





Integrated Survivability Assessment (ISA): Bridging DT&E, LFT&E, and OT&E

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Integrated Survivability Assessment

- Motivation: comprehensive system survivability evaluations in OT&E
 - Integrated LFT&E and survivability OT&E
 - Rather than separate assessments
 - Linking in DT&E results
 - Developed for the Joint Aircraft Survivability Program (JASP) at the request of DOT&E
 - Initially for air weapons systems
 - Extensible to ground and sea systems



- Using both M&S and T&E resources where appropriate

The Key to bridging DT&E, LFT&E, OT&E:

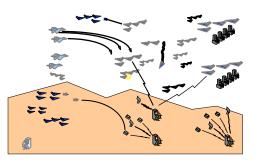
Common, Testable Metrics throughout the acquisition process

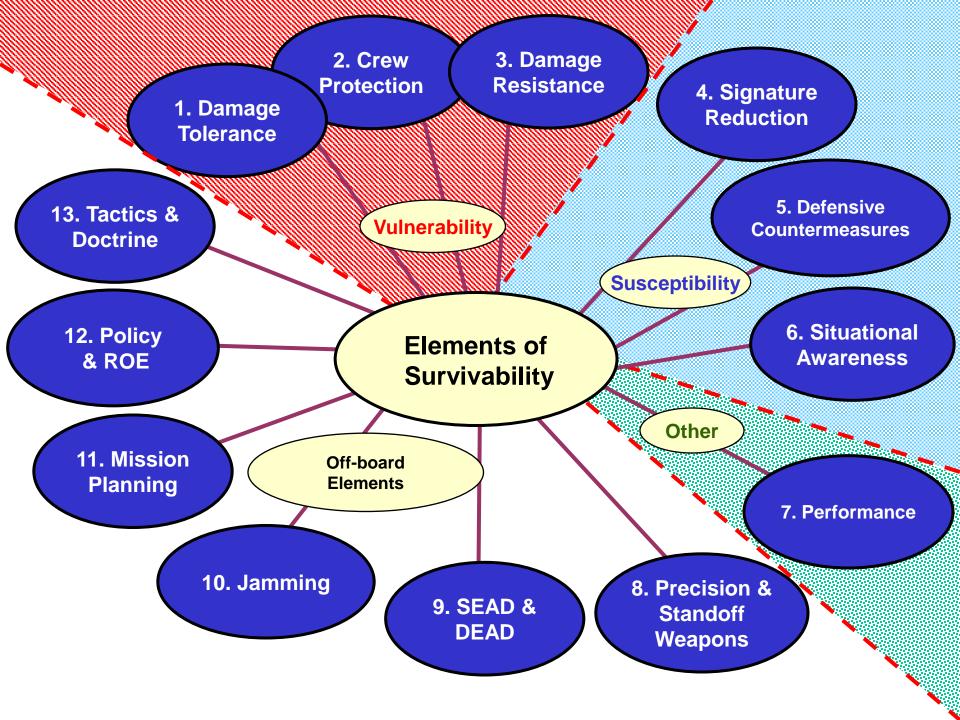




What does the Integrated Survivability Assessment Process Do?

- Measures system survivability in the context of missions and scenarios
 - "Cover the Waterfront" to avoid a point design
- Consistent treatment of survivability throughout the system acquisition lifecycle
 - Requirements development, AOA, spec
 compliance, DT&E, LFT&E, OT&E, retrofits, SLEP, system mods, training applications...
- Trading Survivability, Effectiveness, and Mission Metrics
 - Within a Consistent and Documented Process

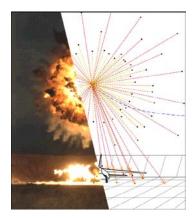






Developing an Integrated Survivability Assessment Process

- Checklist
 - Of important survivability factors
- Metrics
 - Applied to DT&E, LFT&E, OT&E
- Assessment
 - A modeling path to quantify metrics
 - Test range assets and processes to quantify metrics
- M&S Validation
 - A path to validating M&S with available test range data
 - Model test model approach



The Threat Kill Chain: A Checklist of Survivability Factors

On Platform Factors

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Susceptibility:

On-board EA, signatures, countermeasures, speed and altitude, maneuverability, agility (last ditch maneuver), target acquisition (standoff),... Engagement Avoidance Off Platform Factors

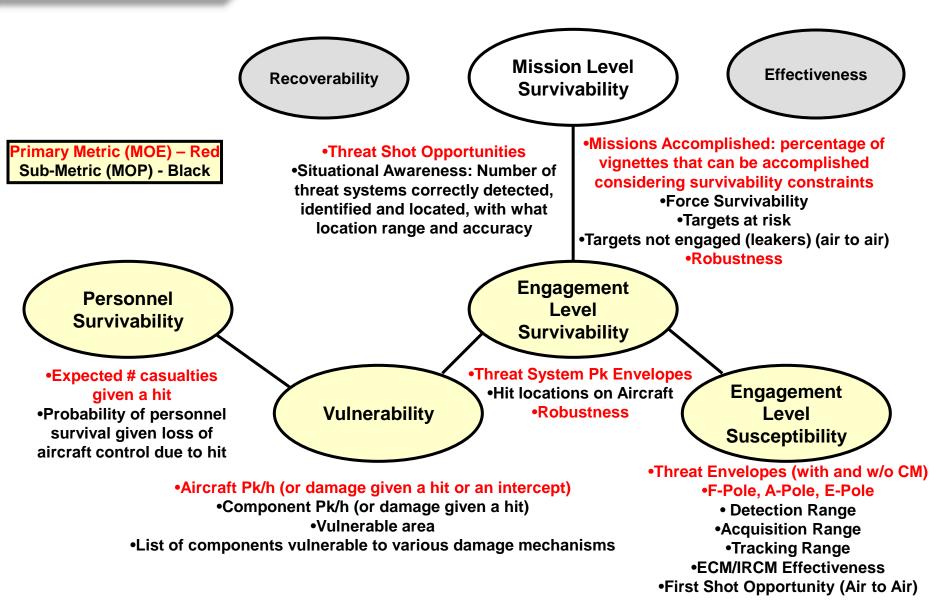
Tactics, standoff weapons, anti-radiation missiles, self defense weapons, off-board EA, night/all weather capability, threat warning, situational awareness, C4ISR

Threat or Hit Avoidance

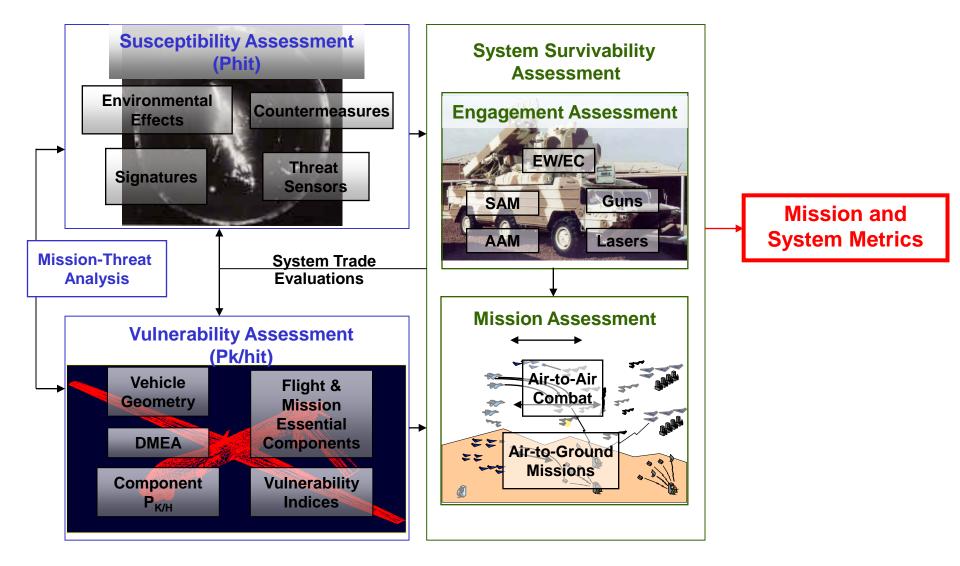
Vulnerability:

Fire/explosion protection, self-repairing flight controls, redundant and separated hydraulics, multiple engines, no fuel adjacent to air inlets, hydrodynamic ram protection, nonflammable hydraulic fluid, rugged structure, armor, ...

Survivability Metrics



The Survivability Assessment Process



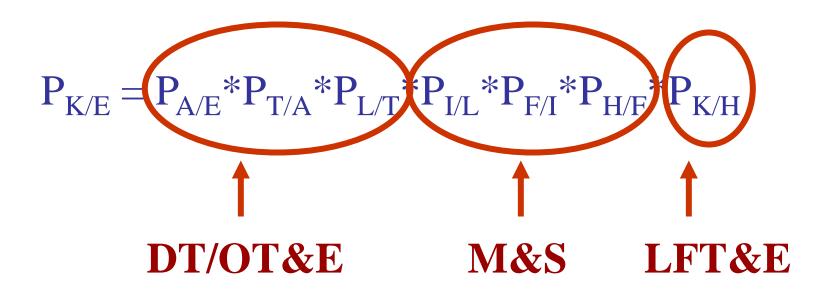
M&S in DT&E, OT&E, LFT&E

- M&S cannot replace testing, only provide support
- M&S objectives in DT&E, OT&E, LFT&E
 - Support Test Planning

- "What tests should we conduct?"
- "What data should we collect, with what fidelity and frequency?"
- "What do we think will happen?"
- Support Test Analysis
 - "Why'd that happen instead?"
 - "What should we do about it?"
- Support COI resolution
 - "So the test result is that so what?"
- Use of M&S in combined survivability DT&E, OT&E and LFT&E should be from these perspectives
- Integration of M&S and testing enhances credibility of both

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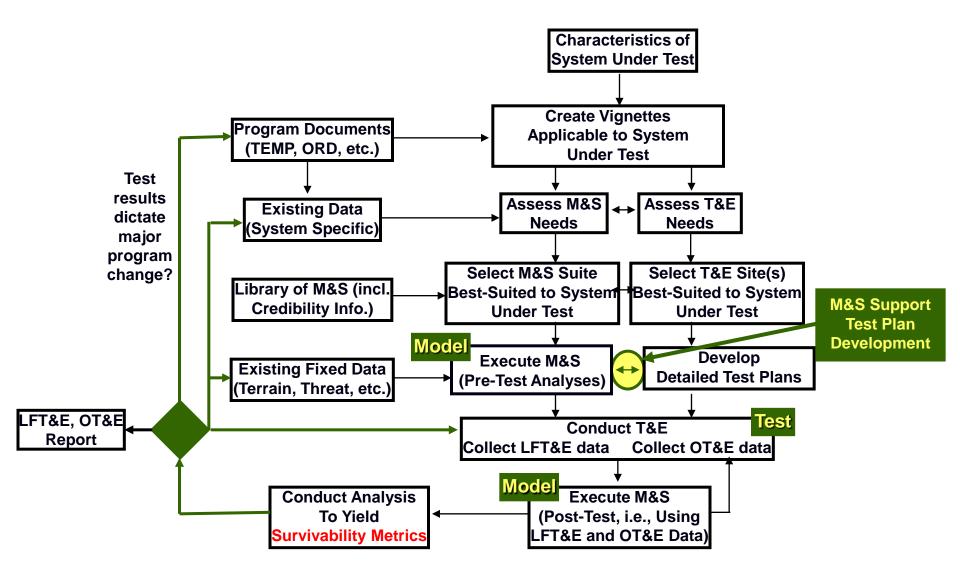
Data Sources for a Typical Survivability Assessment



- E = Engagement
- A = Acquisition
- T = Track
- L = Launch

I = InterceptF = Fuzing H = Hit K = Kill

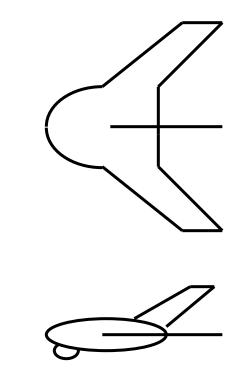
Integrated Survivability Assessment: Model-Test-Model Concept





"Case Study" Example

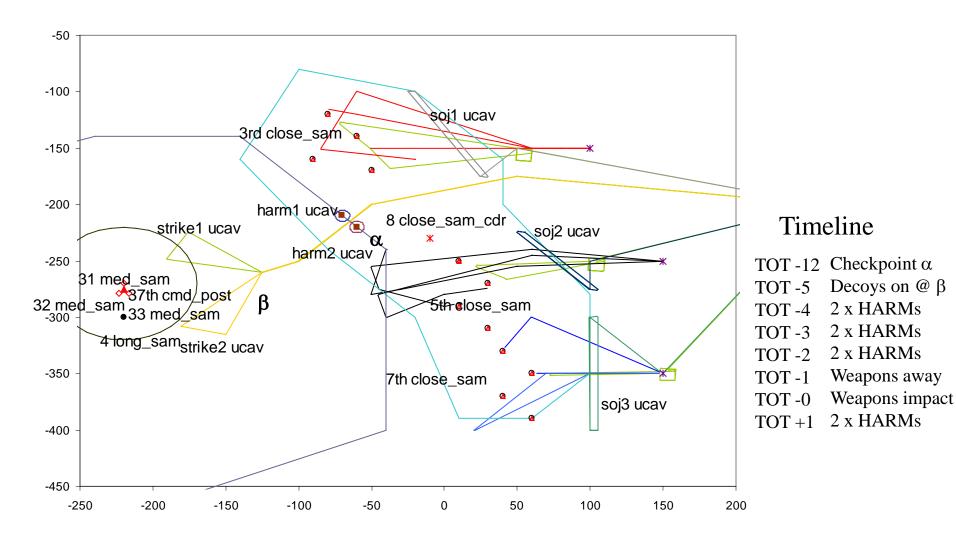
- Unmanned Combat Aircraft System (UCAS) : Role: CAS, battlefield interdiction, SEAD/DEAD, etc. Dimensions:
 - Weight: Speed: Range:
- To be determined: RCS: IR signature: DECM/IRCM: Vulnerability: etc.

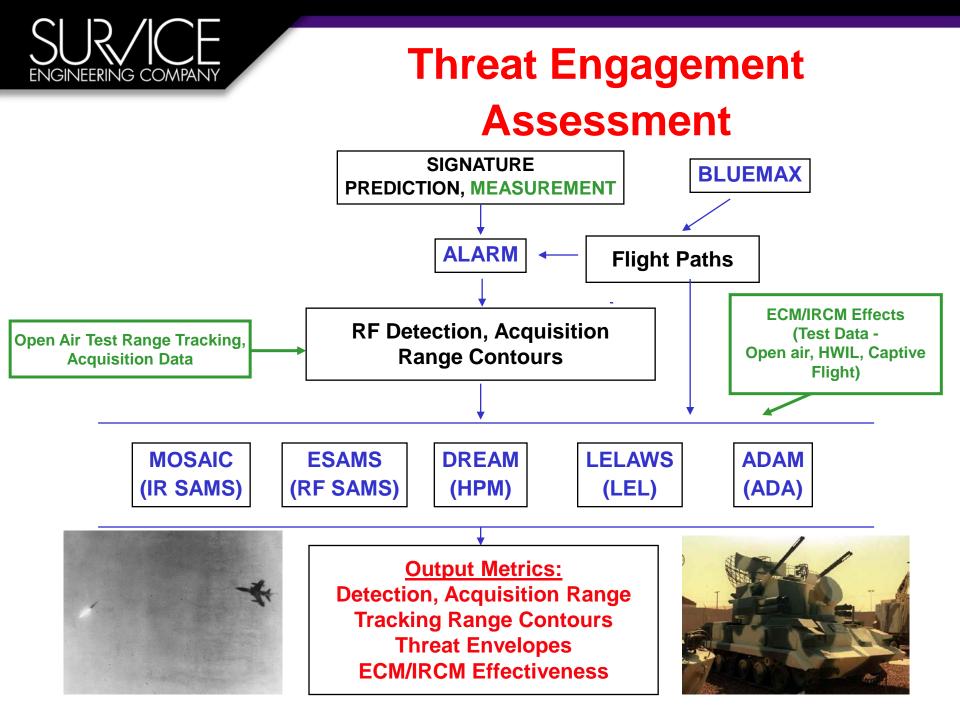


EXAMPLE: UCAS VIGNETTES

	3 rd World Urban	Advanced Threat, Forested	Conventional Threat, Desert	3 rd World Mountains
ISR	Ж	X X		X
Force Protection	X	Ж Х		X
SEAD DEAD	X	×		X
C2		Ж	X	X
All Weather, Night Strike	Ж	X	X	X
CSAR	X	X	X	Ж
Driving Factors Ж = Most stressing	Target Acquisition Difficult Conventional	IADS, Wx, Target Acquisition	Flat Terrain, Clear Wx High Threat	High Altitude, Rough Terrain Conventional
Scenario	Threat	Advanced Threat		Threat

Example: SEAD/DEAD Mission Vignette



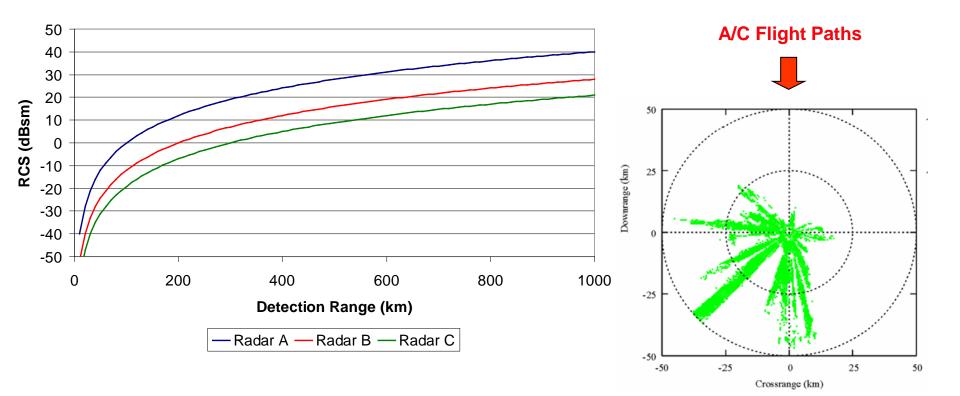




Example Susceptibility Results: Impact of RCS and Terrain on Detection

Detection range vs. RCS

Effects of Terrain Masking on Detection Contour

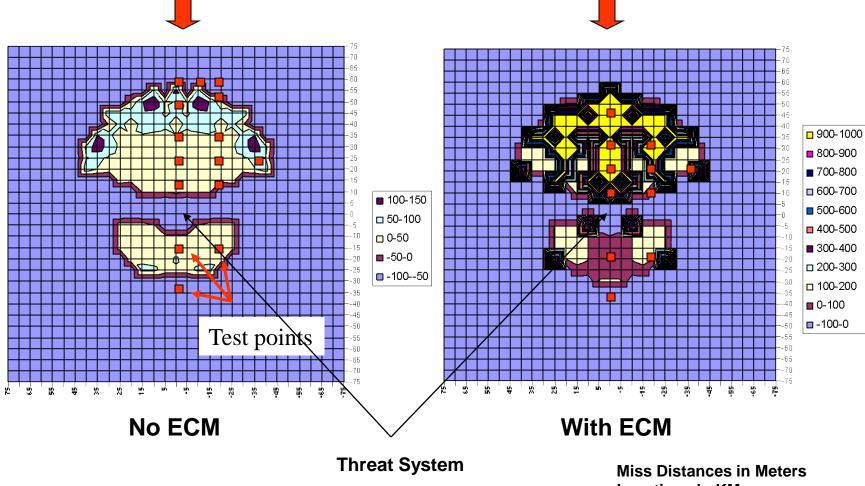




A/C Flight Paths

Planning Susceptibility Tests: Impact of ECM on Miss Distance

A/C Flight Paths



Locations in KM



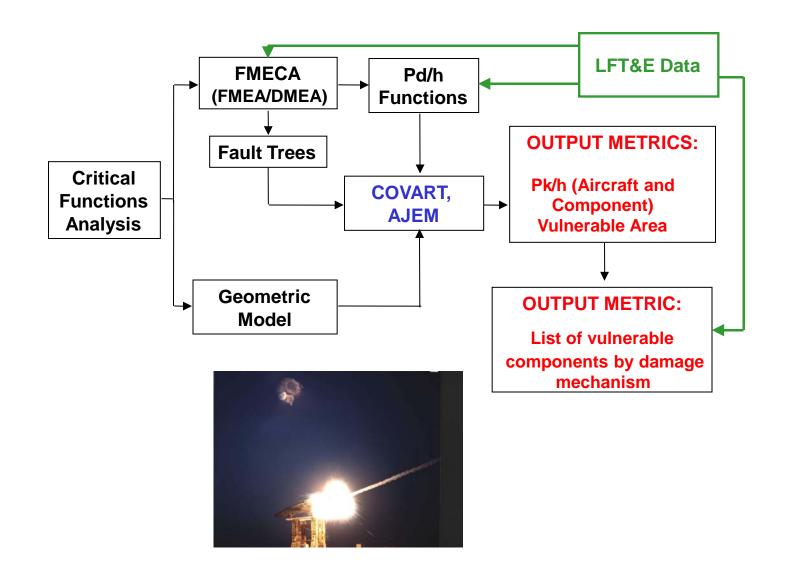
Susceptibility Test Plans

Assessing M&S results for <u>all</u> vignettes, the following susceptibility-related test data are required:

- Surface-to-air threat acquisition & tracking data applicable to system under test (for IR and RF threats)
- Surface-to-air threat engagement envelopes applicable to system under test (for IR and RF threats)
- IR and RF threat functional element characteristics
- etc.

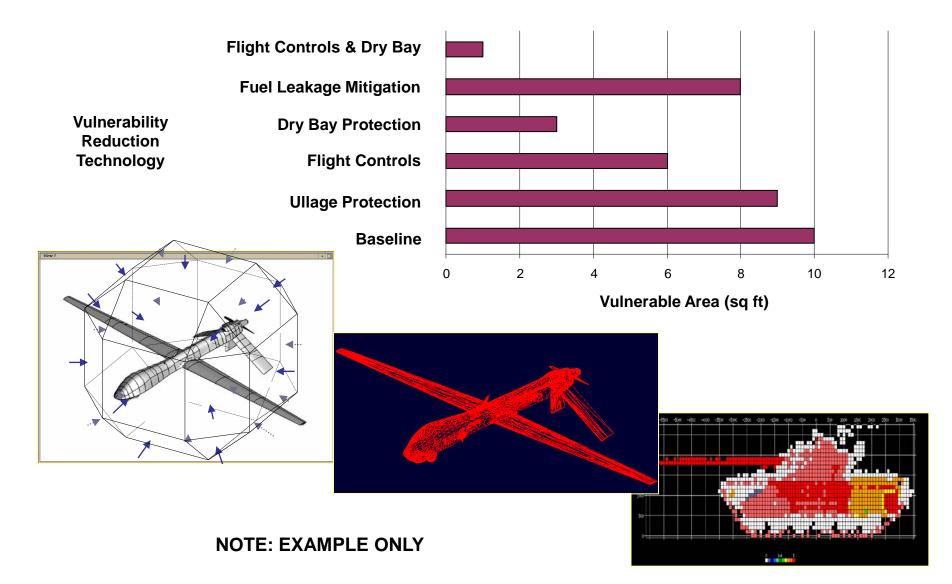
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Vulnerability Assessment



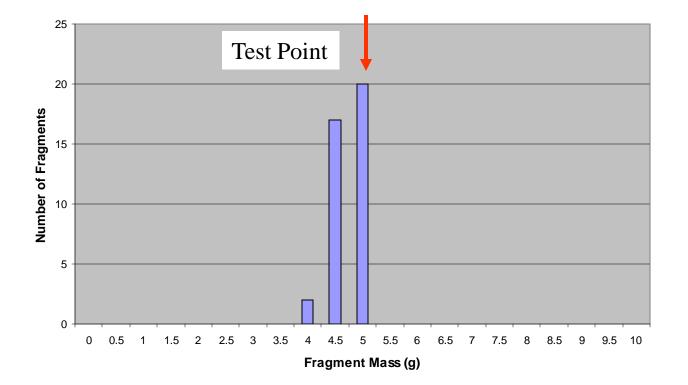


Vulnerability Metric: Vulnerable Area



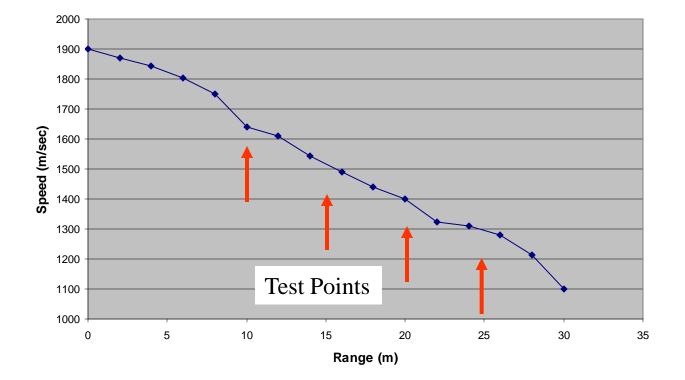


Planning Vulnerability Tests: Warhead Fragment Mass Distribution





Planning Vulnerability Tests: Warhead Fragment Velocity



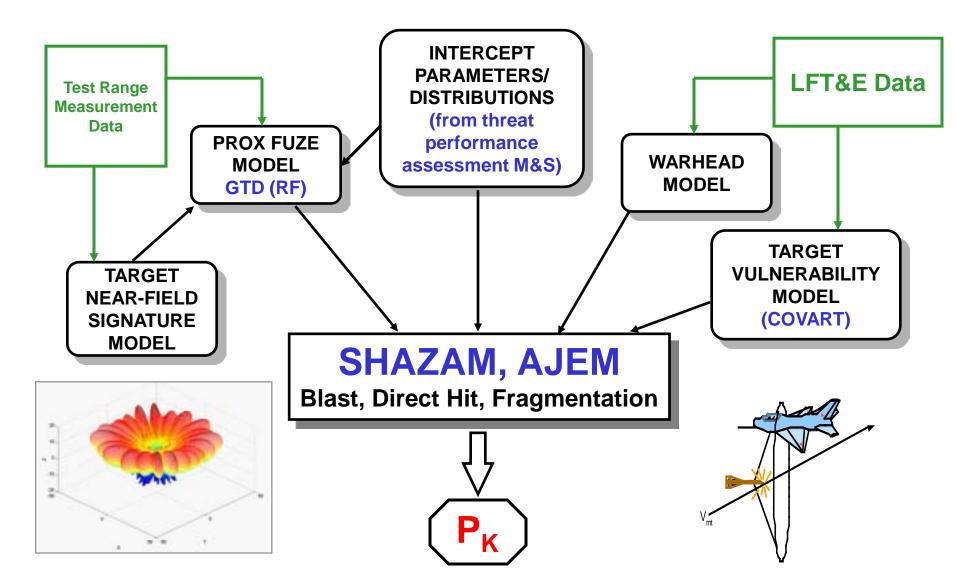


Vulnerability Test Plans (LFT&E)

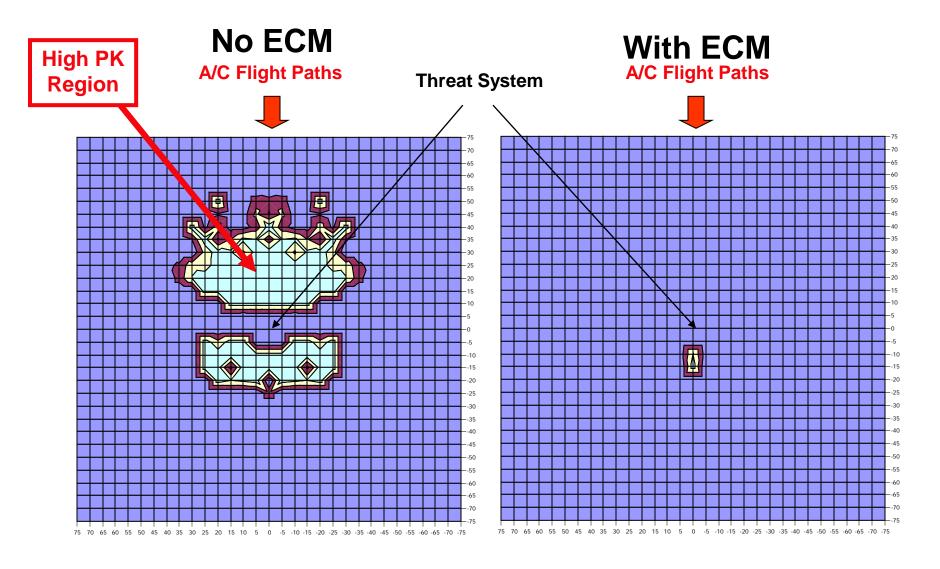
Based on an analysis of results from <u>all</u> UAV vignettes (and a survey of existing data), the following live-fire shots are required:

	Focus of Frags off Warhead Nose					
Threat	Miss	Azimuth,	Elevation,			
Weapon	Distance, ft	deg	deg			
Α	0	-30	-45			
	10	-30	-45			
	0	-10	-45			
	10	-10	-45			
В	0	0	0			
	0	90	0			
etc.						

Threat Missile Endgame (Pk) Assessment

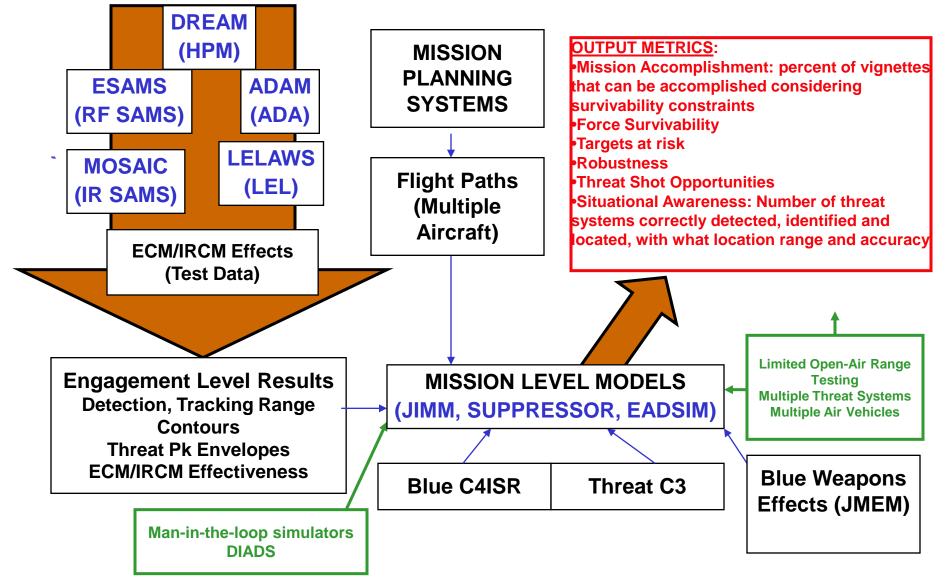


Engagement Survivability Results: Effect of ECM on PK

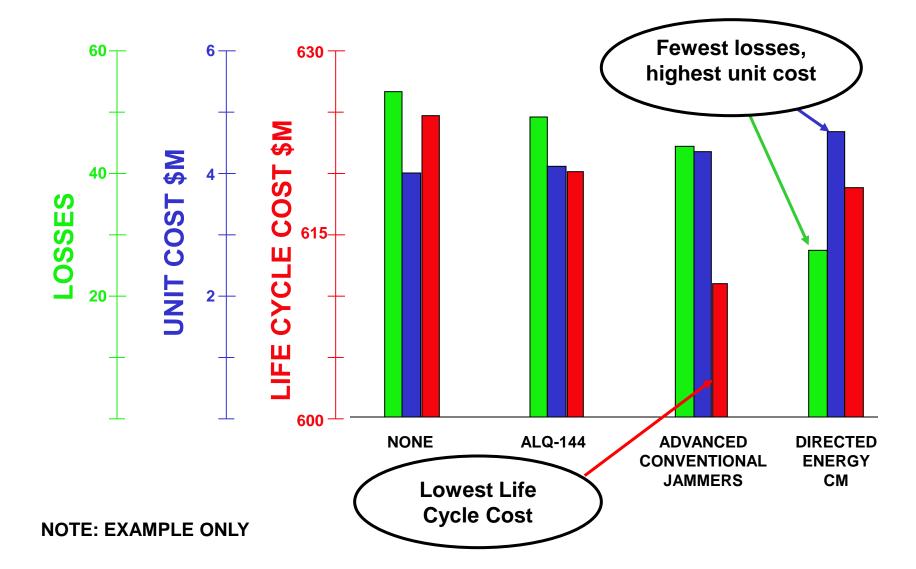


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Mission Survivability Assessment

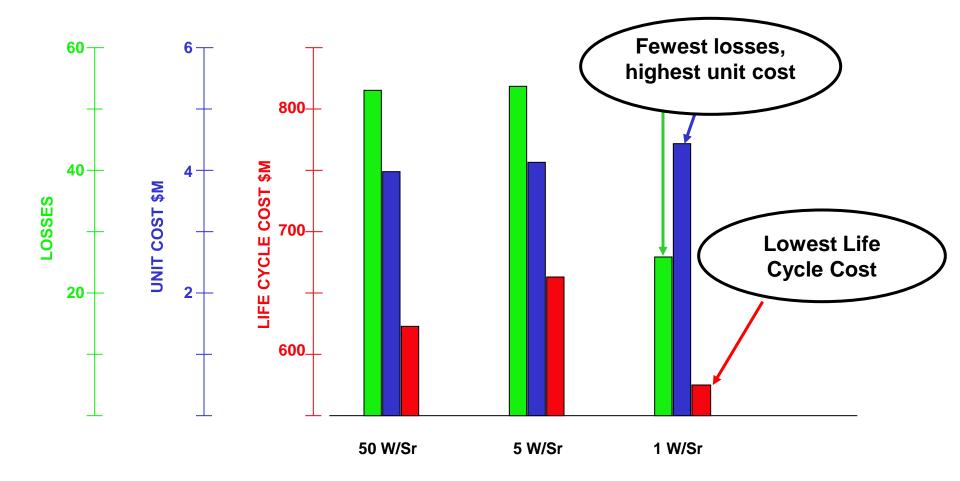


Integrated Survivability Results : Impact of IRCM Improvements





Integrated Survivability Results: Impact of IR Signature Reduction



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Overall Vignette Results

		Urban	Forest	Desert	Mountains
	CAS	Ж	X	Х	X
	Battlefield Interdiction		Ж	X	
Ж = Most stressing Scenario	SEAD/DEAD	X	Ж	X	X
	Strategic		Ж	X	X
	Tactical	Ж	X	Х	X
	Targeting	Х	Х	Х	Ж
	& Landing	Х	X	Х	X
	Driving Factors	Target Acquisition Difficult Convention al Threat	IADS, Wx, Target Acquisition Advanced Threat	Flat Terrain, Clear Wx High Threat	High Altitude, Rough Terrain Conventional Threat



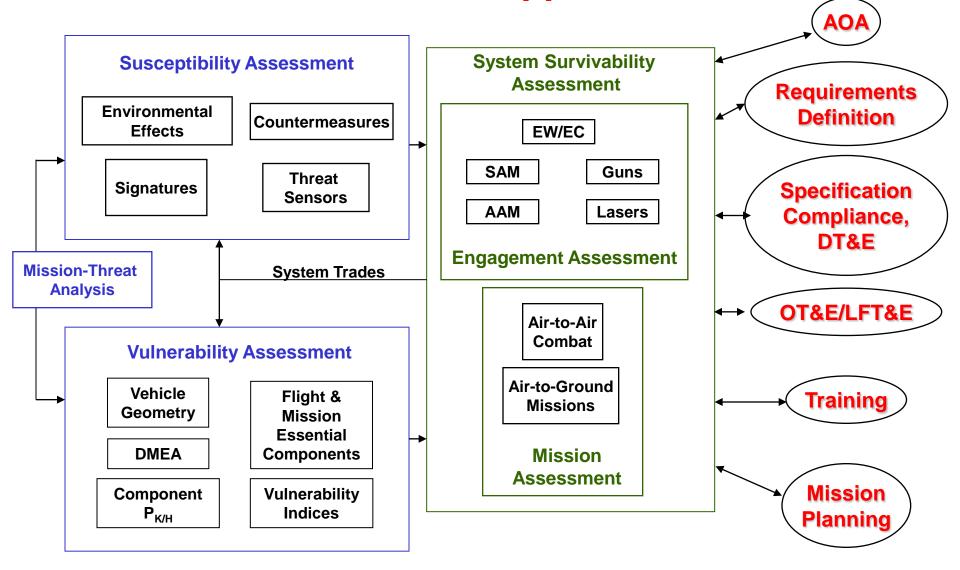
Vignette Results for OT&E

- Red vignette means system cannot be effectively used for that scenario/mission
 - Underlying M&S, DT&E, LFT&E and OT&E results show why the SUT fails that vignette
- OTA and DOT&E will need to decide the implication of that failure:
 - SUT will require additional resources to accomplish the mission in that type of situation
 - SUT will require modification to perform the mission
 - SUT tactics manual will restrict where the system can be used
 - If the vignette is very important, loss of SUT may be deemed acceptable if mission can be accomplished (may be unique to UAV systems)

OR,

– SUT fails OT&E

Integrated Survivability Assessment Applications





Some Known Deficiencies in ISA Process

- General Issues
 - Model linkages; data availability, including validation data; links to TEMP; analyst experience
- Modeling and Simulation Issues
 - Aggregation of M&S results from lower level models to higher level
 - Engagement level: DECM, threat fuzing, human operator, signatures, body-onbody effects, external blast, DEW, fire & explosion
 - Mission Level: networked systems, operator tactics, data/sensor fusion, C4ISR

Test Range Issues

- Number of platforms, threats in test, test range size can't fully test integrated system
 - Signal Density may not be representative on ranges
- Limitations in current T&E capabilities
 - Missile Miss Distance Measurement
 - Threat System Variability system to system variations
- Insufficient pre-planning:
 - Completeness & fidelity of OT&E data
 - System calibration issues

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Summary

- ISA process integrates LFT&E data (vulnerability) with DT&E and OT&E survivability data (susceptibility)
 - In a "model-test-model" approach, with consistent metrics across system acquisition and test
 - M&S results are used to support test plan development and to put test results into context of mission/scenario vignettes
 - Test results are used to support improvements to M&S
- Vignette approach:
 - Provides consistency in evaluation criteria across program development stages (requirements, specification, LFT&E, DT&E, OT&E)
 - Highlights any problem areas and potential solutions
 - Ensures the SUT is not a point design from the standpoint of survivability
- Current deficiencies in M&S and T&E resources need to be addressed
 - Gradually being improved via JASP, CTEIP, etc.





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