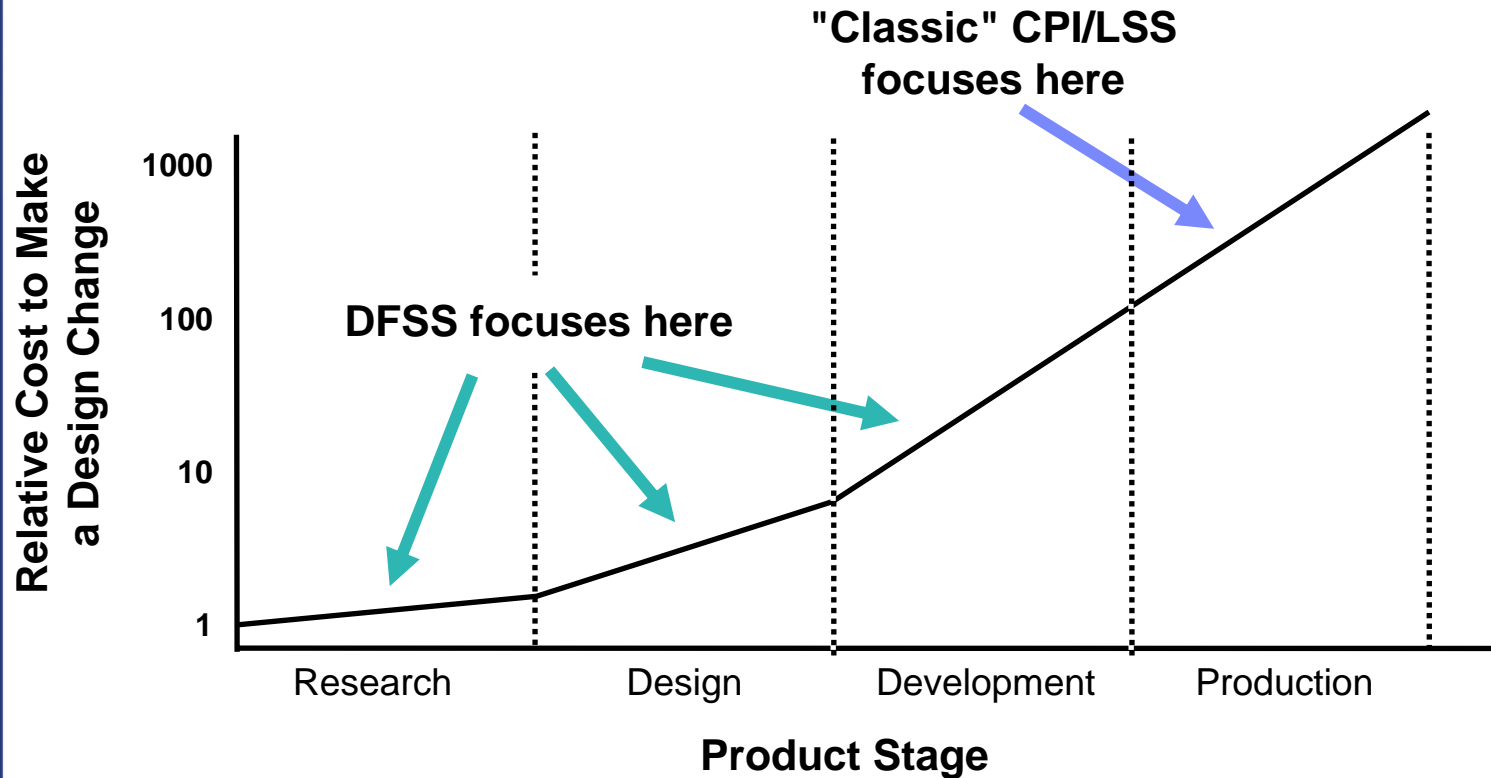


# Major Conference Themes/Issues wrt Improving T&E Efficiency and M&S

- OT&E should be validation testing, not discovery testing
- Mission Based Test and Evaluation
- Integrated Testing
- Eliminate failures prior to test
- Unreliability is a design issue
- Put the “E” back into T & E
- First 15% of investment will determine or dictate the remaining 85% of LCC.
- Want exit criteria from one phase to another
- Need to predict performance before we build or test

# Design for Breakthrough Improvement (DFBI\*)



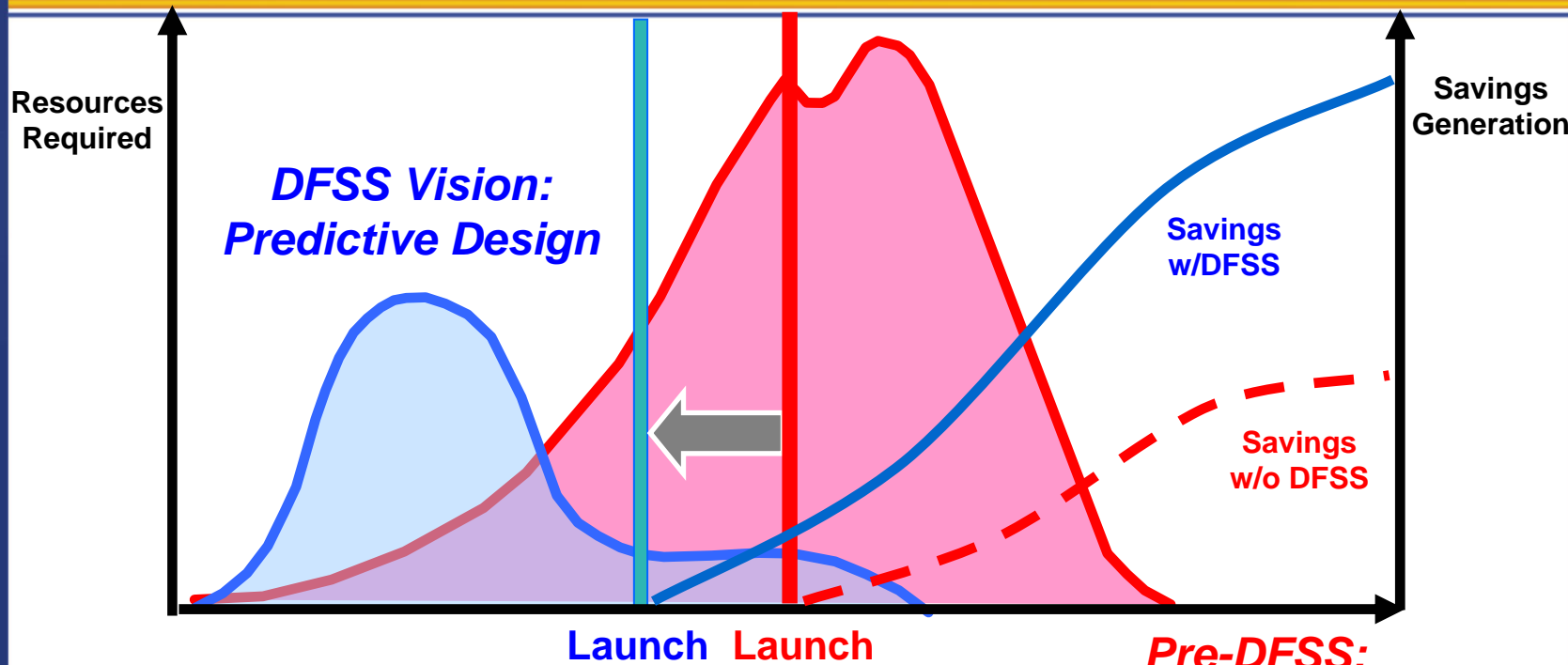
- Gain knowledge when costs are lowest
- Design in quality right from the start

\*also known as Design for Six Sigma (DFSS)

# DFBI or DFSS Goals

- ***Reduce Cycle Time in the Design and Development Process***
- ***Reduce the total resources and cost over the life cycle***
- ***Reduce the Cost of Poor Quality***
- ***Improve Predictability of QCD (Quality, Cost, Delivery)***

# The Benefits



- Early problem identification; solution when costs low
- Faster market entry: earlier revenue stream, longer patent coverage
- Lower total development cost
- Robust product at market entry: delighted customers
- Resources available for next game-changer

## Pre-DFSS: Reactive Design

- Unhappy customers and employees
- Unplanned resource drain
- Skyrocketing costs
- Next product compromised

- **Upfront investment is most effective and efficient**
- **Show customers “high quality” products right from the start**

# The Vision



## From

- Evolving design requirements
- Extensive design rework
- Product performance assessed by “build and test”
- Performance and producibility problems fixed after product in use
- Quality “tested in”

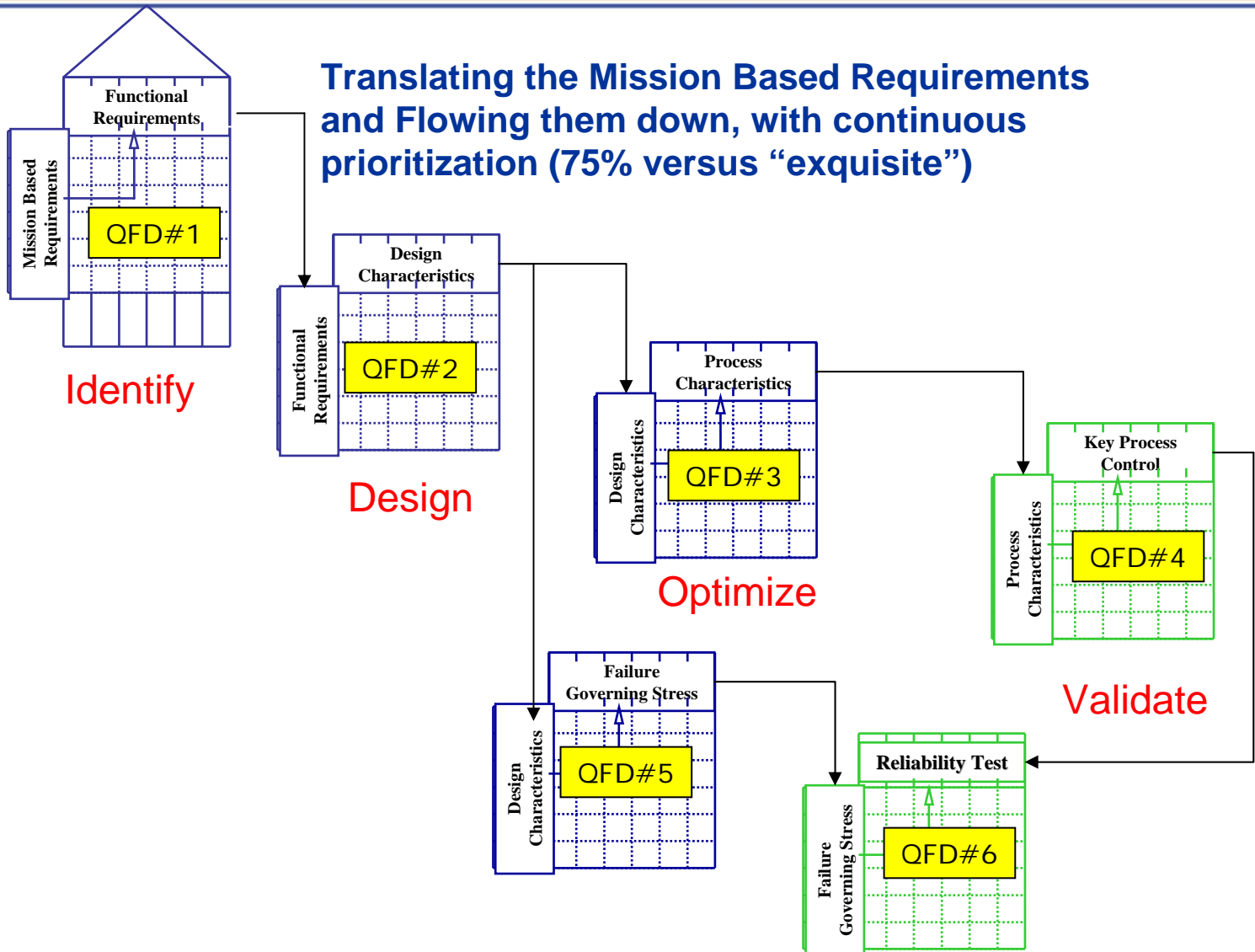


## To

- Disciplined CTC flowdown
- Controlled design parameters
- Product performance modeled and simulated
- Designed for robust performance and producibility
- Quality “designed in”

- Lean Six Sigma (DMAIC) fixes known problems.
- ***DFBI or DFSS prevents unknown problems from occurring.***

# Quality Function Deployment (QFD)





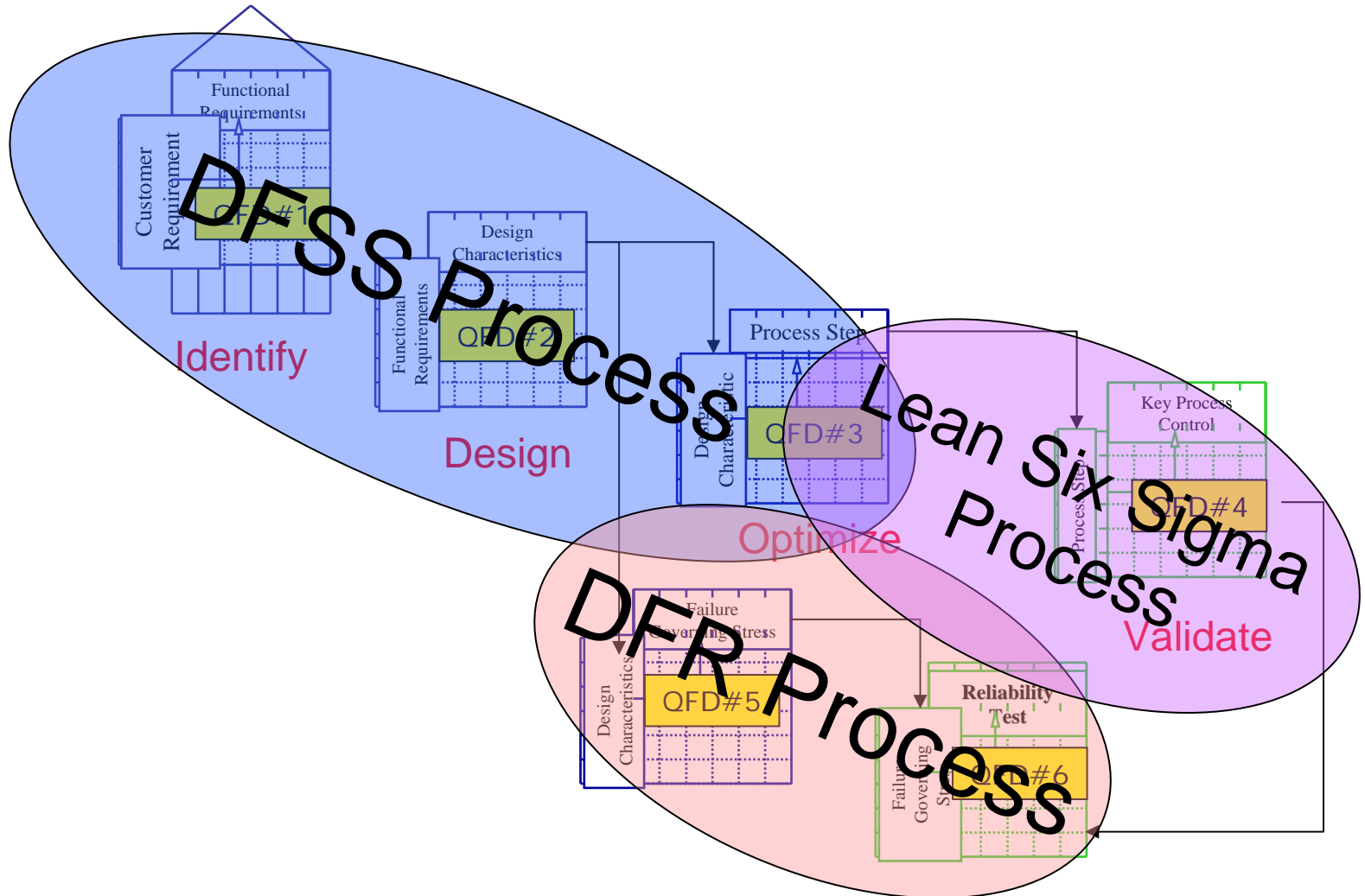
# Background – MBT&E Overview

## Mission-Based Test and Evaluation

is a methodology that focuses T&E on the mission task **capabilities** provided to the warfighter. It provides a framework and procedure to:

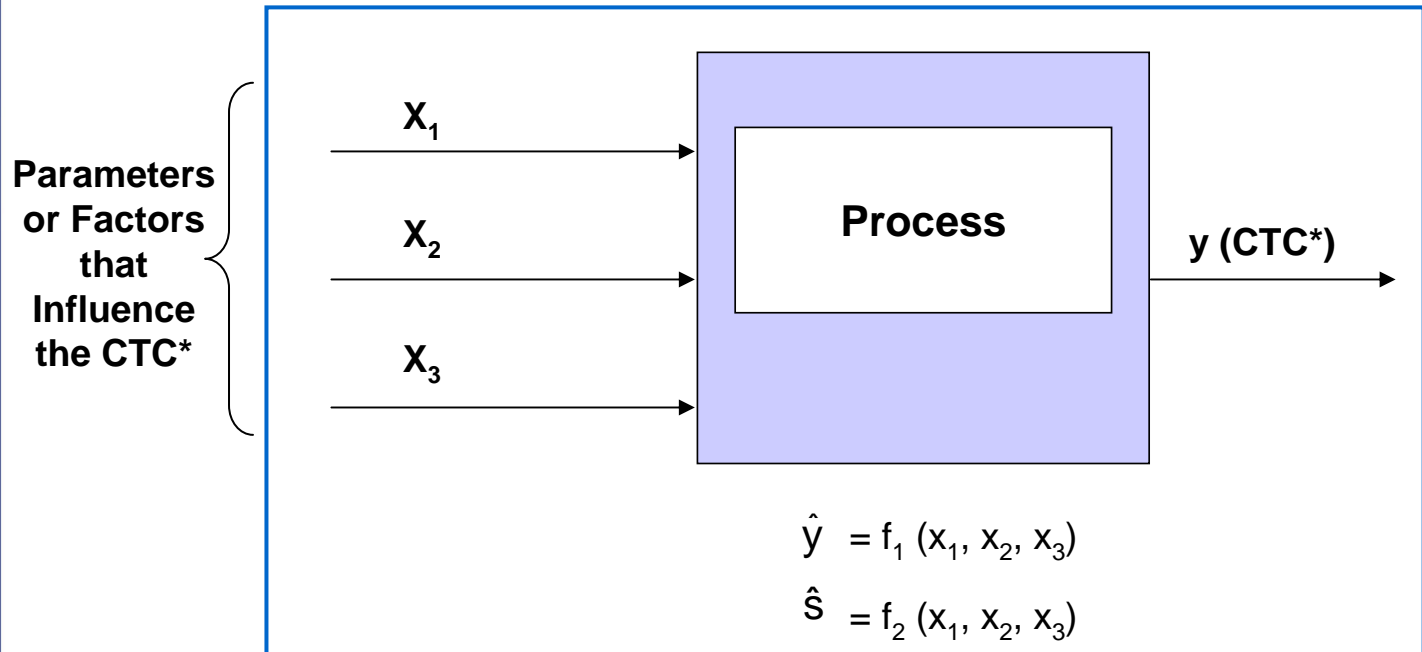
- **link capabilities to the attributes** of the materiel system-of-systems;
- develop evaluation measures that **assess capabilities and attributes**;
- and link the evaluation measures to all **available data sources**.

# Linking DFSS, LSS, and DFR in the QFD Flowdown





# Transfer Function: The Bridge to Innovation



**Where does the transfer function come from?**

- **Exact transfer Function**
- **Approximations**
  - **DOE (also known as Multi-Variate Testing)**
  - **Historical Data Analysis**
  - **Simulation**

\* **Critical to Customer (or Functional) Performance Measure**

“Integrated testing is the collaborative planning and collaborative execution of test phases and events to provide shared data in support of independent analysis, evaluation and reporting by all stakeholders, particularly developmental (both contractor and government) and operational test and evaluation communities.”

“Integrated testing is the collaborative planning and collaborative execution of test phases and events to provide shared data in support of ***independent*** analysis, ***evaluation*** and reporting by all stakeholders, particularly developmental (both contractor and government) and operational test and evaluation communities.”

# What Makes DOE so Powerful? (Orthogonality: both vertical and horizontal balance)

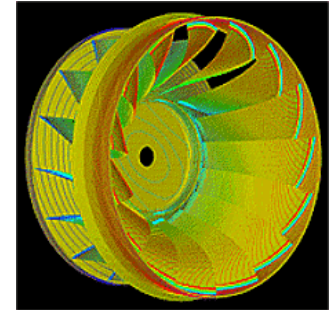
A Full Factorial Design for 3 Factors A, B, and C, Each at 2 levels:

Run	A	B	C	AB	AC	BC	ABC
1	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
2	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
3	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
4	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
5	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
6	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
7	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

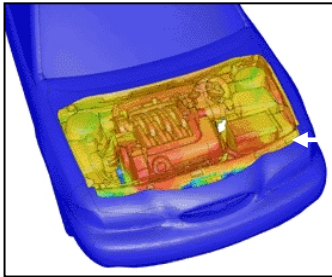
# Applications of Modeling and Simulation

## Power

Simulation of stress and vibrations of turbine assembly for use in nuclear power generation



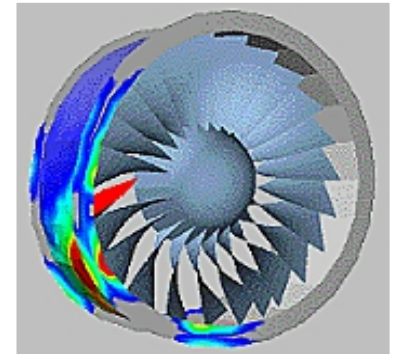
## Automotive



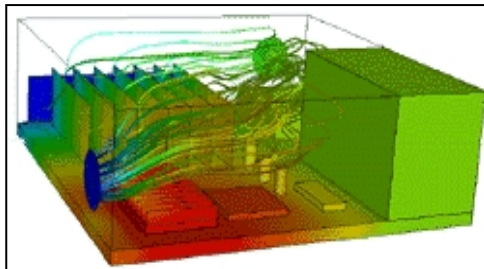
Simulation of underhood thermal cooling for decrease in engine space and increase in cabin space and comfort

Evaluation of dual bird-strike on aircraft engine nacelle for turbine blade containment studies

## Aerospace



## Electronics

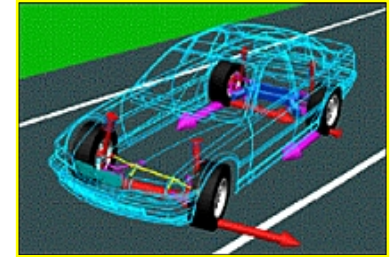


Evaluation of cooling air flow behavior inside a computer system chassis

# Examples of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) and Simulation Software

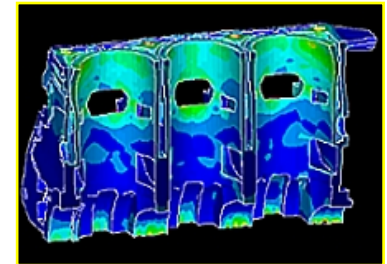
**Mechanical motion: Multibody kinetics and dynamics**

ADAMS®  
DADS



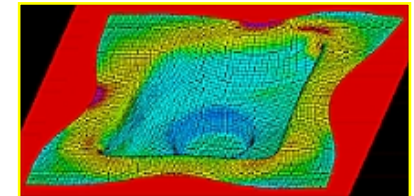
**Implicit Finite Element Analysis: Linear and nonlinear statics, dynamic response**

MSC.Nastran™, MSC.Marc™  
ANSYS®  
Pro MECHANICA  
ABAQUS® Standard and Explicit  
ADINA



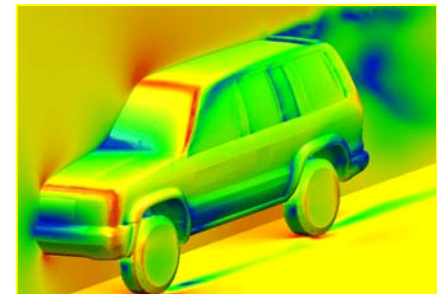
**Explicit Finite Element Analysis : Impact simulation, metal forming**

LS-DYNA  
RADIOSS  
PAM-CRASH®, PAM-STAMP



**General Computational Fluid Dynamics: Internal and external flow simulation**

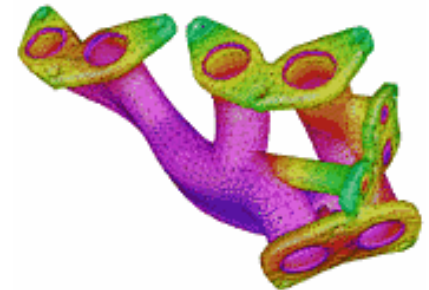
STAR-CD  
CFX-4, CFX-5  
FLUENT®, FIDAP™  
PowerFLOW®



# Examples of High Fidelity Simulation Models

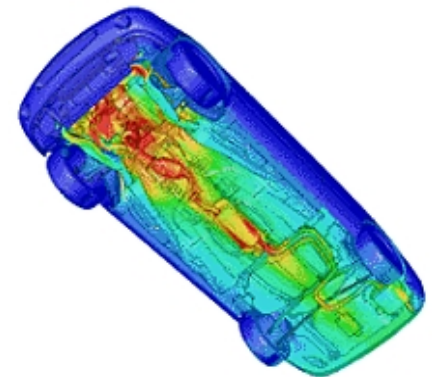
## Preprocessing: Finite Element Analysis and Computational Fluid Dynamics mesh generation

ICEM-CFD  
Gridgen  
Altair® HyperMesh®  
I-deas®  
MSC.Patran  
TrueGrid®  
GridPro  
FEMB  
ANSA

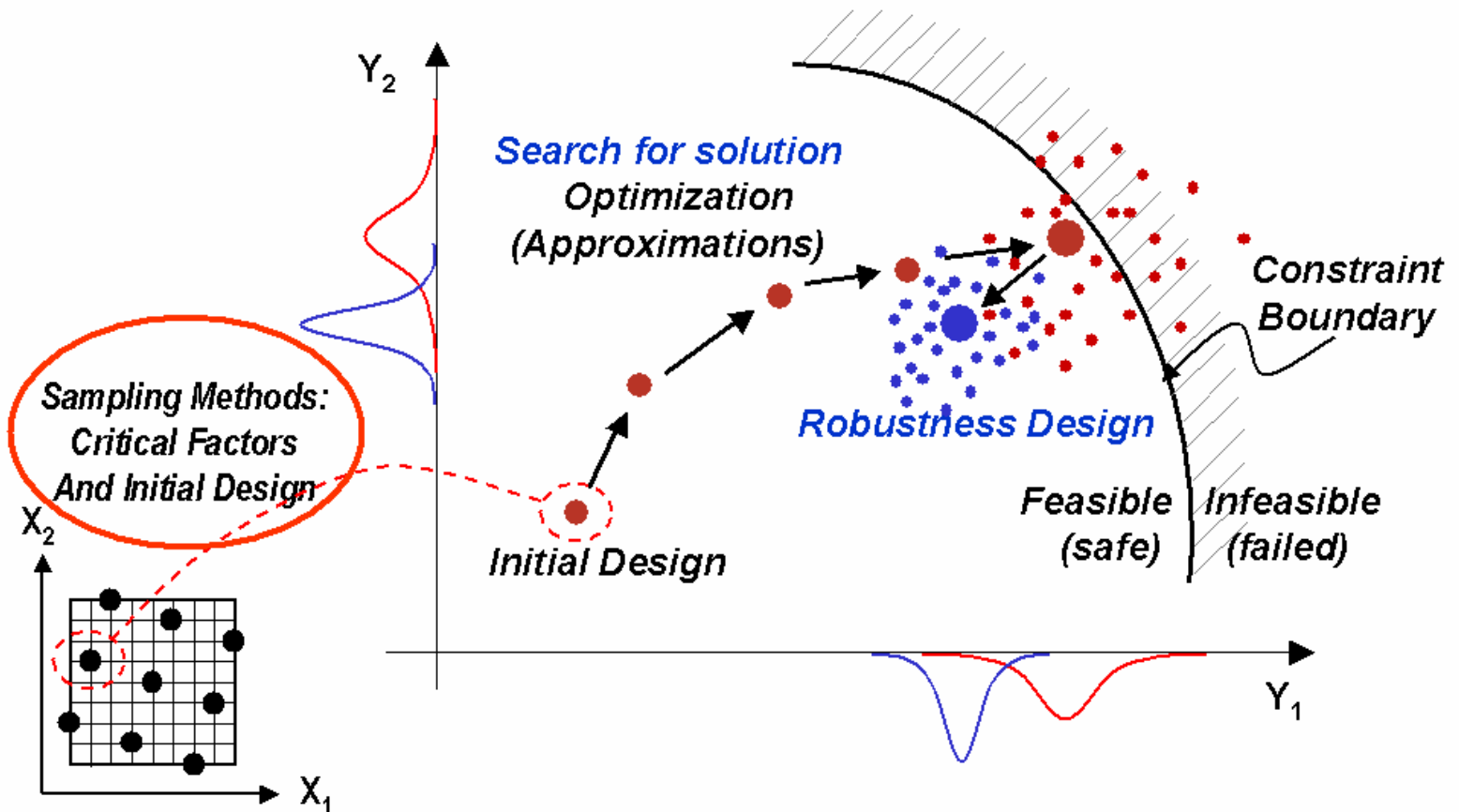


## Postprocessing: Finite Element Analysis and Computational Fluid Dynamics results visualization

Altair® HyperMesh®  
I-deas  
MSC.Patran  
FEMB  
EnSight  
FIELDVIEW  
ICEM CFD Visual3 2.0 (PVS)  
COVISE



# Making Use of Iterative Simulation and Modeling for Optimizing the Design





# Knowledge Based Principles\*

- Develop a Product Development System Built Upon Knowledge
- Focus on Knowledge Generation to Streamline the Product Development Process, Rather Than Strict Adherence to Pre-determined Timelines
- Move from schedule-driven acquisition to knowledge-driven acquisition
- Promote Technical Competency Over Procedural Compliance
- Develop Innovation–Driven Project Leaders/Program Managers
- Support and Reward Technical Excellence, Systematic Innovation and Competency

\* These principles are based on the key findings of the Research and Technology Executive Council, as presented in its September 2006 article entitled “*Establishing a Lean R&D Organization.*”