

Status of the AIAA Modeling and Simulation Format Standard



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Overview



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Background



Because...

- Independent development of R&D sim labs
- Incomplete standards just a few, locally applied
- Different architectures (data table formats, variable names, measurement axes, moment transfer method)

And with...

- Increased reliance on flight simulation for research & development and procurement
- Increased need for collaboration and teaming

We should explore...

- Possibilities for increasing productivity
- More *portable* simulation models is the goal

Motivation



- Amazing fact: Flight dynamic models from different organizations are usually **incompatible** with each other
 - Delivering or updating a flight dynamics model between contractor, government, or training simulation facilities can take months
 - There are valid, historical reasons for this
 - Still, this is a major hindrance to cooperative research & updating training fidelity
- Think PC vs. Mac, only less compatible!
- Simulation rehosting is similar to swapping out train trucks (wheel assemblies) when changing rail gauge...

Changing rail gauge in Manzhouli, China



Example for single aircraft type



• A 2002 NASA/SAIC estimate for one fighter type:

Pilot Training Devices	Research Simulations
31 simulators	28 simulators
6+ model types	16 locations

- 59 mostly incompatible simulations (built by different vendors/software architecture)
- Potential savings: \$ 6 M per year for single type

Solution: standard exchange format







- Hildreth (1998) proposed dev of AIAA standard
- Hildreth and Jackson (2002) showed \$ 6 M savings for one aircraft type
- Dynamic Aerospace Vehicle Exchange Markup Language (DAVE-ML) proposed in 2002
- Successful model exchange between NASA Ames and NAVAIR Patuxent River held in 2004
- Initial DAVE-ML grammar in use for aero models (DSTO, NASA Langley, NAVAIR)

Proposed solution





- AIAA/ANSI draft model exchange standard
 - Standard variable names; axis systems per AIAA/ANSI R-004-1994
 - Model implemented in XML extension: DAVE-ML
- Applications
 - Static subsystem models (the major components of a flight model)
 - · Aerodynamic models
 - Mass/inertia models
 - Performance models
 - Dynamic models
 - Integration of states are not explicitly included in this standard
 - External integration of states is possible, however
 - Will be a backwards-compatible XML implementation
 - Will not include standard equations of motion (F=ma)



- An *exchange* standard for flight dynamic models
 - Does not require internal adoption of format
 - Does not require replacement of legacy code & tools
- Standard variable names for common parameters
 - Includes units of measurement for most parameters
 - Describes how to construct & interpret new names
 - Does not require internal adoption of new names
- Incorporates existing standard for axis systems
- Initial application: encoding of aero & mass models
 - These represent sizeable portions of flight simulation data

DAVE-ML introduction



Dynamic Aerospace Vehicle Markup Language

- Based on Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- Currently includes
 - Function data tables (N-dimensional)
 - Non-linear build-up equations
 - Units, sign convention
 - Provenance of model
 - Uncertainty/statistical bounds
 - Static check case data
- Self-documenting text file

Ve	sRevision: 300 \$
AIAA Modeling an [http://www.aiaa.org	nd Simulation Technical Committee /portal/index.cfm?GetComm=79&tc=tc]
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Abstract	
This is a draft versio DAVE-ML syntax and the DAVEfunc.dtd D number above refers	n of the eventual reference manual for markup. DAVE-ML syntax is specified by Document Type Definition file; the version to the version of the DAVEfunc.dtd.
DAVE-ML is an open a team of members of and Astronautics (Al/ information or commen- ML.	standard, being developed by an informal i the American Institute of Aeronautics AA). Contact the editor above for more nts regarding further refinement of DAVE-
Wile.	

DAVE-ML examples/test cases





F-16 subsonic aero model (from NASA TM)

- 51 variables, 18 tables, 744 points
- Switches & absolute value nonlinear elements
- 17 verification checkcases included
- 154 KB file with 2,712 lines

Concept development lifting body aero model

- Supersonic and subsonic regimes
- Polynomial equations; tables of coefficients
- 361 variables, 168 tables, 6,240 values
- 24 verification checkcases included
- 1.2 MB file with 22,299 lines



These examples are available on project website

Other DAVE-ML uses





NASA/Boeing Blended-wing-body (X-48A)

- Complete aero model in 12.5 MB text file
- 22 breakpoint sets, 97 tables (up to 5-D)
- 256 functions using 716,826 data points
- Compresses to 2.6 MB
- Parsed in 5 seconds on average PC

Boeing X-37 air-launched test vehicle

- Boeing data in Excel tables
- Langley simulation in Simulink
- DAVE-ML used as intermediate format
- Generated multiple Simulink models, one per Excel file



Other DAVE-ML uses





Orion launch abort vehicle (CEV with the escape tower)

- 46,332 data points, 3 inputs, 8 outputs
- 385 KB text file
- Includes uncertainty & checkcases

Available DAVE-ML tools



- DAVE-ML 2.0 format specification DTD
- DAVE-ML 2.0 reference manual
- JANUS (C++ library) Australian DSTO
- LaSRS++ (C++ library) NASA Langley
- NASA Ames FTP tool (import/export Perl scripts)
- NASA Langley XSLT conversion script DAVE-ML => HTML (self-documenting!)
- DAVEtools (Java) NASA Langley: DAVE-ML => Simulink (popular analysis engine)
- SAIC developing Python-based DAVE-ML editor (supports Joint Next-Gen Threat System, NGTS)

Status



- Standard format is in use within parts of NASA and Australian DSTO; being applied to Joint Next-Gen Threat System (NGTS) by NAVAIR
- Draft standard submitted to main AIAA Standards organization by AIAA Modeling and Simulation Technical Committee October 2007; currently in editing
- Main application is exchange of aero models, but can be used to specify entire flight dynamics package.
- Wider review (public comment period) after AIAA publishes draft standard

Follow-on opportunities



- Add time history check data format (possibly HDF-5?)
 - Needed for dynamics verification
 - Would like to reuse JSF time-history HDF-5 tools
- Add support for vectors & matrices
 - Current request from DSTO
- Add specification for integration methods
 - Initial condition logic, numerical method selection
 - Add past value / zero-order-holds
- Add support for subsystems/libraries
 - Currently one monolithic model

Summary



- Draft standard for static (aero) models developed; in review by AIAA/ANSI
- Initial set of tools are appearing
- In use by Australian DSTO for threat models
- US Navy building first set of threat models
- Further development for full dynamic models
- Seeking wider (voluntary) participation



Backup slides

Previous model standards efforts



MODSIM

Air Force initiative, mid-80s, standard CPUs/SW

- SIMNET/WARNET DIS HLA 1980s DARPA project to network/fight existing sims
- Project 2851 SEDRIS
 Standard visual/terrain model database formats
- Internal NASA: NASP project
 Late 80s internal NASA: Fortran-only, but standard table format, axes, variable names (8 characters)

DAVE-ML simple example



```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE DAVEfunc SYSTEM "DAVEfunc.dtd">
<DAVEfunc>
```

<variableDef

```
varID="angleOfAttack_d"
    name="Alpha" units="deg"
/>
```

```
<variableDef
varID="CmAlfa" name="Cma" units=""
/>
```

```
<breakpointDef
bpID="angleOfAttack_d_bp1">
    <bpVals>
    0, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30
    </bpVals>
</breakpointDef>
```

<griddedTableDef gtID="CmAlfa_Table1">
 <breakpointRefs>
 <bpRef bpID="angleOfAttack_d_bp1"/>
 </breakpointRefs>
 <dataTable>
 -0.3, -0.2, -0.1, -.08, -0.05, -0.05,
 -0.07, -0.15, -0.6
 </dataTable>
 </griddedTableDef>

```
<function name="Cm_alpha_func">
<independentVarRef varID="angleOfAttack_d"/>
<dependentVarRef varID="CmAlfa"/>
<functionDefn>
<griddedTableRef gtID="CmAlfa_Table1"/>
</functionDefn>
</function>
```

</DAVEfunc>

AeroML simple example (cont'd)



Previous XML syntax encodes this function:



Possible to encode, but not shown, are

- buildup equations (combinations of functions)
- confidence bounds associated with this function

Janus API library



- Developed by Australia's Defence Science & Technology Organization (DSTO)
- Janus is a C++ library to read/write and manipulate DAVE-ML files
- Reads DAVE-ML directly at run-time
- AES-256 encryption for classified models
- Associated Matlab code to read/write DAVE-ML
- Available under Open Source license from DSTO