

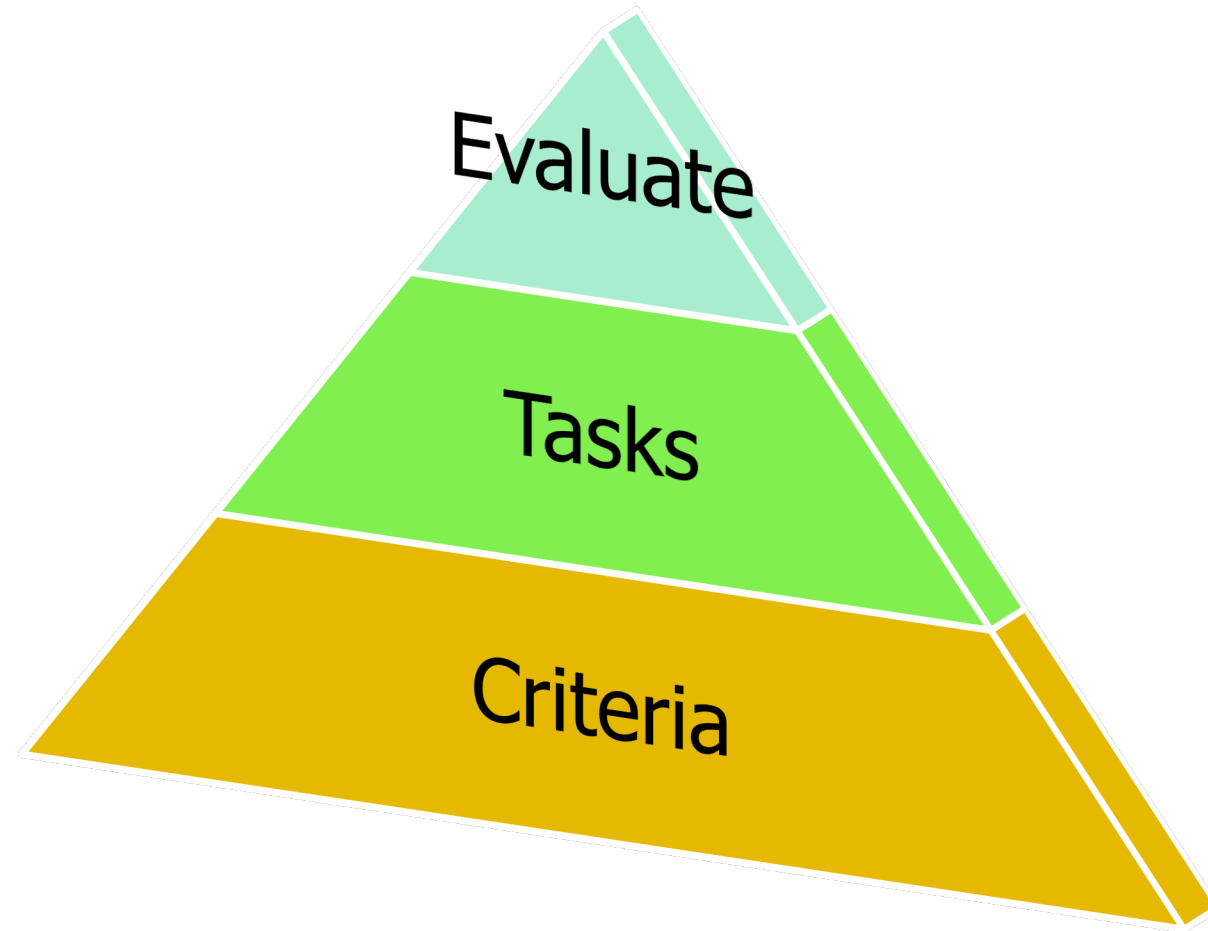
Effective Face Validation Methodology to Evaluate Simulation for Training

**Nathan Jones, Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM),
Program Manager Training Systems (PM TRASYS)**

**Alexander Arrieta, Marine Corps Training and Education Command
(TECOM), Training and Education Capabilities Division (TECD)**

Learning Objectives

1. Understand what is face validation.
2. Determine evaluation criteria for simulation validation.
3. How to create a highly effective task list for validation.
4. Evaluation of results to determine simulation fidelity and capabilities.



Tutorial Guide - 10-Step Learning Path

1. Introduction to Verification and Validation (V&V)?
2. Why is V&V important for training systems?
3. What is the difference between V&V and a training effectiveness evaluation?
4. Introduction to roles and responsibilities
5. What is face validation?
6. Establishing face validation requirements
7. Methodology for creating effective tasks lists for face validation efforts
8. Methodology for evaluating fidelity critical to tasks
9. Selecting the right Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
10. What to do with face validation results



Introduction to Verification and Validation

Taxonomy

Verification: The process of determining that a model implementation and its associated data accurately represent the developer's conceptual description and specifications.

Validation: The process of determining the degree to which a model and its associated data provide an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model.

Accreditation: The official certification that a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations and its associated data is acceptable for use for a specific purpose.

Telford, B. 2012. *Marine Corps Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) Best Practices Guide*



Simplified Terms

Verification - Did I build the thing right?

Validation - Did I build the right thing?

Accreditation - Should it be used?



Telford, B. 2012. *Marine Corps Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) Best Practices Guide*





Why is V&V important for training systems?

Steps Leading to Validation

Verify M&S Requirements – confirming that the requirements for the simulation match those needed for the current problem, and are correct, consistent, clear, and complete.

Develop V&V Plan – identifying the objectives, priorities, tasks, and products of the V&V effort; establishing schedules; allocating resources; etc. in coordination with simulation development and accreditation plans.

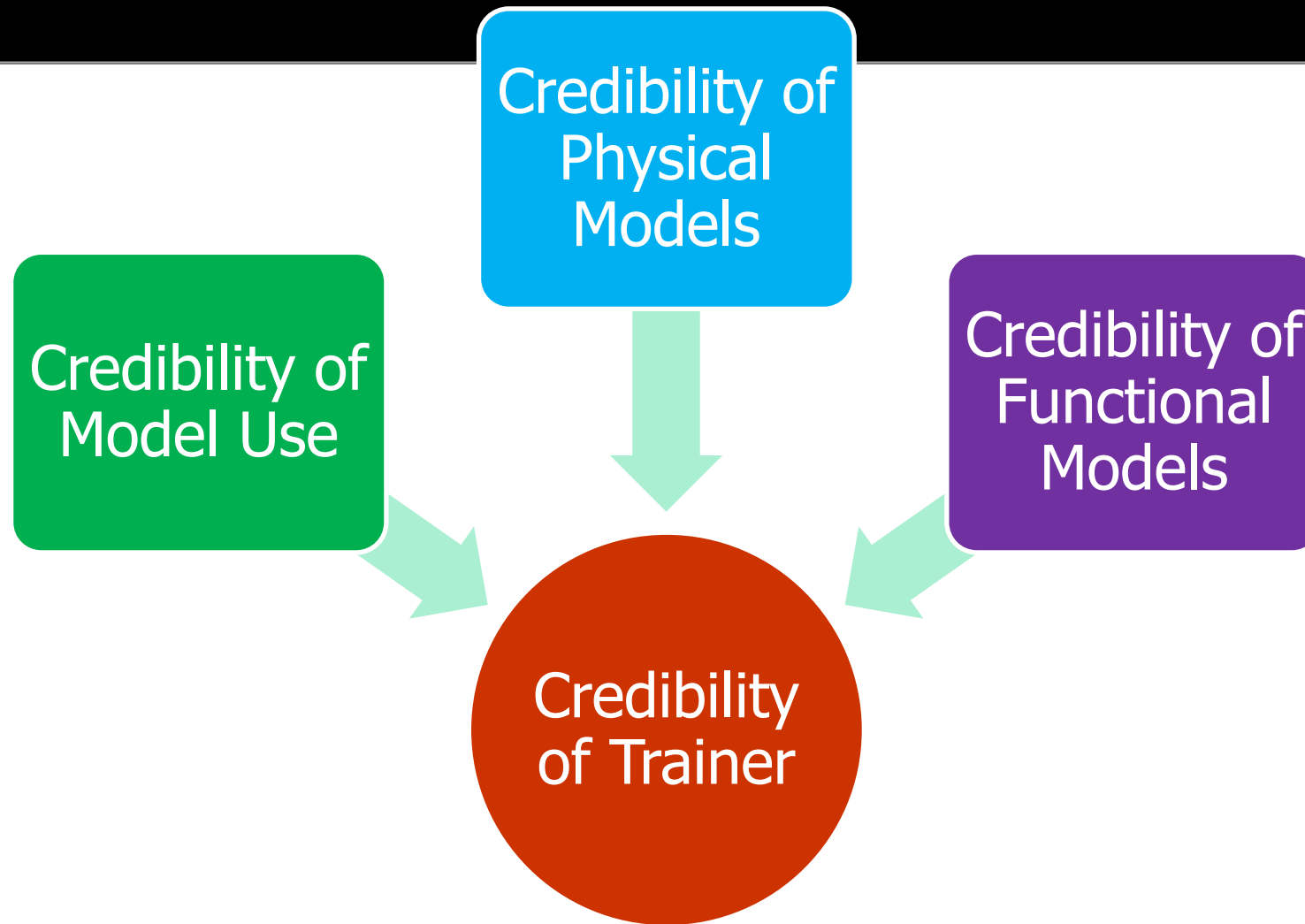
Validate Conceptual Model – confirming that the capabilities indicated in the conceptual model embody all the capabilities necessary to meet the requirements.

Verify Design – determining that the design is faithful to the conceptual model, and contains all the elements necessary to provide all needed capabilities without adding unneeded capabilities.

Verify Implementation – determining that the code is correct and is implemented correctly on the hardware.

Validate Results – determining the extent to which the simulation addresses the requirements of the intended use.





Performed for one reason:

To determine the credibility of a model or simulation based on its *intended* use.

Notable Examples



Mars Polar Lander



Gemini V



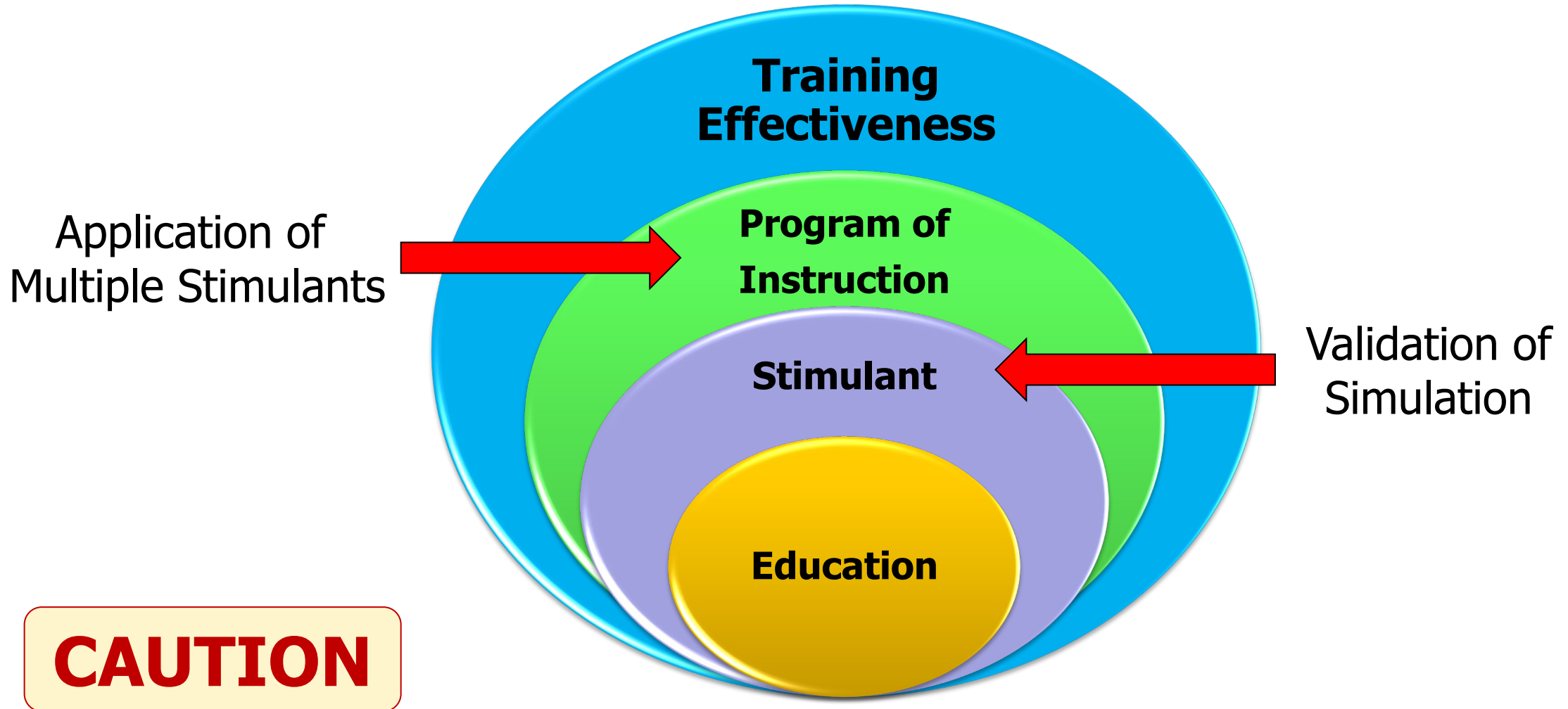
Landing Zone





Understand the difference between V&V
and a training effectiveness evaluation
(TEE)?

V&V versus TEE



Measurement of effectiveness is reliant on how stimulants are applied.



Introduction to Roles & Responsibilities

Roles & Responsibilities

Accreditation Agent: The individual, group, or organization designated by the Accreditation Authority to conduct an accreditation assessment for an M&S.

Accreditation Authority: **Requirements Developer** The use of an M&S for a particular application. The Accreditation Authority represents the User's interests. The Accreditation Authority is a Government entity.

M&S Developer: The individual **Contractor** responsible for developing or modifying a model or simulation in accordance with requirements and specifications.

M&S Proponent: The organization **Program Office** with responsibility for M&S planning and management that includes validation, configuration management, maintenance, use of the model or simulation, and others as appropriate. The M&S Proponent is a Government entity.

Telford, B. 2012. *Marine Corps Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) Best Practices Guide*



Roles & Responsibilities

M&S User: The individual or organization that uses or products from a specific application of the model or simulation. **Training Community**

Subject Matter Expert: An individual who, by virtue of education, training, or experience, has expertise in a particular technical or operational discipline, system, or process.

Verification and Validation (V&V) Agent: The individual, group, or organization designated by the M&S Proponent to verify and validate the model or simulation.

Telford, B. 2012. *Marine Corps Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) Best Practices Guide*





What is face validation?

Definition

Face validity is the extent to which a model or simulation is subjectively viewed as covering the concept it purports to measure.

What It Is, What It Is Not

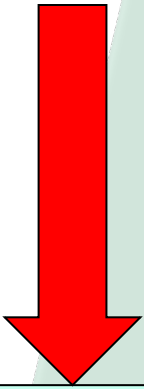
IS: Estimation of credibility in eyes of the user

IS NOT: Mathematical validation of models

*Face Validation can still be a scientific evaluation with proper rigor applied.
Does not negate need for other validation techniques in evaluating models.*

V&V Techniques

**Face
Validation**



Informal

- Audi
- Desk
- Face
- Inspections
- Review
- Turing
- Walkthrough

Informal

Static

- Cause-Effect
- Control
- Data
- Fault/Failure
- Interface
- Semantic
- Structural
- Symbolic
- Syntax
- Traceability

Static

Dynamic

- Acceptance
- Alpha
- Assertion
- Beta
- Bottom-up
- Comparison
- Compliance
- Debugging
- Execution
- Fault/Failure Insertion
- Field
- Functional/Black-Box
- Graphical
- Interface
- Object-Flow
- Partition
- Predictive
- Product
- Regression
- Sensitivity
- Special Input
- Statistical
- Structural (White-Box)
- Submodel/Module
- Symbolic
- Top-Down
- Visualization/Animation

Dynamic

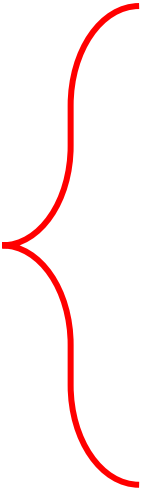
Formal

- Induction
- Inference
- Logical Deduction
- Inductive
- Lambda
- Predicate
- Proof of

Formal



Tutorial Guide - 10-Step Learning Path

- 
1. Introduction to Verification and Validation (V&V)?
 2. Why is V&V important for training systems?
 3. What is the difference between V&V and a training effectiveness evaluation?
 4. Introduction to roles & responsibilities
 5. What is face validation?
 6. Establishing face validation requirements
 7. Methodology for creating effective tasks lists for face validation efforts
 8. Methodology for evaluating fidelity critical to tasks
 9. Selecting the right Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
 10. What to do with face validation results



Establishing face validation requirements

What's Good Enough?



Everything being equal in terms of simulation difficulty and technical uncertainty a simulation for an expensive new weapon system that will have a significant impact on military capability would require a more in-depth VV&A effort than a simulation used to evaluate inexpensive modifications or upgrades that may provide cost reductions but have limited impact on military effectiveness.

Telford, B. 2012. *Marine Corps Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A) Best Practices Guide*





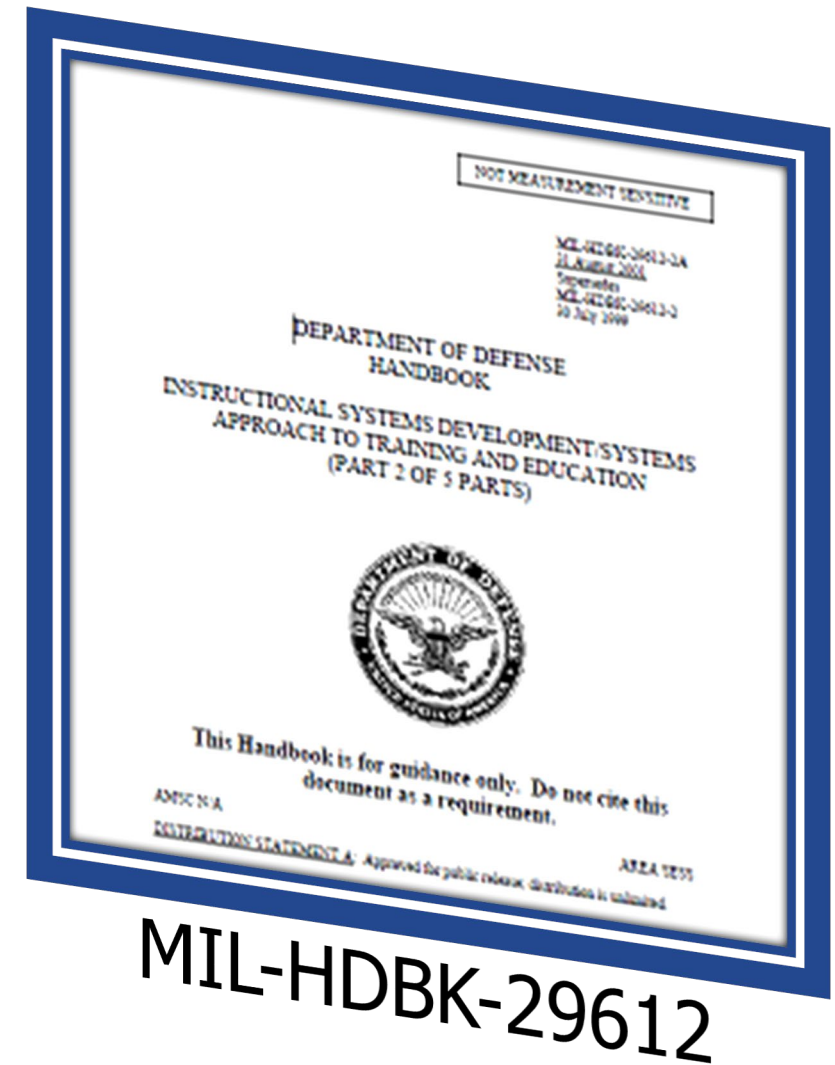
Methodology for creating effective tasks lists for face validation efforts

Develop Your Task List

Establishment of authoritative task list is key.

Your findings are limited to the validity and completeness of your task list.

Garbage in, Garbage out!



How Do I Start My Task List

User Need

“Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTAC), Joint Forward Observers (JFO), and Forward Air Controllers (FAC)....”

Training Standards: T&R Training Events

TAC-SSUP-1101 Conduct two Simulated suppression of enemy air defense call for fire missions with an indirect fire asset.

TAC-SSUP-1101 Conduct Terminal Attack control with Simulated Fixed Wing or Rotary Wing Aircraft in a permissive environment on unmarked targets

Conceptual Model/ System Capabilities

Display Type 1, 2 and 3 CAS missions for Rotary and Fixed Wing aircraft

Provide a visually immersive training environment to support close air support

Include 260X60° high-fidelity dome that displays the virtual battlefield in both day and night virtual environments.

Sample Task List Development

Task 1

Sub-task 1

Step 1:
Establish tasks and sub-tasks

Sub-task 2

Sub-task 3

Sample Task List Development

Sub-task 1

Object/Target 1

Object/Target 2

Object/Target 3

Step 2:
Establish what you are
looking for.



Sample Task List Development

Sub-task 1

Method 1

Method 2

Method 3

Step 3:
Establish how task is
performed.

Sample Task List Development

Sub-task 1

Condition 1

Condition 2

Condition 3

Step 4:
Establish conditions.

HINT:
*Include performance standard
in condition description.*

Sample Single Task

1

- Define Task: **Identify anti-aircraft weaponry**

2

- Define what you are looking for: **MANPADS**

3

- How task performed: **unaided vision**

4

- Define conditions of how performed: **at 50 meters**

Sample Task List

TASK	WHAT	HOW	CONDITION
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	unaided	minimum distance 50m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	unaided	maximum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	binoculars	minimum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	binoculars	maximum distance: 800m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	vector	minimum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	MANPADS	vector	maximum distance: 1200m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	unaided	minimum distance: 50m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	unaided	maximum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	binoculars	minimum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	binoculars	maximum distance: 800m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	vector	minimum distance: 100m
Identify anti-aircraft weaponry	ZSU23-4	vector	maximum distance: 1200m



Standard: Accuracy in terms of Condition
Distance, posture, etc.

Conditions

Day / Night
Weather
Types of Targets
Number of Targets
Munitions
Equipment

Standards

Accuracy
Timeliness
Distance
Completeness
Compliance
Effectiveness
Quality
Coordinated



Methodology for evaluating fidelity critical to tasks

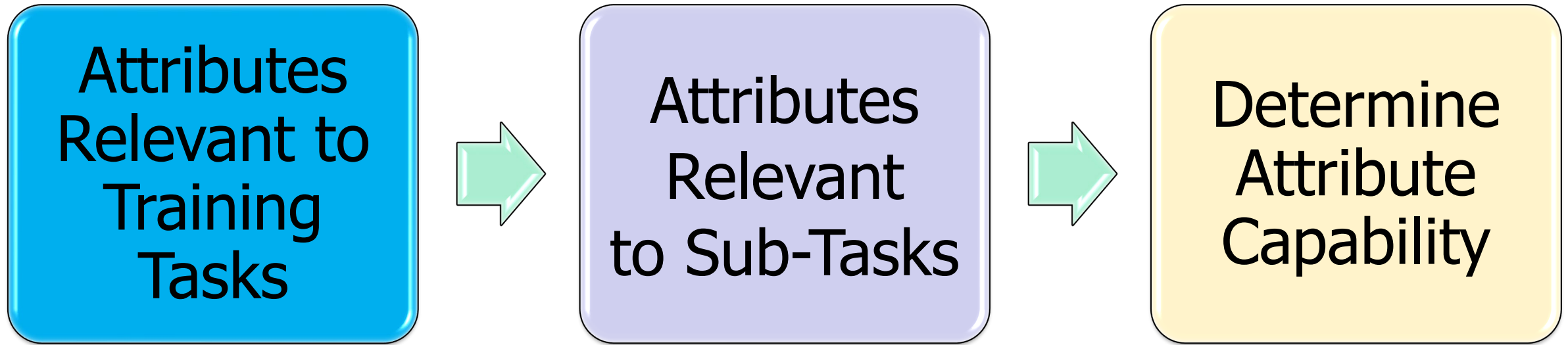
Fidelity Evaluation

Fidelity: The degree to which a model or simulation reproduces the state and behavior of a real world object or the perception of a real world object, feature, condition.

Goal is to assess that fidelity of simulation is sufficient to perform task to standard.

Evaluate attributes to determine capability to provide necessary fidelity.

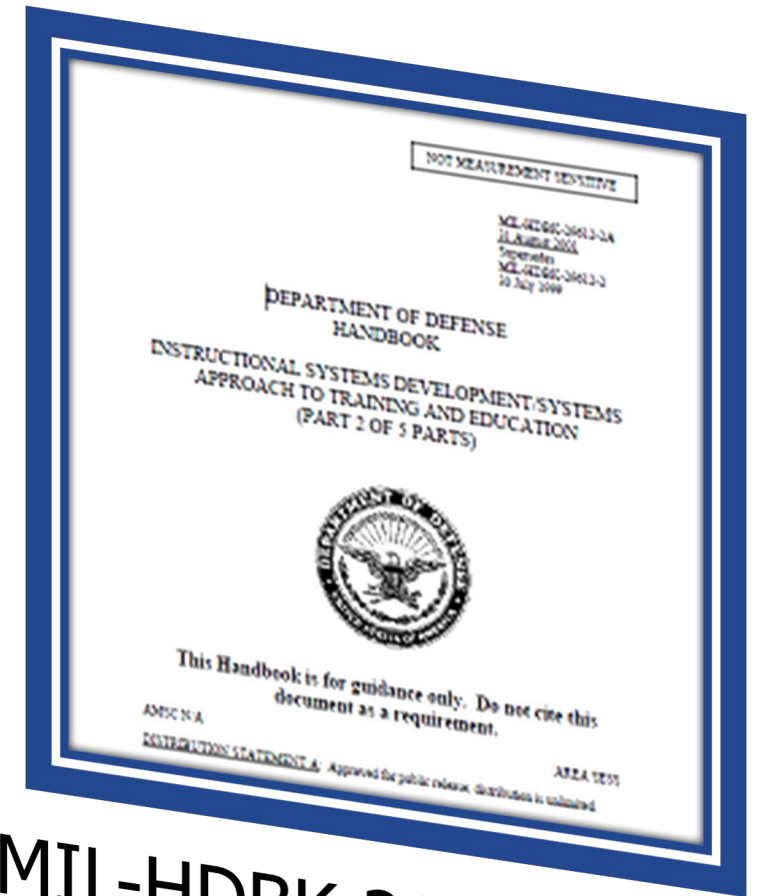
Identify and Evaluate Attributes



Sample Attributes to Evaluate

- Visuals cues
- Tactile cues
- Olfactory cues
- Affective cues
- Auditory cues

*No fixed rules on attributes:
Add what is pertinent to your training.*



MIL-HDBK-29612-2A
"sensory stimulus cues"

Sample Capability Rating Scale

Rating	Capability	Description
5	Fully Capable	Device is fully capable of providing attribute to support task execution with little or no deficiencies and no departure from realism. No compensation needed to support task execution.
4	Effectively Capable	Device effectively provides attribute to support task execution with minor/annoying deficiencies and some departure from realism. Minimal compensation needed to support task execution.
3	Borderline Capable	Device is borderline capable of providing attribute to support task execution with moderate deficiencies and significant departure from realism. Considerable compensation needed to support task execution.
2	Marginally Capable	Device is marginally incapable of providing attribute to support task execution with significant deficiencies and very little realism. This severely diminishes the device's capability of supporting task execution.
1	Completely Incapable	Device is completely incapable of providing attribute to support task execution.

USMC Systematic Team Assessment of Readiness Training Evaluation Report for Augmented Immersive Team Trainer (AITT). (2016) Unpublished report.

Sample Task-Attribute Rating Matrix

Attributes

CAPABILITY BASELINE	Physical Look and Feel			Functionality		Auditory				Visual				
	Appearance (physical properties)	Tactile Feel (touch sensation)	Environment (atmosphere)	Haptic Cues (kinesthetic response)	Systems Response & Interaction	Environment al & Battle Sound	Sound Bearing	Audible Systems Signals (devices)	Verbal Communication (single / multi- channel)	Static Visuals (projected)	Active Visuals (projected)	Aero Models	Resolution	Depth Perception
Tasks	3.82	3.81	4.57	4.44	3.80	2.71	1.67	2.20	4.81	3.21	3.28	2.50	3.14	3.06
Operate Target Location Equipment (LRF-Vector, etc)	4	4	5	5	4					3	4		4	3
Operate Target Location Equipment (Azimuth Finder-Vector)	4	4	5	5	4					3	4		4	3
Operate Target Location Equipment (GPS-DAGR)	5	5	5	5	5					3				
Operate Target Location Equipment (Compass)	5	5			5					1	1			
Execute Target Acquisition Unaided (Day)	4		5							3	4		3	3
Execute Target Acquisition Aided (Day-Vector/DAGR)	4	4	5	5	4					3	3		4	3
Determine Friendly Location via Map Plot (100m accuracy)										1	1		2	2
Determine Friendly Location via coupled GPS/LRF (100m accuracy)	4	4		5	5									
Determine Target Location via Map Plot (100m accuracy)			5							1	1		2	2
Determine Target Location via coupled GPS/LRF (80m accuracy at 1km)	4	4	5	5	5								4	4
Develop Situation Update (or Battlefield Handover)			5			5	3			4	4	4	4	3
Transmit Situation Update Verbally	5	5		5	5				5					
Operate Communication Equipment (Single Channel Clear)	5	5		5	5				5					
Transmit CAS Brief (9-Line) to Single Aircraft	5	5		5	5				5					
Operate Communication Equipment (Data)	3	3		3	3				5					
Receive CAS Brief (9-Line) Readback from Single Aircraft	5	5		5	5				5					
Mark LZ (landing zone) (DAY) M203 smoke	4	4	5	4	4	3	1	3	5	3	4		4	3
Determine Weather and Atmospherics (Visibility, Ceiling, Winds on Deck)			5			3				3	2		4	3
Mark Target with Surface-based Indirect Fires (DAY)			5			3	1		5	3	3		4	3
Mark Target with Direct Fire Weapon (eg .50 cal tracer, 40mm grenade) (DAY)			5	3	4	1	1	2	5	3	3		4	3

Tasks

Capability Rating

How capable system is at providing attribute in support of that task.



@IITSEC



NTSAToday



Recording of Validation Results

V&V Report








- Validation of M&S to perform tasks
 - Presented at “task level”
 - Result is inclusive of sub-task level for applicable conditions and standards
- Provide recommendation of Validation

Optional to Include:

- Engineering fixes/upgrades needed to perform additional tasks
- Costs for recommended fixes/upgrades to perform tasks

Record for Each Sub-task

Sample record of results for performance steps related to starting a vehicle.

Requirement Source Motor Transport T&R event 3531-OPER-1002 Performance Steps	Validation Type	Validation Results	Recommendation*
1) Perform PMCS.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		
2) Prepare operational forms and records.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		
3) Start the engine.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		B2
4) Select transmission gear.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		
5) Select transfer case gear.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		
6) Operate vehicle forward.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		B1, B4, B5, B6
7) Operate vehicle in reverse.	SME Assessment, Physical Observation		B1, B4, B5, B6

Three “Buckets” for Validation Recommendation

Fully Validated: Training system produces results that are sufficiently credible to support the application

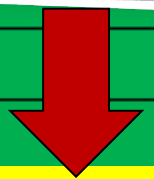
Limited/Conditionally Validated: Constraints are placed on how the simulation can be used based upon the evidence assessed, the need for additional information to be provided, or modifications required to the training system.

Not Validated: Results of the assessment show that the simulation is not fit to support the intended use.

Task Roll-up / "Stop Light Chart"

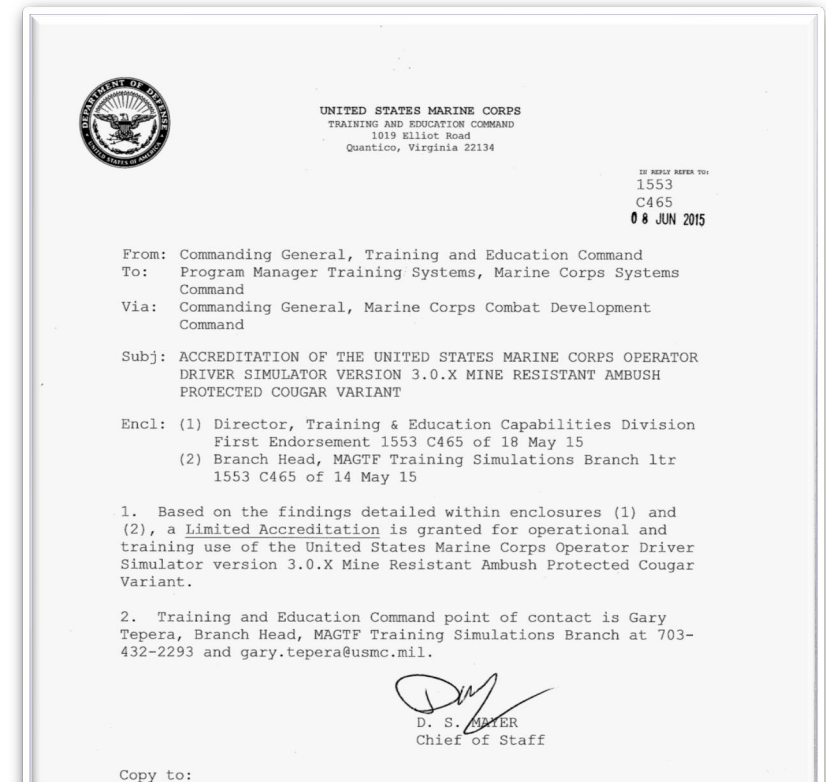
T&R Event	Validation Recommendation	T&R Event	Validation Recommendation
FSCC-SIM-7001	Full	FSCC-SIM-3002	Full
FSCC-SIM-7002	Full	FSCC-SIM-3004	Full
FSCC-FSPT-7003	Full	FSCC-SIM-3006	Full
FSCC-SIM-7006	Full	FSCC-FSPT-6003	Full
FSCC-FSPT-7007	Full	FSCC-FSPT-6005	Full
FSCC-MAN-7010	Full	FSCC-FSPT-6007	Full
FSCC-MAN-7011	Full	FSCC-MAN-6010	Full
FSCC-MAN-7012	Full	FSCC-MAN-6011	Full
FSCC-MAN-7013	Full	FSCC-MAN-6012	Full
FSCC-MAN-7014	Full	FSCC-MAN-6013	Full
FSCC-SIM-3001	Full	FSCC-MAN-6014	Full
TAC-SSUP-1100	Limited	TAC-SOAS-1115	Limited by Restriction
TAC-SSUP-1101	None	TAC-SOAS-1116	None
TAC-SOAS-1110	None	TAC-SOAS-1117	None
TAC-SOAS-1111	None	TAC-SOAS-1118	None

Safety



Accreditation Letter

“Accreditation (or Limited Accreditation) is granted for operational and training use of training system version # for stated intended use.”



Don't Forget: An update to Accreditation is needed when there are changes to training requirements or changes to training system.



Selecting the right Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

Is this Fidelity Sufficient?



Rules of Thumb for Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

Assume that SMEs are not the same.

Input from one SME is not as good as input from another SME.

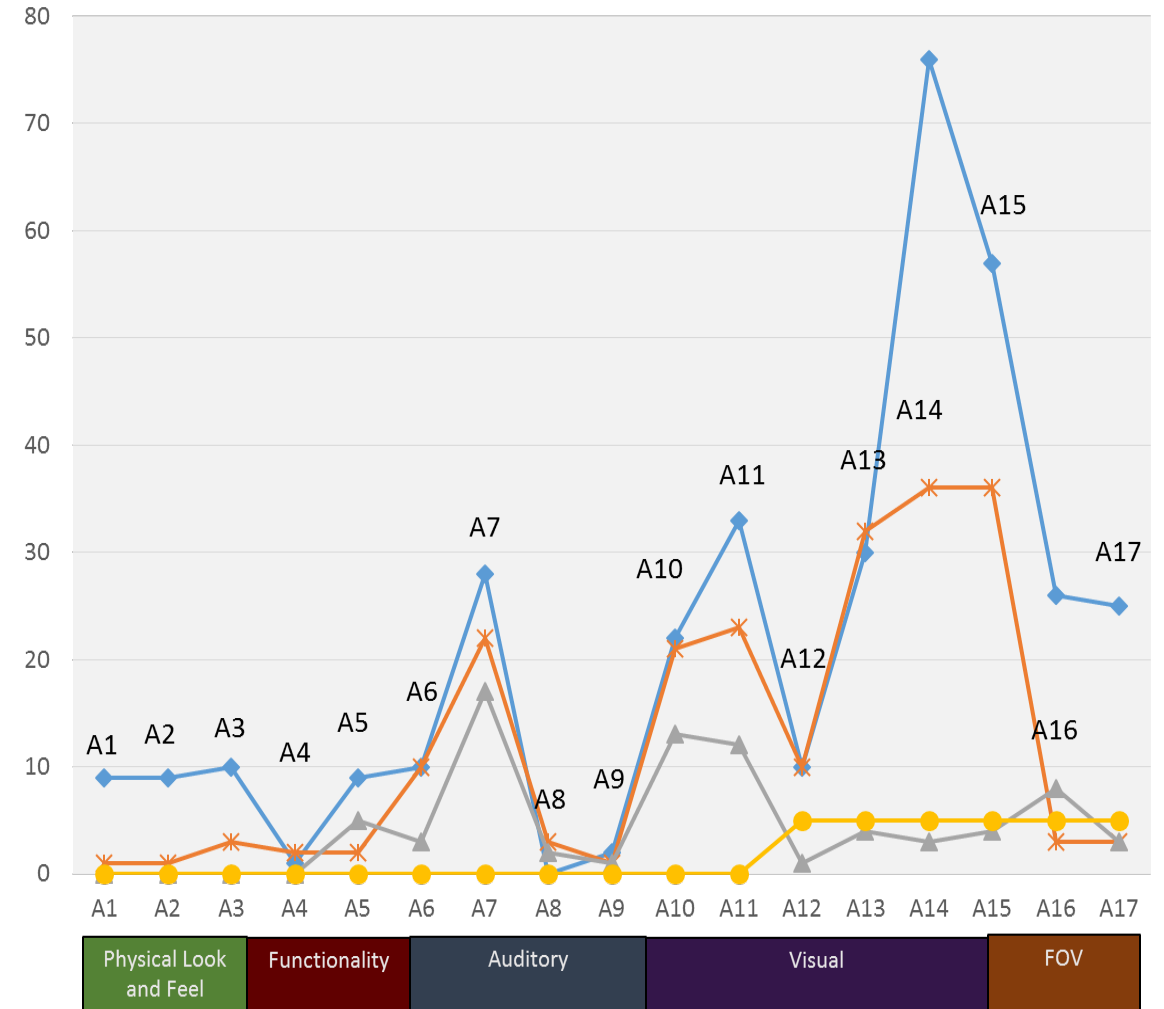
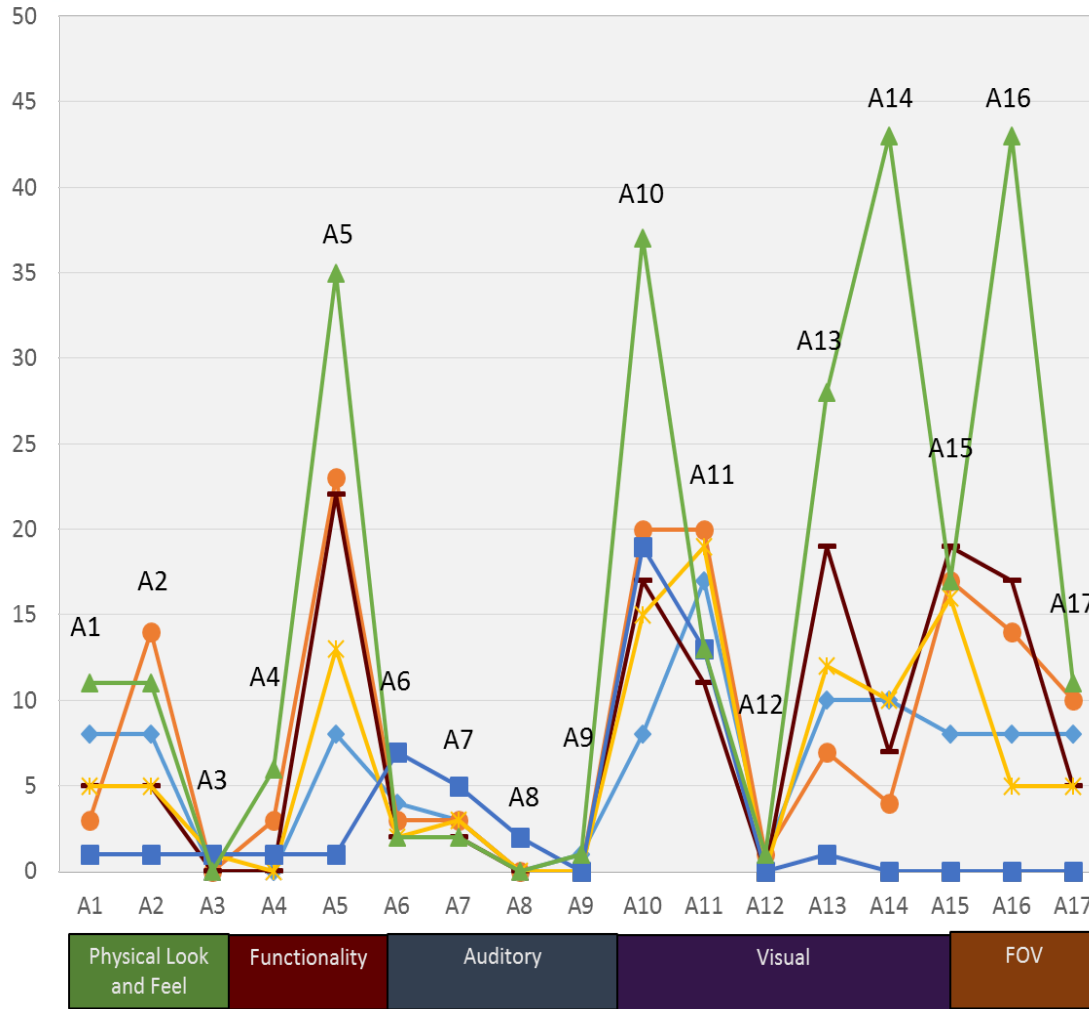
Qualifications of SMEs are not equal.

Will I get a different outcome if I had used another SME?

If I have a positive result the differences between SMEs still matters and should be evaluated.



Sample Attributes with Different Results



Same tasks, same conditions, but different capability ratings.



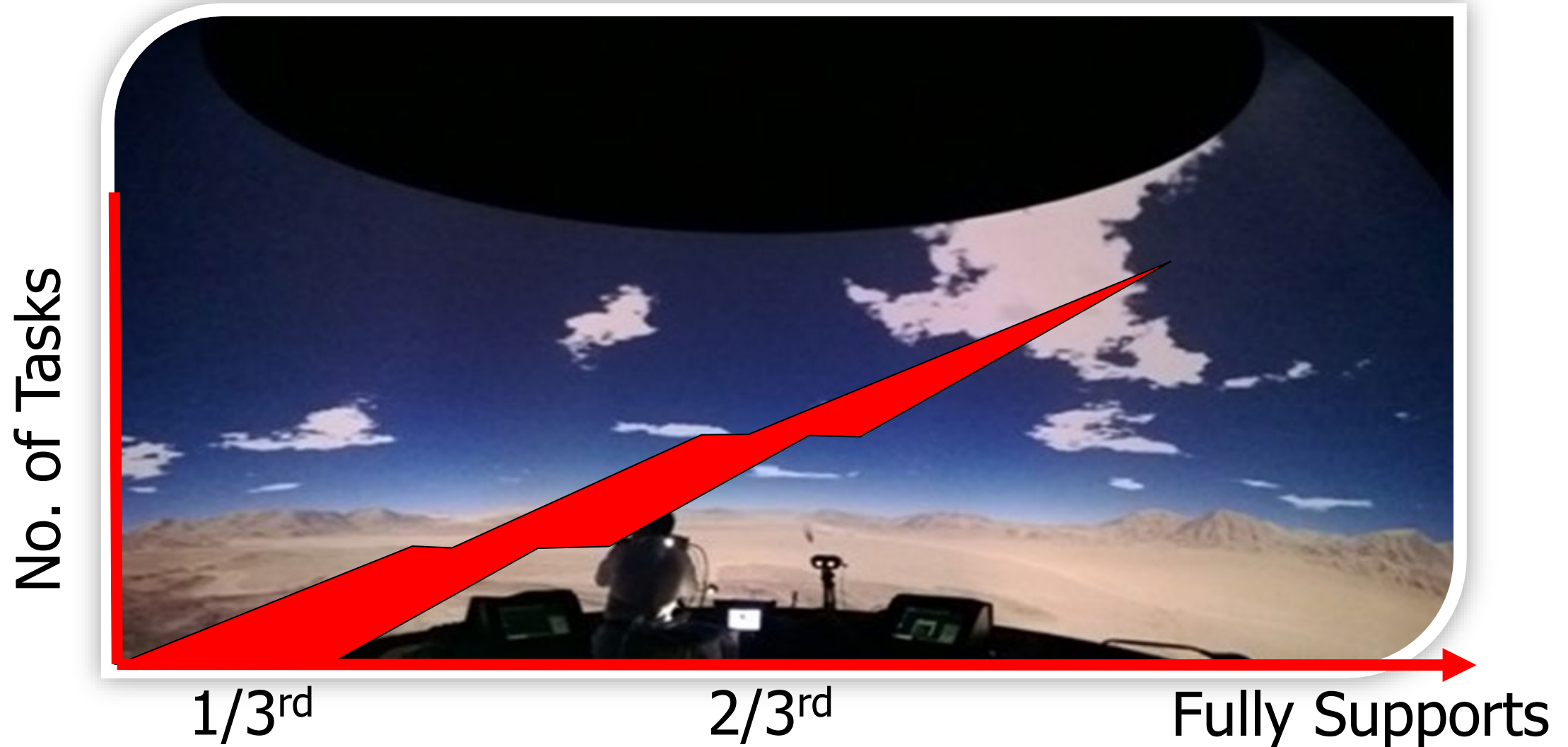
What to do with Face Validation Results

Upgrade Options "Money Chart"

Task	Current	Upgrade 1	Upgrade 2	Upgrade 3	Upgrade 4
FSCC-MAN-6010	Full	\$	\$	\$	\$
FSCC-MAN-6011	Full	\$	\$	\$	\$
FSCC-MAN-6012	Full	\$	\$	\$	\$
FSCC-MAN-6013	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
FSCC-MAN-6014	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
TAC-SSUP-1100	None	Partial	Partial	Full	Full
TAC-SSUP-1101	None	Partial	Partial	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1110	Partial	Full	Full	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1111	Partial	Partial	Full	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1112	Partial	Full	Full	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1113	Partial	Partial	Partial	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1114	None	Partial	Partial	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1115	None	Partial	Partial	Full	Full
TAC-SOAS-1116	None	Partial	Partial	Partial	Full
TAC-SOAS-1117	None	Partial	Partial	Partial	Full
TAC-SOAS-1118	None	Partial	Partial	Full	Full



Supporting Arms Virtual Trainer (SAVT) Success Story

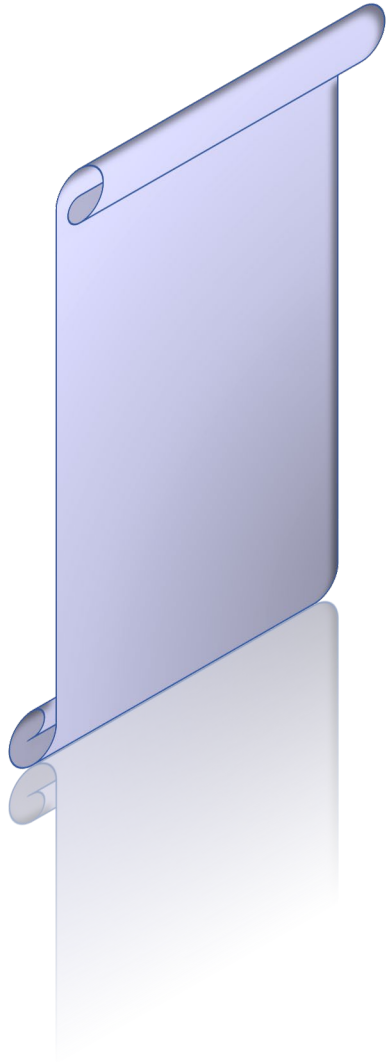


System settings that affect training are management items.

“Tweaks” or “Work-arounds” are indicators.

Refreshes/upgrades testing plans should include these settings

Goal: ensures delivery of capabilities are not impacted and the end user can use immediately without worries.



Review & References

Tutorial Guide - 10-Step Learning Path

1. Introduction to Verification and Validation (V&V)?
2. Why is V&V important for training systems?
3. What is the difference between V&V and a training effectiveness evaluation?
4. Introduction to roles & responsibilities
5. What is face validation?
6. Establishing face validation requirements
7. Methodology for creating effective tasks lists for face validation efforts
8. Methodology for evaluating fidelity critical to tasks
9. Selecting the right Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)
10. What to do with face validation results

References

DoDI 5000.61, DoD Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Verification, Validation, and Accreditation (VV&A)
http://www.msco.mil/documents/_1_500061p.pdf

DoD VV&A Recommended Practices Guide (RPG) <http://vva.msco.mil/>

Department of the Navy Modeling and Simulation (M&S) VV&A Handbook
https://nmso.navy.mil/DesktopModules/Bring2mind/DMX/Download.aspx?Command=Core_Download&EntryId=3988&PortalId=0&TabId=368

IEEE Std. 1278.4 “Recommended Practice for Distributed Interactive Simulation (DIS) Verification, Validation and Accreditation (VV&A)”

MIL-HDBK-29612-2A Instructional Systems Development Systems Approach to Training and Education Part 2

MIL-STD-3022 DoD Standard Practice Documentation of VV&A for Models and Simulations

SECNAV Instruction 5200.40 VV&A of M&S <https://nmso.navy.mil/VVA.aspx>



Thank You

Nathan Jones
PM TRASYS, MARCORSYSCOM
Nathan.Jones1@usmc.mil

Alexander Arrieta
TECD, TECOM
Alex.Arrieta@usmc.mil