Science of Test: Improving the Efficiency and Effectiveness of DoD Test and Evaluation

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23 July 2014

What is the Science of Test?

- **Test Planning**
  - Design of Experiments (DOE) – a structured and purposeful approach to test planning
    - » Ensures adequate coverage of the operational envelope
    - » Determines how much testing is enough – statistical power analysis
    - » Provides an analytical basis for assessing test adequacy
  - Results:
    - » More information from constrained resources
    - » An analytical trade-space for test planning
    - » Defensible test designs

- **Test Analysis and Evaluation**
  - Using statistical analysis methods to maximize information gained from test data
  - Incorporate all relevant information in analyses
  - Ensure conclusions are objective and robust

The Path to Increasing the Scientific Rigor of T&E

Scientific Rigor Institutionalized in T&E

1998

National Research Council Study

2009

Design of Experiments endorsed as a sound methodology for OT&E

- OTA MOA on DOE
- DOT&E Initiatives

2010

DOT&E Memo: Guidance on DOE in TEMPs

- DOT&E Policy Issued
- OTA Test Design Processes Updated

2011

DOT&E Science Advisor Established “Test Science Roadmap” effort

DOT&E/ TRMC funded Science of Test Research Consortium

2012

DOT&E TEMP Guide Published

DASD (DT&E) STAT Implementa tion Plan

- Formation of STAT COE

2013

DOT&E Roadmap Report

Two Additional DOT&E Guidance memos on Application of DOE to OT&E

2014

DOT&E Survey Best Practices Memo

DOT&E Guidance

Design of Experiments in Operational Testing

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
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WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1700

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION

OCT 1 9 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND
COMMANDER, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE
COMMANDER, AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER
DIRECTOR, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION ACTIVITY
COMMANDER, JOINT INTEROPERABILITY TEST COMMAND
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, TEST & EVALUATION COMMAND
DEPUTY, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY TEST & EVALUATION EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR, TEST & EVALUATION, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE
TEST AND EVALUATION EXECUTIVE, DEFENSE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AGENCY
DOT&E STAFF

SUBJECT: Guidance on the use of Design of Experiments (DOE) in Operational Test and Evaluation

This memorandum provides further guidance on my initiative to increase the use of scientific and statistical methods in developing rigorous, defensible test plans and in evaluating their results. As I review Test and Evaluation Master Plans (TEMPs) and Test Plans, I am looking for specific information. In general, I am looking for substance vice a 'cookbook' or template approach - each program is unique and will require thoughtful tradeoffs in how this guidance is applied.

A "designed" experiment is a test or test program, planned specifically to determine the effect of a factor or several factors (also called independent variables) on one or more measured responses (also called dependent variables). The purpose is to ensure that the right type of data and enough of it are available to answer the questions of interest. Those questions, and the associated factors and levels, should be determined by subject matter experts -- including both operators and engineers -- at the outset of test planning.

for when I approve TEMPs and

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Parameters but most likely there

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mation in order to concentrate

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interest.

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tical measures are important to
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e off test resources for desired

entify the metrics, factors, and
nd suitability and that should be
reflected in detailed test plans. DOT&E is working with other members of the test and evaluation community to develop a two-year roadmap for implementing this scientific and rigorous approach to testing. I am looking for as much substance as possible as early as possible, but each TEMP revision can be tailored as more information becomes available. That content can either be explicitly made part of TEMPs and Test Plans, or referenced in those documents and provided separately to DOT&E for review.

J. M. Gilmore
J. Michael Gilmore
Director

cc:
DDT&E

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- **<u>The goal of the experiment</u>**. This should reflect evaluation of end-to-end mission effectiveness in an operationally realistic environment.
- Quantitative mission-oriented **<u>response variables</u>** for effectiveness and suitability. (These could be Key Performance Parameters but most likely there will be others.)
- **<u>Factors</u>** that affect those measures of effectiveness and suitability. Systematically, in a rigorous and structured way, develop a test plan that provides good breadth of coverage of those factors across the applicable levels of the factors, taking into account known information in order to concentrate on the factors of most interest.
- **<u>A method for strategically varying factors</u>** across both developmental and operational testing with respect to responses of interest.
- **<u>Statistical measures of merit</u>** <u>(power and confidence)</u> on the relevant response variables for which it makes sense. These statistical measures are important to understanding "how much testing is enough?" and can be evaluated by decision makers on a quantitative basis so they can trade off test resources for desired confidence in results.

Additional DOT&E Guidance on DOE

- **Flawed application of DOE memo emphasizes:**
  - Importance of clear test goals - Focus on characterization of performance, vice testing to specific requirements
  - Mission oriented metrics - Not rigidly adhering to requirements documents and using continuous metrics when possible
  - Not limiting factors to those in requirements documents
  - Avoiding single hypothesis tests
  - Considering all factors and Avoid confounding factors

- **Best Practices for Assessing Statistical Adequacy memo emphasizes:**
  - Clearly identifying a test goal
  - Linking the design strategy to the test goal
  - Assessing the adequacy of the design in the context of the overarching goal
  - Re-emphasizes the importance of statistical power when used correctly.
  - Highlights quantitative measures of statistical test adequacy (power, correlation, prediction variance)

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JUN 26 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE (COMOPTEVFOR)

SUBJECT: Flawed Application of Design of Experiments (DOE) to Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)

In October 2010 I communicated my expectations regarding the use of DOE for developing rigorous, adequate, and defensible test programs and for evaluating their results. Over the past several years, all of the operational test agencies have implemented DOE practices to varying degrees and have offered training to their staff on the statistical principles of DOE. However, I am concerned that OPTEVFOR is not complying with the intent of the use of DOE as a method for test planning, execution, and evaluation. I find that most test designs focus exclusively on verifying threshold requirements, rely too heavily on hypothesis tests for test sizing, and all too often do not embrace the statistical tenets of DOE. Furthermore, OPTEVFOR has not updated its data analysis practices to capitalize on the benefits of using DOE.

One of the most important goals of operational testing is to characterize a system's (or system of systems') end-to-end mission effectiveness over the operational envelope. Such characterization of performance informs the Fleet and the system operators of its capabilities and limitations in the various conditions that will be encountered during combat operations. The
goal of operational testing is not solely to verify t
single or static set of conditions. I advocate the u
test programs (including integrated testing where
factors on a comprehensive set of *operational mis*
variables. The determination of whether requiren
should be viewed as a subset of this larger and mu

Test designs and integrated evaluation fra
improve by following the direction provided in th

1. A clear test goal must be created for

As I state in previous guidance, as well as
Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) Guide, a success
Goals should be clearly identified in the TEMP a
Future test plans must state clearly that data are b
variable (possibly more than one), in order to cha
examining the effects of multiple factors. Test pl
model (e.g., main effects and interactions) is moti

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JUL 23 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND
DIRECTOR, MARINE CORPS OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION ACTIVITY
COMMANDER, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE
COMMANDER, AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER
COMMANDER, JOINT INTEROPERABILITY TEST COMMAND

SUBJECT: Best Practices for Assessing the Statistical Adequacy of Experimental Designs Used in Operational Test and Evaluation

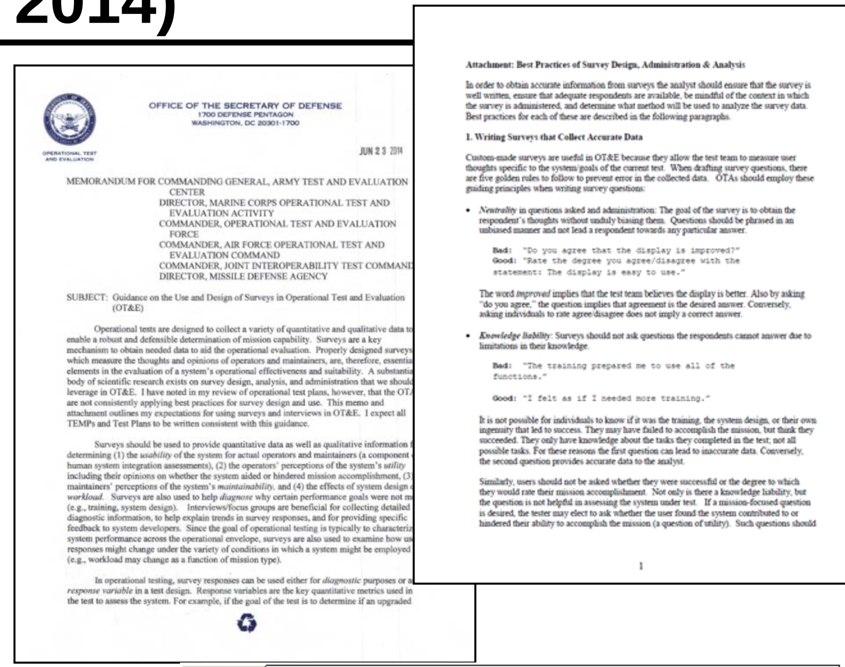
Recent discussions within the test community have revealed that there are some misunderstandings of what DOT&E advocates regarding the appropriate use of statistical power when designing operational tests. I, as well as others in the test community, have observed that power calculations based on a single-hypothesis test on the overall mean are being used inappropriately by both government and industry in attempt to right-size a test. The purpose of this memorandum is to make clear what I view are best practices for the use of power calculations, as well as other statistical measures of merit that should be used to determine the adequacy of a test design.

Single-hypothesis test power calculations are generally inappropriate for right-sizing operational tests because they are not consistent with the goal of operational testing: to characterize a system's performance across the operational envelope. Furthermore, such estimates of power are unable to distinguish between both good and flawed test designs because they focus solely on the number of test points and ignore the placement of those points in the operational envelope. More informative power estimates exist. Power calculations that estimate the ability of the test to detect differences in performance amongst the conditions of the test (factors) will distinguish between good and flawed designs.

These "factor-level" power calculations are inherently related to the goal of the test; they not only describe the risk in concluding a factor is not important when it really is, but they are also directly related to the precision we will have on the quantitative estimates of system performance. The latter is key in my determination of test adequacy; without a measure of the expected precision we expect to obtain in the analysis of test data, we have no way of determining if the test will accurately characterize system performance across the operational envelope. A test that has low power to detect factor effects might fail to detect true system flaws; if it does, we have failed in our duty as testers.

DOT&E Guidance on Surveys (June 2014)

- **Surveys are an important aspect of the evaluation of operational effectiveness and suitability**
- **Surveys are appropriate for quantitatively measuring operator and maintainer thoughts and opinions**
  - Obtain data on which we can employ robust statistical analyses
- **Use surveys only when appropriate**
  - Do not ask operators about accuracy/timeliness of the system
- **Use the right survey**
  - Many established/proven surveys exist – no need to reinvent the wheel
- **Employ best practices for writing and administering surveys**
  - Memo provides a best practices guide attachment



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OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION

JUN 23 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER
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COMMANDER, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE
COMMANDER, AIR FORCE OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND
COMMANDER, JOINT INTEROPERABILITY TEST COMMAND
DIRECTOR, MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

SUBJECT: Guidance on the Use and Design of Surveys in Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)

Operational tests are designed to collect a variety of quantitative and qualitative data to enable a robust and defensible determination of mission capability. Surveys are a key mechanism to obtain needed data to aid the operational evaluation. Properly designed surveys which measure the thoughts and opinions of operators and maintainers, are, therefore, essentia[l] elements in the evaluation of a system's operational effectiveness and suitability. A substantia[l] body of scientific research exists on survey design, analysis, and administration that we should leverage in OT&E. I have noted in my review of operational test plans, however, that the OTA[s] are not consistently applying best practices for survey design and use. This memo and attachment outlines my expectations for using surveys and interviews in OT&E. I expect all TEMPs and Test Plans to be written consistent with this guidance.

Surveys should be used to provide quantitative data as well as qualitative information f[or] determining (1) the *usability* of the system for actual operators and maintainers (a component [of] human system integration assessments), (2) the operators' perceptions of the system's *utility* including their opinions on whether the system aided or hindered mission accomplishment, (3) maintainers' perceptions of the system's *maintainability*, and (4) the effects of system design [on] *workload*. Surveys are also used to help *diagnose* why certain performance goals were not m[et] (e.g., training, system design). Interviews/focus groups are beneficial for collecting detailed diagnostic information, to help explain trends in survey responses, and for providing specific feedback to system developers. Since the goal of operational testing is typically to characteriz[e] system performance across the operational envelope, surveys are also used to examine how us[er] responses might change under the variety of conditions in which a system might be employed (e.g., workload may change as a function of mission type).

In operational testing, survey responses can be used either for *diagnostic* purposes or a[s a] *response variable* in a test design. Response variables are the key quantitative metrics used in the test to assess the system. For example, if the goal of the test is to determine if an upgraded

Attachment: Best Practices of Survey Design, Administration & Analysis

In order to obtain accurate information from surveys the analyst should ensure that the survey is well written, ensure that adequate respondents are available, be mindful of the context in which the survey is administered, and determine what method will be used to analyze the survey data. Best practices for each of these are described in the following paragraphs.

1. Writing Surveys that Collect Accurate Data

Custom-made surveys are useful in OT&E because they allow the test team to measure user thoughts specific to the system/goals of the current test. When drafting survey questions, there are five golden rules to follow to prevent error in the collected data. OTAs should employ these guiding principles when writing survey questions:

- *Neutrality* in questions asked and administration: The goal of the survey is to obtain the respondent's thoughts without unduly biasing them. Questions should be phrased in an unbiased manner and not lead a respondent towards any particular answer.

  Bad: "Do you agree that the display is improved?"
  Good: "Rate the degree you agree/disagree with the statement: The display is easy to use."

  The word *improved* implies that the test team believes the display is better. Also by asking "do you agree," the question implies that agreement is the desired answer. Conversely, asking individuals to rate agree/disagree does not imply a correct answer.

- *Knowledge liability*: Surveys should not ask questions the respondents cannot answer due to limitations in their knowledge.

  Bad: "The training prepared me to use all of the functions."

  Good: "I felt as if I needed more training."

  It is not possible for individuals to know if it was the training, the system design, or their own ingenuity that led to success. They may have failed to accomplish the mission, but think they succeeded. They only have knowledge about the tasks they completed in the test; not all possible tasks. For these reasons the first question can lead to inaccurate data. Conversely, the second question provides accurate data to the analyst.

  Similarly, users should not be asked whether they were successful or the degree to which they would rate their mission accomplishment. Not only is there a knowledge liability, but the question is not helpful in assessing the system under test. If a mission-focused question is desired, the tester may elect to ask whether the user found the system contributed to or hindered their ability to accomplish the mission (a question of utility). Such questions should

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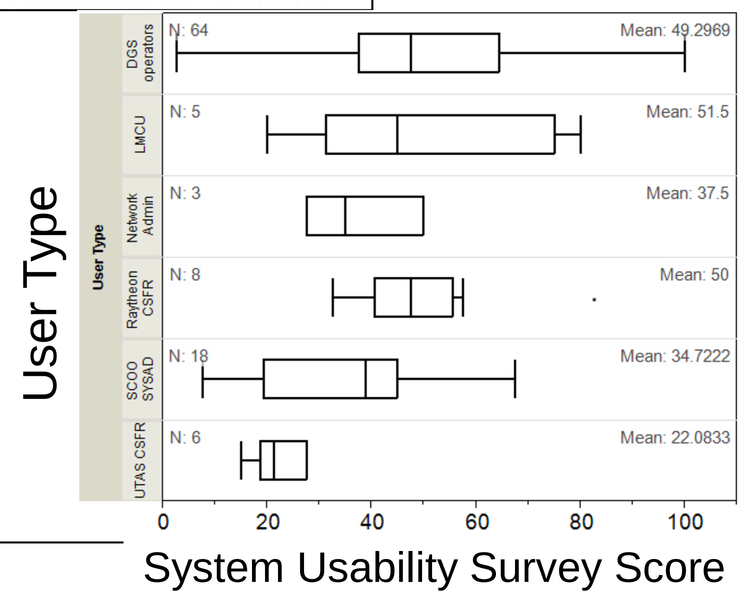


Rationale for DOE in Test & Evaluation

- **The purpose of testing is to provide relevant, credible evidence with some degree of inferential weight to decision makers**
  – DOE provides a framework for the argument and methods to help us do that systematically

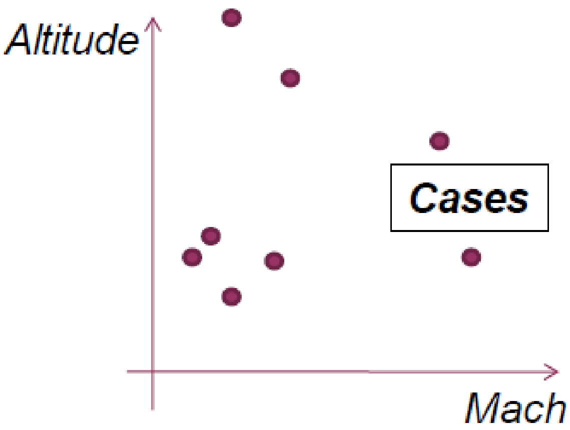
- **Four Challenges faced by any test**
  1. *How many? <u>Depth</u> of Test*
  2. *Which Points? <u>Breadth</u> of Testing* – spanning the operational envelope
  3. *How Execute? <u>Order</u> of Testing*
  4. *What Conclusions? Test <u>Analysis</u>* – drawing objective, robust conclusions while controlling noise

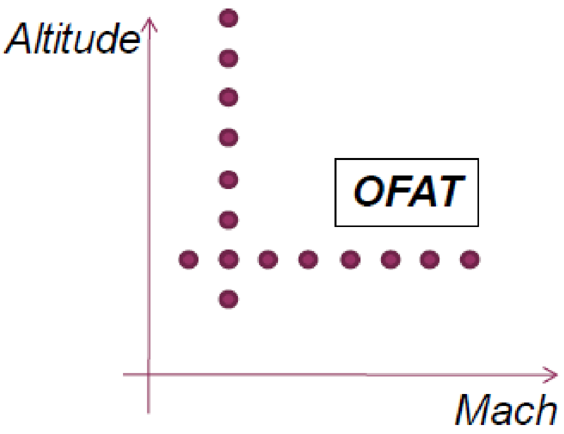
- **DOE Provides:**
  – the most powerful allocation of test resources for a given number of tests.
  – a scientific, structured, objective way to plan tests.
  – an approach to integrated test.
  – a structured, mathematical analysis for summarizing test results.

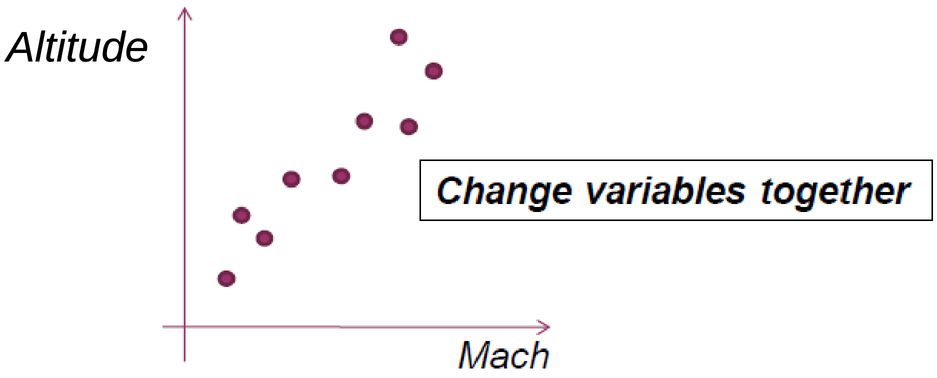
DOE changes “I think” to “I know”

What test methods are available?

- **Types of data collection**
  - DWWDLT – "Do what we did last time"
  - Special/critical cases
  - One-Factor-At-A-Time (OFAT)
  - Historical data – data mining
  - Observational studies
  - Design of experiments
    - » Purposeful changing of test conditions







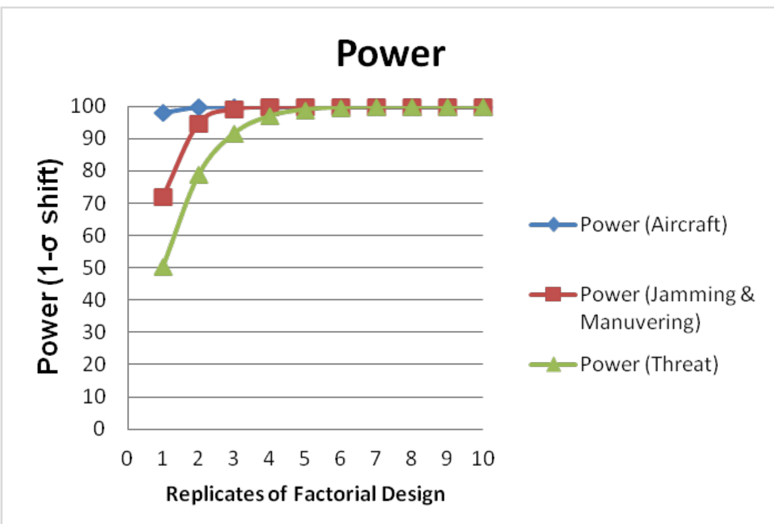
All tests are designed, many poorly!

1. How Many?

- **Need to execute a sample of _*n*_ drops/events/shots/measurements**

- **How many is enough to get it *right*?**
  - 3 – because that's how much $/time we have
  - 8 – because that's what got approved last time
  - 10 – because that sounds like enough
  - 30 – because something good happens at 30!

- **DOE methods provide the tools to calculate**

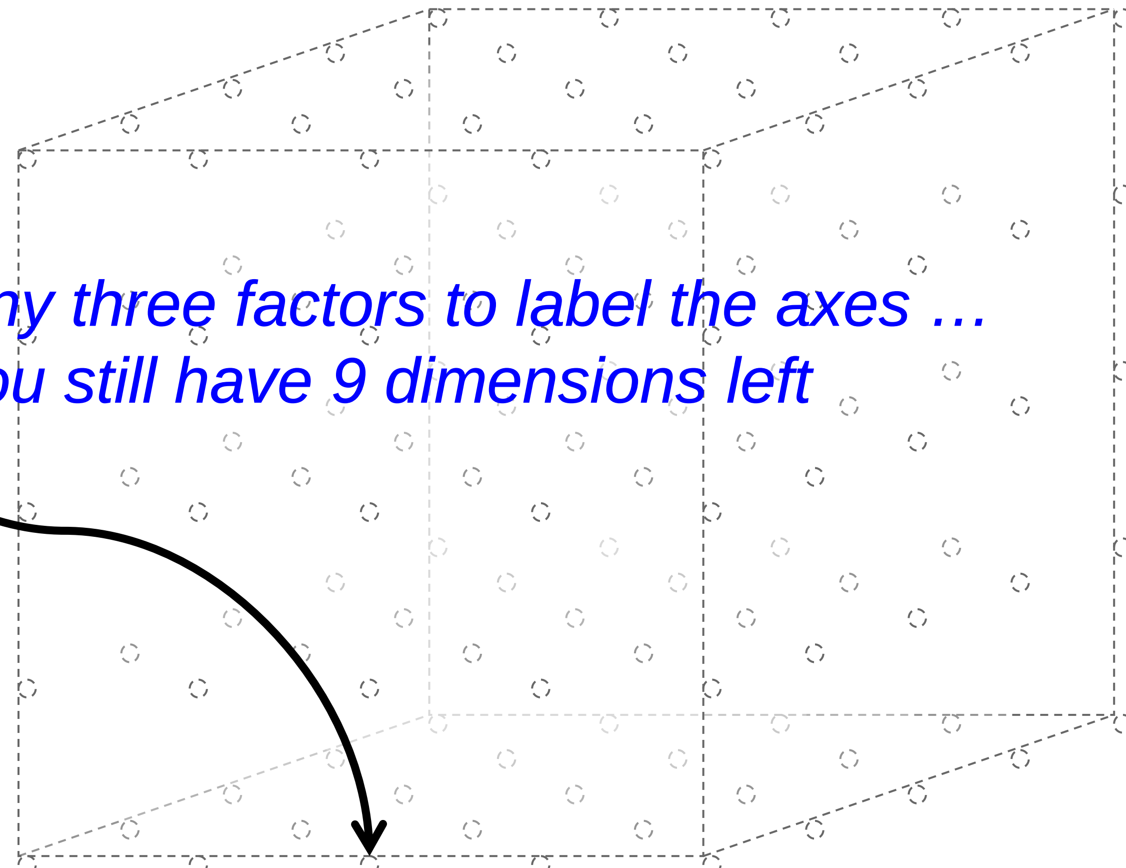


Loosely speaking:
"Plot of Likelihood of Finding Problems vs N"
Or
"Plot of Likelihood of Seeing a Performance Degrade in Certain Conditions vs. N"

Analytical trade space for test planning – balancing risk and resources

2. Which Points in a 12-D Battlespace?

Test Condition
Target Type:
Num Weapons
Target Angle on Nose
Release Altitude
Release Velocity
Release Heading
Target Downrange
Target Crossrange
Impact Azimuth (°)
Fuze Point
Fuze Delay
Impact Angle (°)



Pick any three factors to label the axes …
And you still have 9 dimensions left

If each factor constrained to just two levels, you still have …

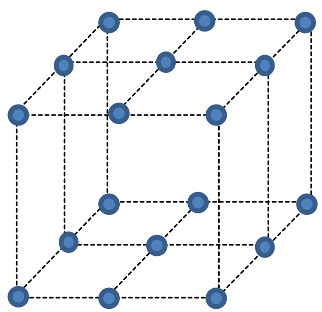
$$2^{12} = 4096$$

… lattice points!

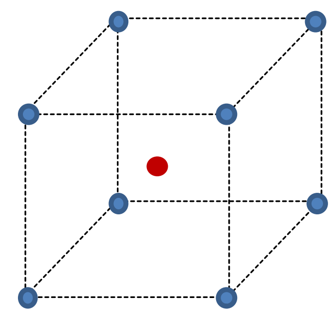
A Structured Approach to Picking Test Points

(Tied to Test Objectives and Connected to the Anticipated Analysis!)

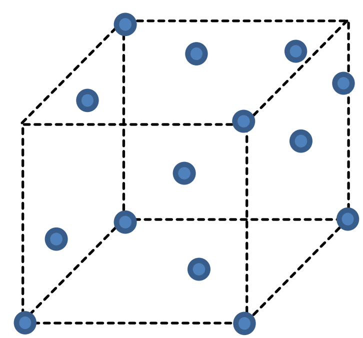
"Just Enough" test points: – most efficient



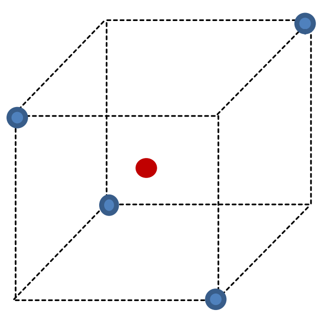
General Factorial
3x3x2 design



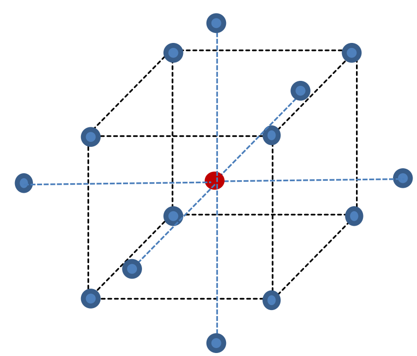
2-level Factorial
2^3 design



Optimal Design
IV-optimal



Fractional Factorial
2^{3-1} design



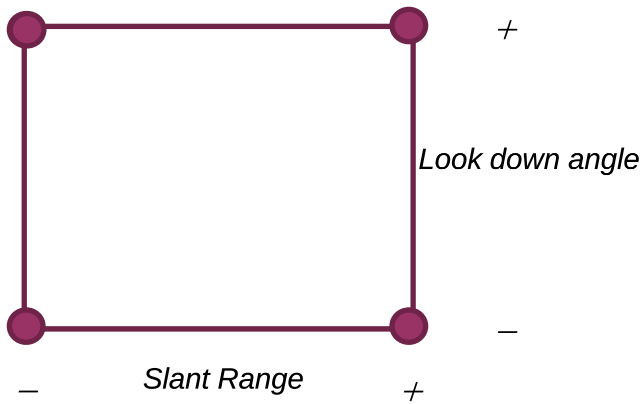
Response Surface
Central Composite design

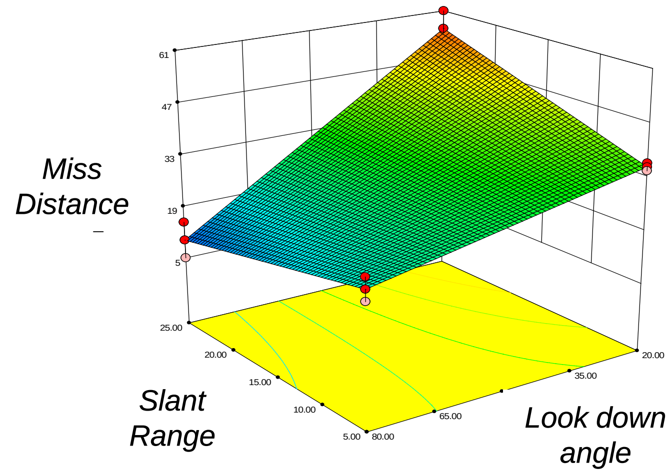
single point

replicate

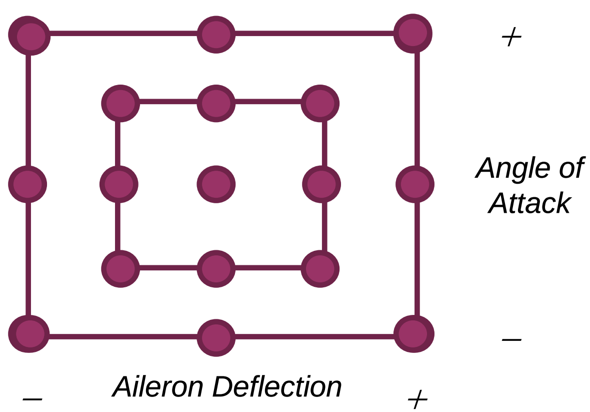
Test Design Supports the Model
(The Analysis we expect to perform)

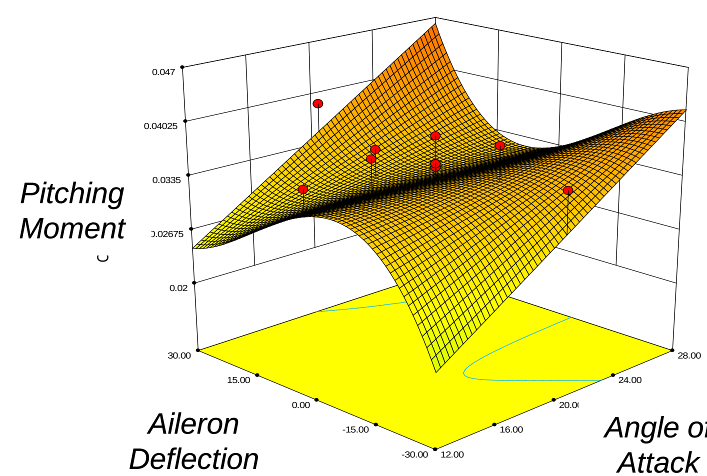
a)





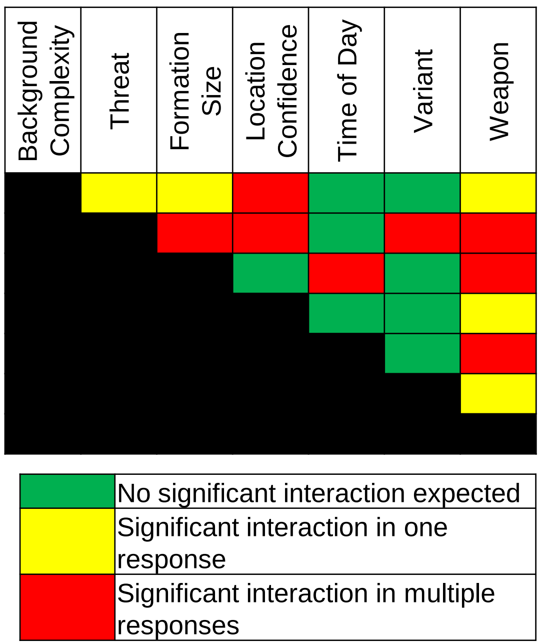
b)





Picking Test Points Case Study: JSF Air-to-Ground Missions

- **Operational Envelope Defined – 128 possible cases**
- **Test team identified factors and their interactions and refined them to identify the most important aspects of the test design**



			Variant - B								Variant - A							
			Category-B Threat				Category-C Threat				Category-B Threat				Category-C Threat			
			Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC	
			L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
2-Ship	Day	JDAM																
		LGB																
	Night	JDAM																
		LGB																
4-Ship	Day	JDAM																
		LGB																
	Night	JDAM																
		LGB																

Proposed Design

- **Test team used combination of subject matter expertise, and test planning knowledge to efficiently cover the most important aspects of the operational envelope**

- **Provided the data are used together in a statistical model approach, plan is adequate to evaluate JSF performance across the full operational envelope.**
- ***Determined that 21 trials was the minimum test size to adequately cover the operational space***
  - *Ensures <u>important</u> factor interactions will be estimable*
- ***Note the significant reduction to the 128 possible conditions identified.***

			Variant - A								Variant - B							
			Category-B Threat				Category-C Threat				Category-B Threat				Category-C Threat			
			Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC		Low TLC		High TLC	
			L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
2-Ship	Day	JDAM			1							1						
		LGB								1	1			1				
	Night	JDAM	1							1					1			
		LGB		1									1			1		
4-Ship	Day	JDAM					1							1				
		LGB			1			1									1	
	Night	JDAM		1									1					1
		LGB		1			1											

JSF Air-to-Ground DOE Summary

- **TEMP test design required 16 trials**
  - Would have been insufficient to examine performance in some conditions
- **Updated test design requires 21 trials but provides full characterization of JSF Pre-planned Air-to-Ground capabilities.**
- **New test design answers additional questions with the addition of only 5 trials:**
  - Is there a performance difference between the JSF variants?
    - Do those differences only manifest themselves only under certain conditions?
  - Can JSF employ both primary weapons with comparable performance?

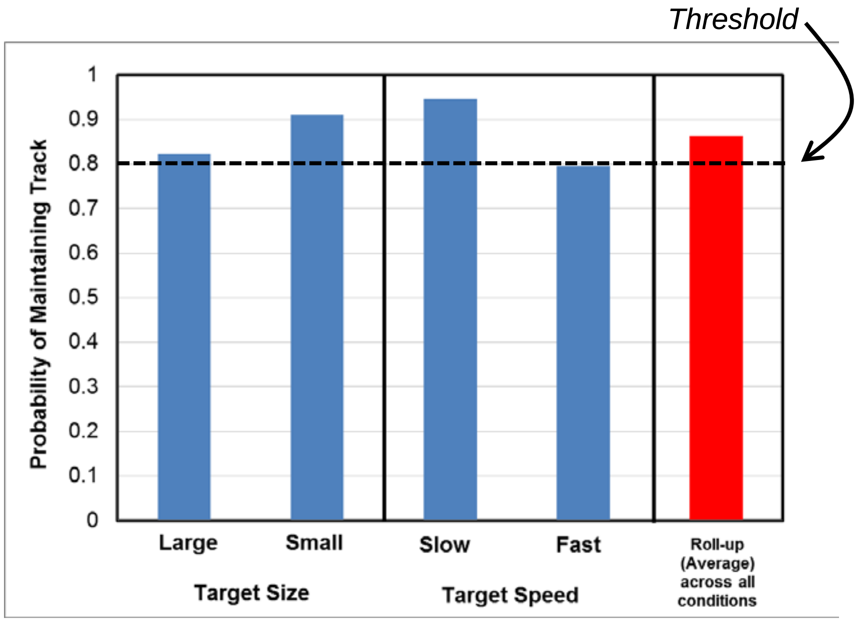
4. What Conclusions? (Traditional Analysis)

- **Cases or scenario settings and findings**

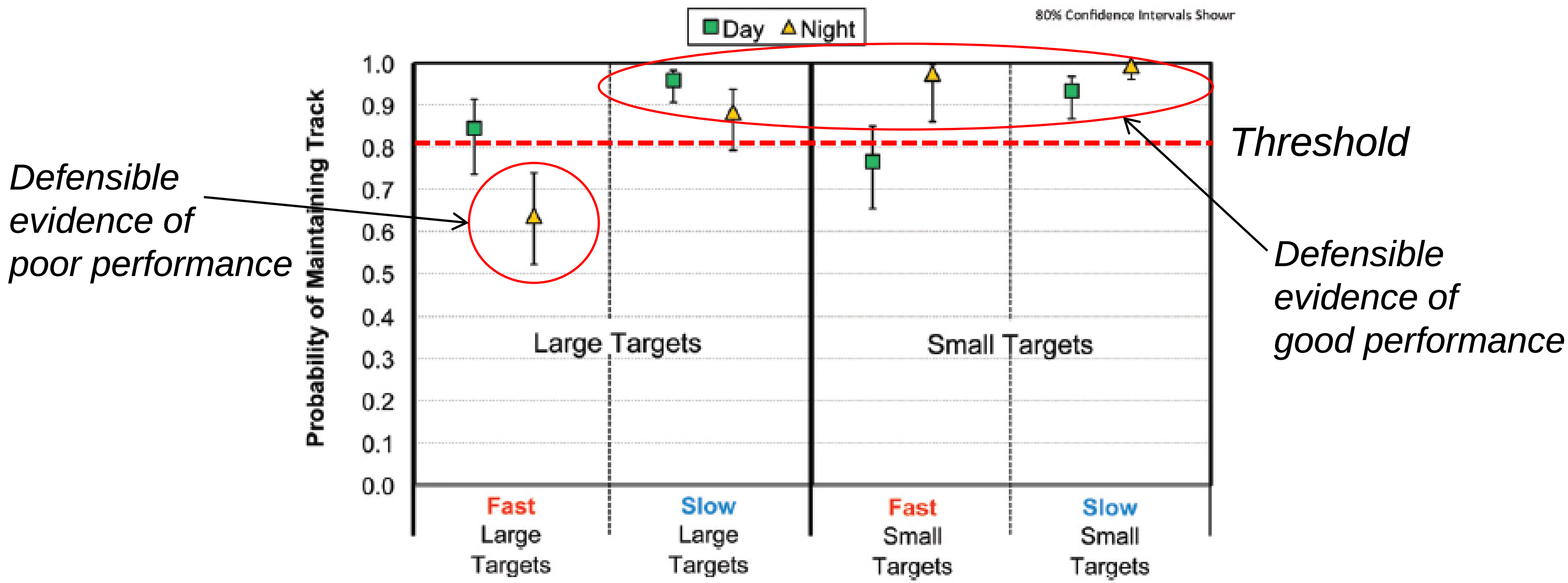
Sortie	Alt	Mach	MDS	Range	Tgt Aspect	OBA	Tgt Velocity	Target Type	Result
1	10K	0.7	F-16	4	0	0	0	truck	Hit
1	10K	0.9	F-16	7	180	0	0	bldg	Hit
2	20K	1.1	F-15	3	180	0	10	tank	Miss

- **Run summaries**
  - Subject to removing "anomalies" if they don't support expected trend
  - No link to cause and effect

- **Report *average performance* in common conditions or global average alone**
  - Compare point estimate to threshold
  - No estimate of precision/uncertainty



4. What Conclusions? (DOE Analysis)



- **DOE enables tester to build math-models* of input/output relations, quantifying noise, controlling error**

$$\boxed{\text{Responses} = f\left(\text{Factors}\right) + \varepsilon}$$

- **Enables performance characterization across multiple conditions**
  - Find problems with associated causes to enable system improvement
  - Find combinations of conditions that enhance/degrade performance (lost by averaging)
- **Rigorous determination of uncertainty in results – how confident am I that it failed threshold in Condition X?**

** Many model choices: regression, ANOVA, mixed models, Censored Data, Gen Linear Model, etc. etc.*

Case Study

Case Study: Submarine Detection Time

- **System Description**
  - Sonar system replica in a laboratory on which hydrophone-level data, recorded during real-world interactions can be played back in real-time.
  - System can process the raw hydrophone-level data with any desired version of the sonar software.
  - Upgrade every two years; test to determine new version is better
  - Advanced Processor Build (APB) 2011 contains a potential advancement over APB 2009 (new detection method capability)

- **Response Variable:** Detection Time
  - Time from first appearance in recordings until operator detection
    - » Failed operator detections resulted in *right censored data*
- **Factors:**
  - Operator proficiency (quantified score based on experience, time since last deployment, etc.)
  - Submarine Type (SSN, SSK)
  - System Software Version (APB 2009, APB 2011)
  - Array Type (A, B)
  - Target Loudness (Quiet, Loud)

Submarine Detection Time: DOE Plan

		SSK		SSN	
		Quiet	Loud	Quiet	Loud
APB-11	Array A	12	12	6	12
	Array B	6	6	6	6
APB-09	Array A	8	8	4	8
	Array B	4	4	4	4

- **A full-factorial design across the controllable factors provided coverage of the operational space**
- **Replication was used strategically:**
  - Allowed for characterization across different operator skill levels (randomly assigned)
  - Provided the ability to support multiple test objectives
  - Skewed to the current version of the system under evaluation (APB-11)
- **Power analysis was used to determine an adequate test**
  - Power was 89% detecting a 1σ difference between APB versions – primary goal of the test
  - Power was > 99% for all other factor differences
  - Power was lower for APB due to blocking by day

Submarine Detection Time: Data Collected

		SSK		SSN	
		Quiet	Loud	Quiet	Loud
APB-11	Array A	16	18	5	14
	Array B	10	5	6	3
APB-09	Array A	5	7	1	4
	Array B	3	1	2	0

- **Execution did not match the planned test design**
- **Test team used the DOE matrix at the end of the first round of testing to determine the most important points to collect next**
  - Real time statistical analyses revealed that there was only limited utility in executing the remainder of the planned test
  - Analysis revealed that there was a significant difference in APB versions
  - Additionally all other factors considered were statistically significant due to larger effects than anticipated

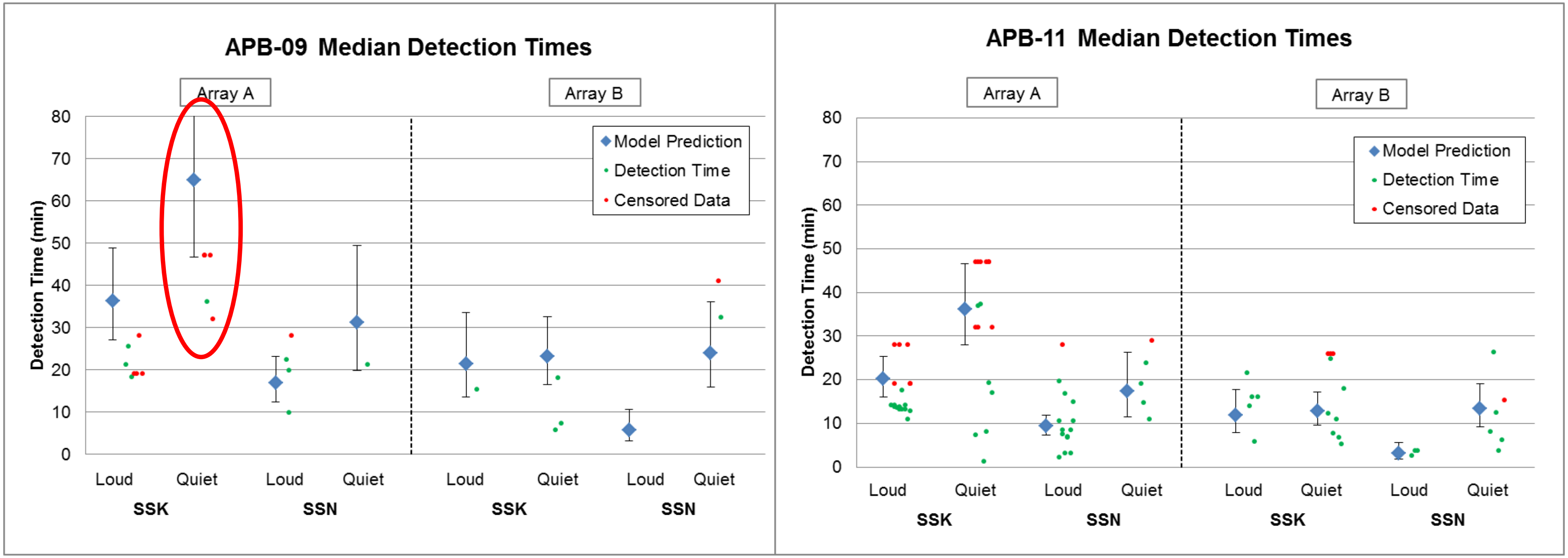
Submarine Detection Time: Analysis

- **Advanced statistical modeling techniques incorporated all of the information across the operational space.**
  - Generalized linear model with log-normal detection times
  - Censored data analysis accounts for non-detects

- **All factors were significant predictors of the detection time**

Factor/Model Term	Description of Effect	P-Value
Recognition Factor	Increased recognition factors resulted in shortened detection times	0.0154
APB	Detection time is shorter for APB-11	0.0020
Target Type	Detection time is shorter for SSN targets	0.0003
Target Noise Level	Detection time is shorter for loud targets	0.0017
Array Type	Detection time is shorter for Array B	0.0004
Type* Noise	Additional model terms improve predictions. Third order interaction is marginally significant, therefore all second order terms are retained.	0.0601
Type* Array		0.9286
Noise*Array		0.8547
Type* Noise*Array		0.0643

Submarine Detection Time: Results



- **Median detection times show a clear advantage of APB-11 over the legacy APB**
- **Confidence interval widths reflect weighting of data towards APB-11**
- **Statistical model provides insights in areas with limited data**

Conclusions

- **Take-away: we already have good science in our system development**
  - We understand sys-engineering, guidance, aero, mechanics, materials, physics, electromagnetics …
  - DOE provides us the *Science of Test*

- **Design of Experiments (DOE) – a structured and purposeful approach to test planning**
  - Ensures adequate coverage of the operational envelope
  - Determines how much testing is enough
  - Quantifies test risks
  - Results:
    - More information from constrained resources
    - An analytical trade-space for test planning

- **Statistical *measures of merit* provide the tools needed to understand the quality of any test design to support statistical analysis**

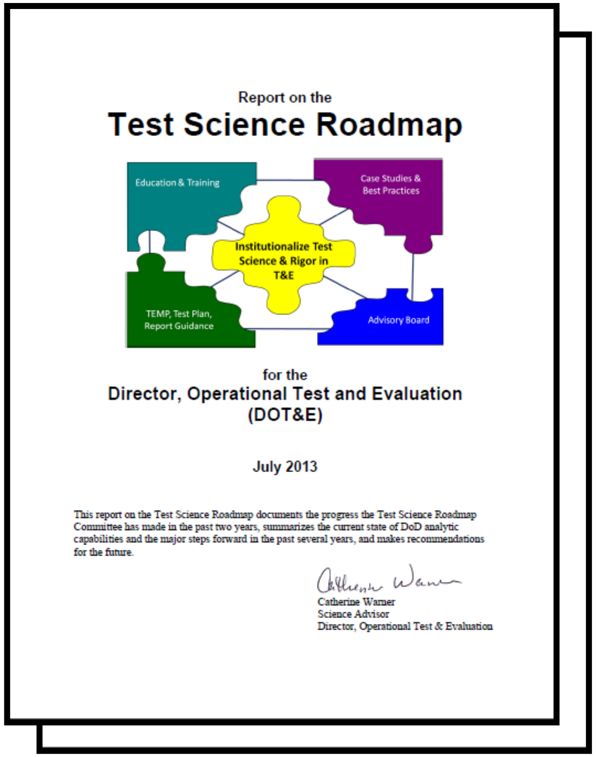
- **Statistical analysis methods**
  - Do more with the data you have
  - Incorporate all relevant information in evaluations
    - Supports integrated testing

- **DOT&E Memos provide expectations and outline best practices**
  - Flawed Application of DOE to OT&E
  - Assessing Statistical Adequacy of Experimental Designs in OT&E

Current Efforts to Institutionalize Statistical Rigor in T&E

- **DOT&E Test Science Group**
  - Composed of DOT&E, OTA Technical Advisors, DDT&E, Service T&E Executives, advisors from academic community
  - Focused on implementation of test science initiatives
  - Last 3 years of efforts are documented in DOT&E Test Science Roadmap Document
    - » http://www.dote.osd.mil/pub/reports/20130711TestScienceRoadmapReport.pdf

- **Goals/Accomplishments:**
  - Assess the OTA workforce size, capabilities, education and new hire needs
  - Roadmap for training/education and other OSD support needed to increase test design and analytic capabilities
  - **Case Studies**!
    - » Examples of statistical design and analysis techniques appropriate for T&E
  - **Guidance** for the documentation of test design and statistical rigor in TEMPs, Test Plans and Reports.
    - » TEMP Guidebook
    - » DOE memos, Survey Design Guidance
  - Developed(ing) **Best Practices** for good test design and analysis of test data
  - Formation of advisory board to support DT and OT communities



Report on the

Test Science Roadmap

for the

Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E)

July 2013

This report on the Test Science Roadmap documents the progress the Test Science Roadmap Committee has made in the past two years, summarizes the current state of DoD analytic capabilities and the major steps forward in the past several years, and makes recommendations for the future.

Catherine Warner
Science Advisor
Director, Operational Test & Evaluation

Current Efforts to Institutionalize Statistical Rigor in T&E

- **DOT&E Test Science Roadmap – published June 2013**
- **DDT&E Scientific Test and Analysis Techniques (STAT) Implementation Plan**
- **Scientific Test and Analysis Techniques (STAT) Center of Excellence provides support to programs**
- **Research Consortium**
  - Navel Post Graduate School, Air Force Institute for Technology, Arizona State University, Virginia Tech
  - Research areas:
    - » Case studies applying experimental design in T&E.
    - » Experimental Design methods that account for T&E challenges.
    - » Improved reliability analysis.
- **Current Training and Education Opportunities**
  - DOT&E AO Training: Design, Analysis, and Survey Design
  - Air Force sponsored short courses on DOE
  - Army sponsored short courses on reliability
  - AFIT T&E Certificate Program
- **Policy & guidance**
  - DOT&E Guidance Memos
  - DOD 5000
  - Defense Acquisition Guidebook

Best Practices and Areas for Improvement

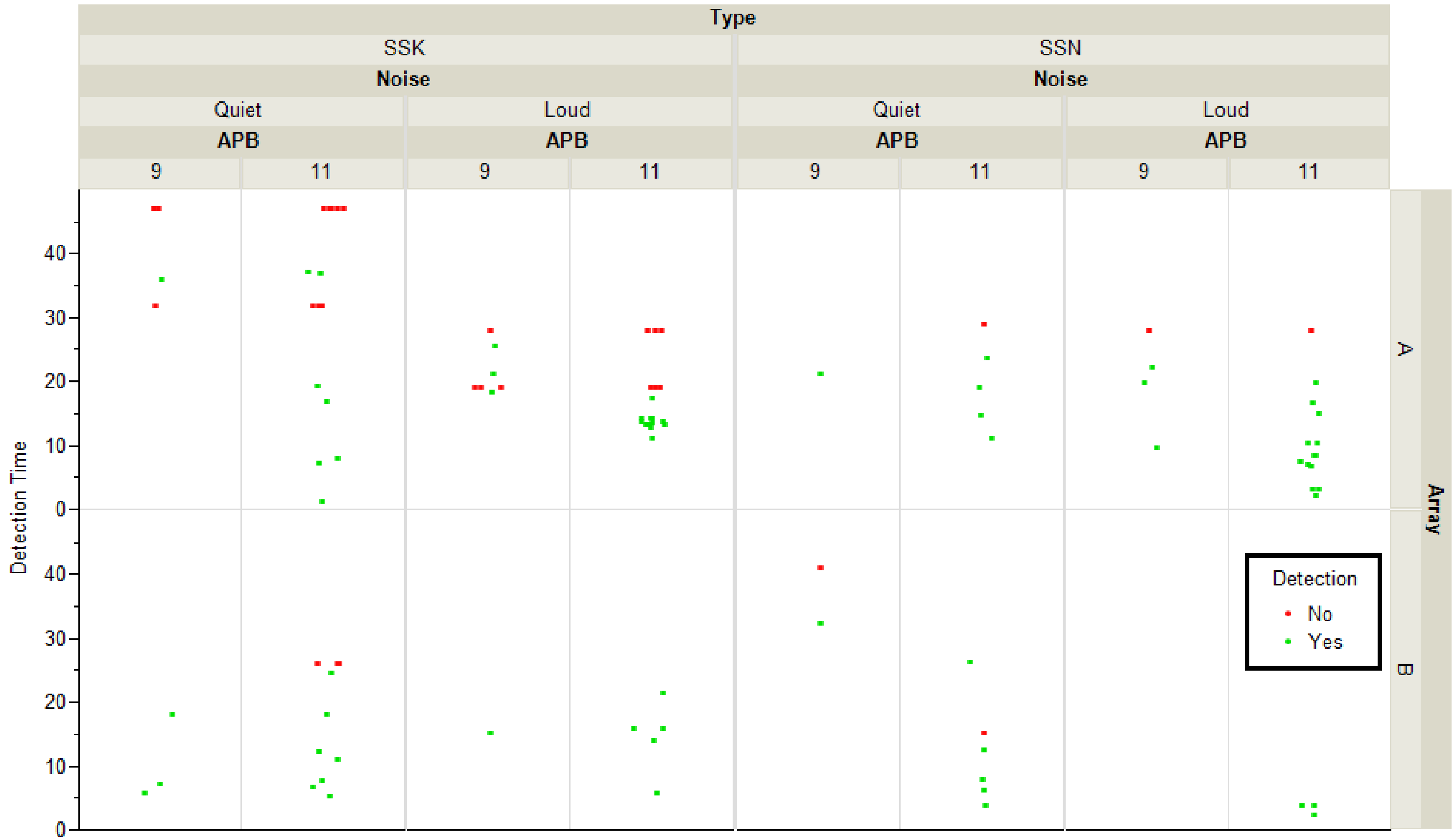
- **Best Practices**
  - Continuous Metrics where possible
  - Power calculations consistent with test goal (rarely use single hypothesis test)
  - Power curves to show tradeoffs
  - Include all relevant factors (cast as continuous where possible!) in design
  - Test goals not limited to verifying requirements under limited set of conditions
  - Use of statistical measures of merit to judge designs

- **Areas to Emphasize/Improve Upon**
  - <u>Analysis of data commensurate with DOE design</u>
    - » Employ regression techniques (linear regression, logit for binomial)
    - » Include "recordable" variables as covariates
    - » Model terms included based on factors/levels varied
  - Model verification methods and model reduction methods
  - Employment of advanced methods
    - » Bayesian approaches to reliability (data from multiple test phases)
    - » Censored data analysis for continuous measures
    - » Regression models not limited to the normal-distribution assumption
    - » Regression models flexible to all effects in the data (e.g., variance terms)
  - Power calculations for more advanced model approaches
  - Survey Design and Use

Backups

Submarine Detection: Backup

- **A closer look at the data**



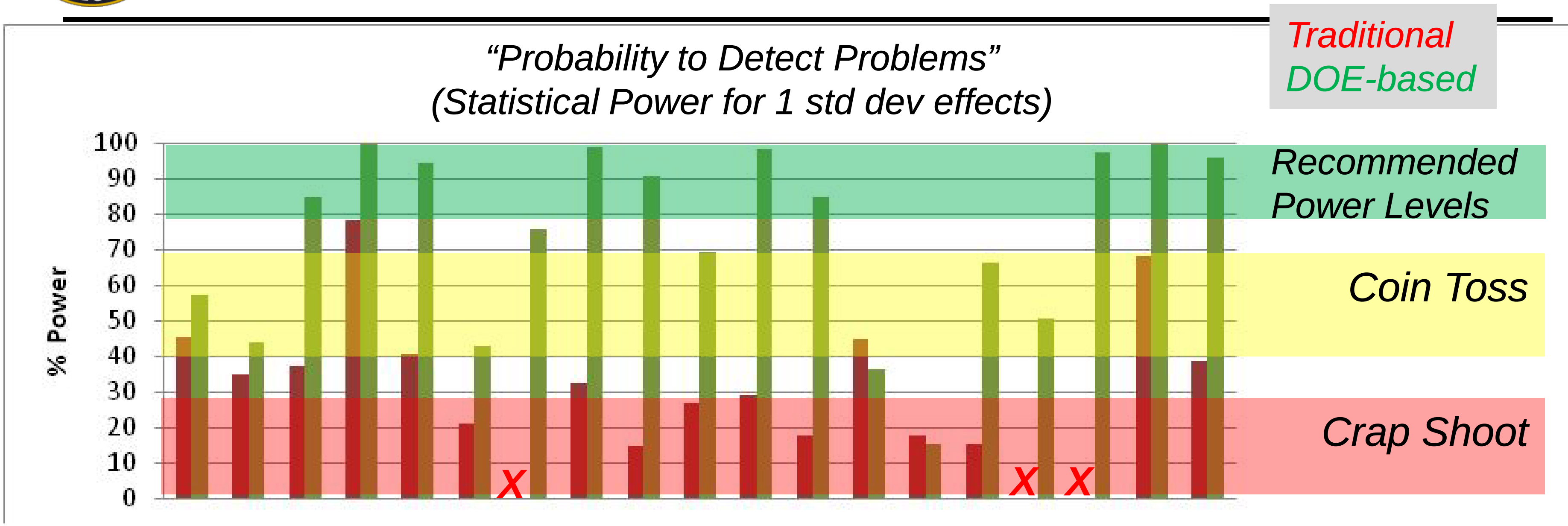
DOE is an Industry Best Practice

Design of Experiments has a long history of application across many fields.

- **Agricultural**
  - Early 20th century
  - Blocked, split-plot and strip-plot designs
- **Medical**
  - Control versus treatment experiments
- **Chemical and Process Industry**
  - Mixture experiments
  - Response surface methodology
- **Manufacturing and Quality Control**
  - Response surface methodology
  - DOE is a key element of Lean Six-Sigma
- **Psychology and Social Science Research**
  - Controls for order effects (e.g., learning, fatigue, etc.)
- **Software Testing**
  - Combinatorial designs test for problems

- **Pratt and Whitney Example**
  - Design for Variation process DOE
  - Turbine Engine Development
- **Key Steps**
  - Define requirements (probabilistic)
  - Analyze
    - Design experiment in key factors (heat transfer coefficients, load, geometric features, etc.)
    - Run experiment through finite element model
  - Solve for optimal design solution
    - Parametric statistical models
  - Verify/Validate
  - Sustain
- **Results**
  - Risk Quantification
  - Cost savings
  - Improved reliability

We Need an Objective, Rigorous, Framework to Defend Adequacy of Proposed Tests



Combinations of Conditions Alone and Combined That May Cause Performance Problems for the System Under Test

X – cannot estimate

- **Traditional design based on selection of real-world "scenarios" or "vignettes"**
- **Number of runs same for both cases**

Power and Confidence

- **Power = Prob(Detect problem if problem exists)**
- **Power and confidence are only meaningful in the context of a hypothesis test! Example:**

H_0: *Detonation slant range is the same with and without degaussing*

H_1: *Detonation slant range differs when degaussing is employed*

$$H_0: \mu_D = \mu_{ND}$$
$$H_1: \mu_D \neq \mu_{ND}$$

- **Power is the probability that we conclude that the degaussing system makes a difference when it truly does have an effect.**
- **Similarly, power can be calculated for any other factor or model term**

Test Decision	*Difference*	*No Difference*
Accept H_O	*False Negative (β Risk)*	*Confidence (1-α)*
Reject H_O	*Power (1-β)*	*False Positive (α Risk)*

Real World

We need to understand risk!

Test Design Comparison: Statistical Power

- **Compared several statistical designs**
  - Selected a replicated central composite design with 28 runs
  - Power calculations are for effects of one standard deviation at the 90% confidence level

	Design Type	Number of Runs
1	Full Factorial (2-level)	8
2	Full Factorial (2-level) replicated	16
3	General Factorial (3x3x2)	18
4	Central Composite Design	18
5	Central Composite Design (replicated center point)	20
6	Central composite Design with replicated factorial points (Large CCD)	28
7	Replicated General Factorial	36