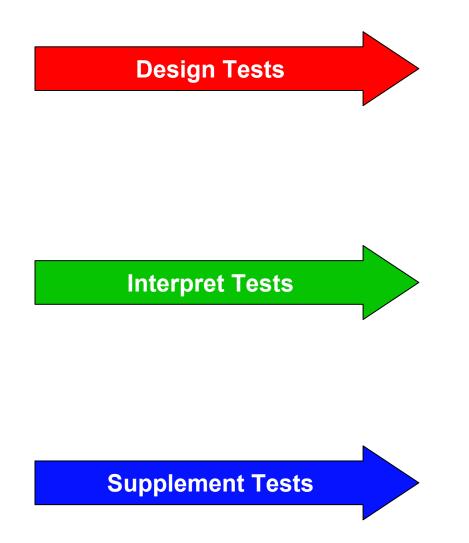
- Describe outcomes
 - Use fits or tables derived from data
 - For quick interpolations between data points when variances are intuitive

<u>Knowledge-Based</u> <u>Simulations</u>

- Predict outcomes
 - Use equations derived from understanding of governing mechanisms
 - For reasonable excursions beyond and between data points when variances aren't intuitive

Knowledge-based simulations can enhance test & evaluation in different ways





Where to "look" What to "look for" What to vary Reduce risk for failure

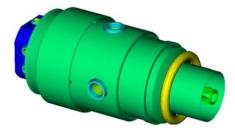
Unravel confusing data sets and provide insight about the important phenomena that produce them

Provide insight where experiments are prohibitively expensive or physically impossible

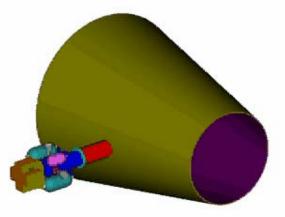
The missile defense community uses knowledge-based simulations to assess kinetic intercept lethality



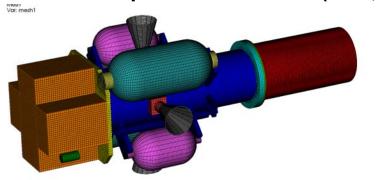
Standard Missile -3 (SM-3, AEGIS)



DB: ekvb1vg.mili Cycle: 0 Time:0



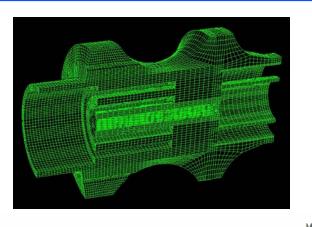
Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV, GMD)

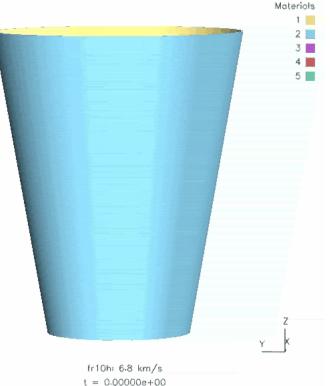


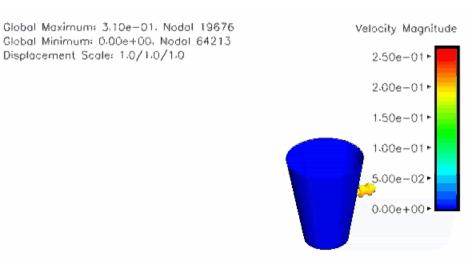
Simulated Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Intercept

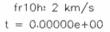
Debris patterns can be correlated with real-time hit assessment immediately following a flight test











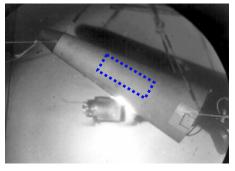
Missile intercept simulations contribute in all three categories







Scaled Light Gas Gun Test





Design of Experiments



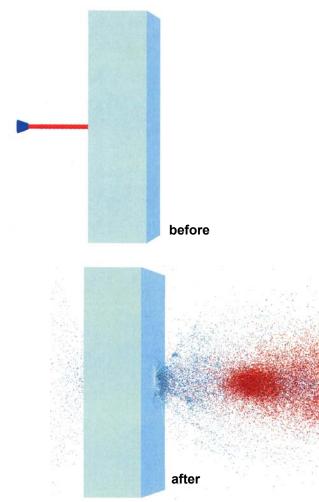


Supplement Experiments

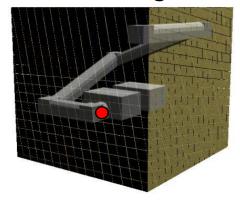
Penetration continues to be an important mechanism in weapon lethality

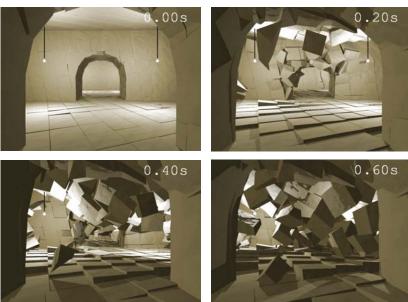


Penetration of Armor



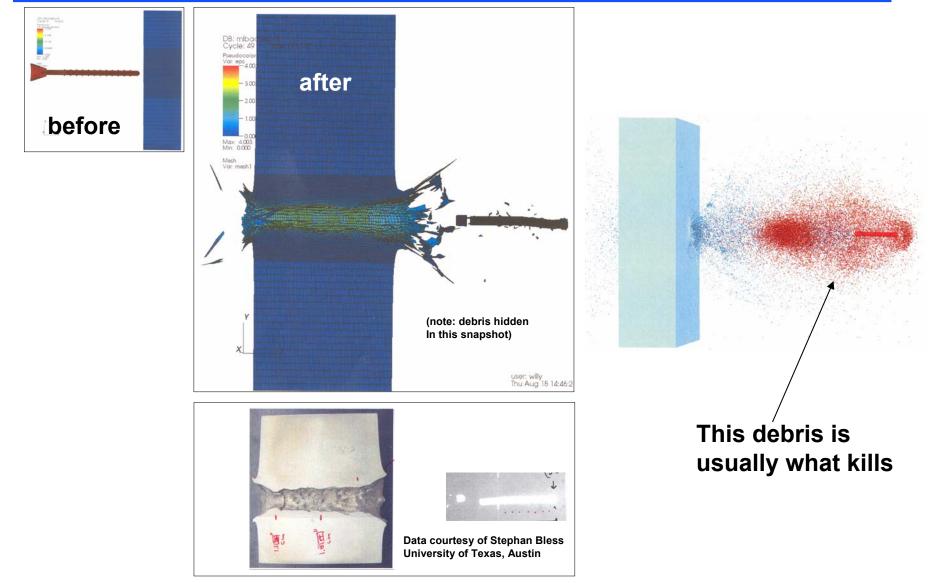
Defeat of Hard & Deeply Buried Targets



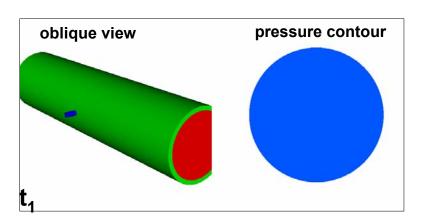


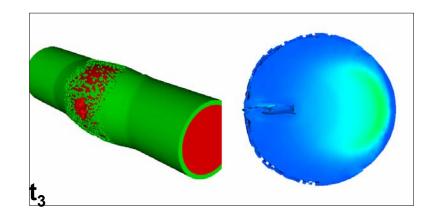
Predicting lethality requires predicting debris

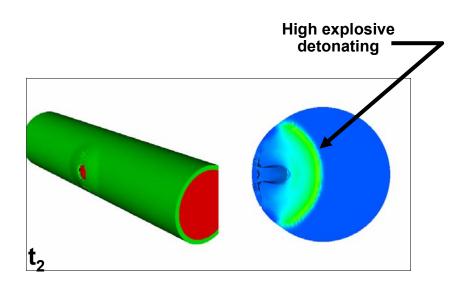


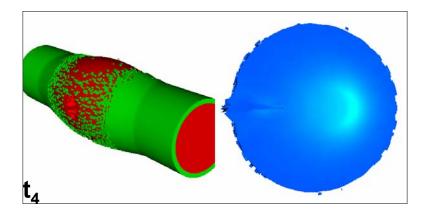


Generating and propagating fragments is necessary to assess collateral effects



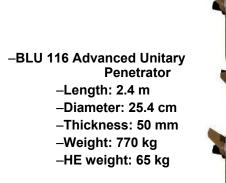




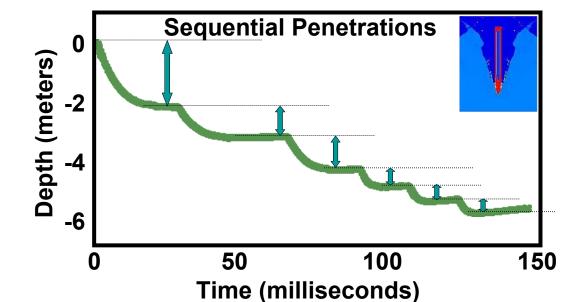


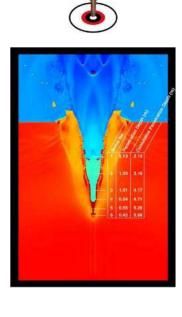
Ground shock (lethality) is significantly enhanced in a buried detonation





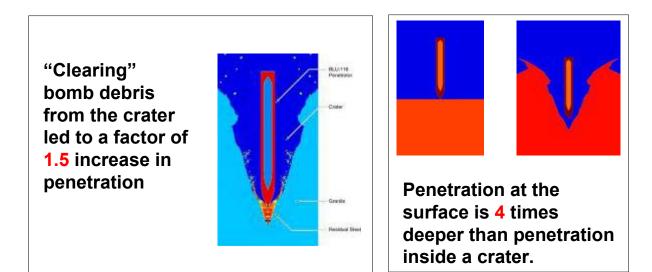
- Consider the scenario of sequentially delivered penetrators
- Penetration is less effective with successive attempts
- Can this process be optimized?

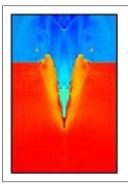




Insight gained from knowledge-based simulations suggests a modified approach







Penetration depth in shock-conditioned granite was 3 times greater than it was in virgin rock

Alternating penetrators with conventional bombs may be more effective

Knowledge-based simulations provide true value for defense acquisition



- Though M&S cannot replace T&E, they provide enhancements by
 - Optimizing the design of developmental and operational tests
 - Provide guidance in interpreting the results
 - Augment data sets when a test-only approach is cost-prohibitive, time-prohibitive or physically impossible
- These enhancements permit an additional means for exploring alternatives, modifications and "what if's"
- Intelligently applied, knowledge-based simulations can accelerate discoveries and minimize risks in the development process