TEMP and Test Plan Review Examples

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DOE Guidance by Milestone

Milestone Supported	Information Content
A	Identify responsibilities of T&E WIPT for test design purposes The goal(s) to be addressed at each stage of testing Metrics for each goal/question Initial listing of factors Language for the overall testing strategy, including: Screening experiments to ensure important factors are considered in operational testing Sequential experimentation
В	Identify responsibilities of T&E WIPT for test design purposes The goal(s) to be addressed at each stage of testing Metrics for each goal/question Refined listing of factors and levels Test designs to support resourcing for limited user tests (LUT) and operational assessments (OA) Language for the overall testing strategy, including: Screening experiments to ensure important factors are considered in operational testing Sequential experimentation
C	Identify responsibilities of T&E WIPT for test design purposes The goal(s) to be addressed at each stage of testing, focusing on IOT&E Metrics for each goal/question Refined listing of factors and levels, based on prior testing and the operational mission. Details on how the factors and levels will be varied and controlled during each stage of testing Complete test designs to support resourcing for IOT&E Language for the overall testing strategy, including: How previous knowledge is being used to inform IOT&E test planning. Analysis plans to support power calculations



Specific example: Q-53 Army Counter-Fire Radar Test Plan Test completed – report in progress)

- Response variables clearly identified: circular error probable, point of origin error, point of impact error, probability to detect, probability to classify
 - Includes mix of continuous and binary responses
- Integrated testing
 - Shot performance characterization data will be obtained from DT.
 - Ten IOT&E missions will be randomly selected to confirm accuracy of DT missions
 - » Could we do better than random?
- Clear identification of factors and levels
 - Table 1-2 and 1-3
- Problems discovered in DT prohibited the OT use of DT data
 - No test design for OT was acceptable because of large OT
 - » 278 Fire missions, 3649 projectiles fired
 - » Allowed for characterization of performance despite no DOE basis for the design



Specific example: SDB II Air Force/Navy Air Delivered Weapon TEMP (In OSD routing for approval)

Operational evaluation is based on modeling and 55 flight test weapon releases

- Test design includes 50 of 55 shots to characterize performance across three attack modes (normal*, laser, coordinate)
- An additional 28 Government Confidence Test (GCT) weapon releases will be conducted before OT for normal attack mode only; some OT shots may be reduced if GCT eliminates factors that do not affect performance
- Table 3-6 identifies factors for DT, GCT, and OT

Response variables

 Primary response variables are Probability of Single Shot Kill and miss distance

Overarching Design

- Primary factors airspeed, altitude, range represent launch acceptability region (LAR); GCT will define the levels; will be incorporated into all 55 shots
- Sub-designs for each of the attack modes; laser and coordinate are legacy modes so fewer shots are dedicated for this
- Power shown for overarching and subdesigns



Specific example: Triton Navy UAV Integrated Evaluation Framework (in-progress)

IEF serves as a source document for OT description in TEMP and basis for Test Plans

- Triton IEF identifies six mission oriented COIs and associated tasks
- Response variables (RV) are identified for each COI, continuous and binary
- Only RV that drive test design are associated with COIs, other measures are listed but not assigned to a COI (e.g., mission planning, cybersecurity)

Mission tasks are organized into Vignettes

- Test design for each vignette vice per COI or RV
- Tables including RV, Factors, Levels for each vignette are provided that adequately span the operational envelope and can be reasonable controlled in OT
- Split plot designs are used with whole plots for hard to change factors (e.g., light, altitude); however, test execution most likely will result in a more randomized test design

Power of tests documented (at 80% confidence level)

- Per RV for main effects, 2-factor, and 3-factor interactions
- Standard deviation and operationally significant effect sizes based on historical performance of similar systems