

Development and Verification of Probabilistic Requirements

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First, What is a Probabilistic Requirement?

- **Simply, a Statement of a Required Probability for Performance, e.g.,**
 - **Reliability – Probability of Survival until Time Specified**
 - **Availability – Probability that Item Ready when Needed**
 - **Maintainability – Probability that Repair Completed in Time**
 - **Safety – Probability of Loss of Life or System**
 - **Logistics – Probability of Repair Parts Availability for Repair**
 - **Navigation or Tracking Accuracy – Probability of Achieving Stated Accuracy**
 - **Requirements with Tolerances – Probability of Manufacturing Exactness**
- **By Probabilistically, we mean in terms of a *Probability of Achieving the Performance***
A Statement of Required Performance
with a Statement of Acceptable Risk

Some Requirements should Be Probabilistic

- **Known, Common Scenarios Exist where Many Performance Requirements *cannot* be Satisfied due to Random Events**
- **Example: Original International Space Station Microgravity Mission Requirement**

The ISS Program shall provide 180 days of microgravity per year in periods of no less than 30 days.

- **Known Random Events which would Happen**
 - **Debris Avoidance Maneuvers**
 - **Unscheduled Maintenance Requiring Use of Attitude Jets**
- **Corrected Requirement:**

The ISS Program shall provide a 70% probability of achieving 180 days of microgravity per year in periods of no less than 30 days.

Probabilistic Mission Requirements Examples

- **Space Station Microgravity Mission Requirement**
The ISS Program shall provide a 70% probability of achieving 180 days of microgravity per year in periods of no less than 30 days.
- **Space Defense Operations Center**
SPADOC Block 4B shall detect 99.995% of CONUS bound ICBMs.
- **Global Positioning System**
The Precise Positioning Service shall provide a 15m SEP absolute position accuracy.

How to Write Probabilistic Requirements

- **Probabilistic Requirements should *Always* be Stated in terms of Some *Probability Level* that the Performance Level will be Achieved or Met**
 - ***Never* State in Terms of a Probability Model**
 - ***Never* State in Terms of Moments (Means and Variances)**
 - ***Never* State in Terms of “3 Sigma” ($3 \cdot \sqrt{\text{Variance}}$)**
 - ***Never* State with “Confidence” Levels**
 - **Intent Belongs in the Verification Requirements**
 - **“Confidence” Term means something different to a Statistician – *NOT what you want!***
- **For Most “illities” Requirements, the Definition is in terms of a Probability**

Multivariate Accuracy Specifications

- Recall from Verification Training the Joint STARS Targeting Performance Requirement - in Terms of a *CEP*
JSTARS Shall Direct and Deliver Ballistic Bombs with 100m CEP Accuracy. (100m Value Made Up)
- What is a *CEP*?
 - Circle of Equivalent Probability or Circular Error Probable
 - A two dimensional circle containing 50% of the probability, usually specified as a *Radius* or r_{CEP}
 - The *Integral* of some bivariate Probability Model over the Specified Circle that evaluates to 0.5
- *SEP* - three dimensional Analog of the *CEP*, 50% Sphere
- Not Necessary to use *50th Quantile* (not a *CEP* or *SEP* then), e.g., 99.865% (mean + 3 sigma for a Gaussian Model)
- Do NOT Specify as: “*The CA shall provide 100 meter accuracy (3 sigma).*” What does this Mean?

Verification for Probabilistic Requirements

- **Verification Requirements for Probabilistic Requirements are *Always* Statistically Based**
 - Recall, Verification Requirements establish the ***Acceptable Risk*** that the Requirement is not Satisfied with a Success
 - Must State a ***Required Probability*** for Performance Requirement being Satisfied
 - Must State ***How*** that Verification Required Probability is to be Obtained
 - ***NEVER*** use Confidence Intervals
- **For Probabilistic Requirements, You must Verify by either**
 - **Test:** Requires Data and a Statistical Inference, or
 - **Analysis:** Requires Monte Carlo Simulations (or PRA) and Statistical Inferences

Verification Requirements for Test and Analysis

- **Verification Requirements for Probabilistic Requirements are *Always* Statistically Based**
 - **Should State a *Required Probability* for Performance Requirement being Satisfied – the *Success Criterion***
 - **Should State *How* this Required Probability is to be Obtained**
 - **May State *Data Limitations* to be Observed for Successful Test**
- **For CARD Level, *Do not Expect any Test Methods* for Probabilistic Requirements**
 - **CARD documents Requirements for Entire Constellation Architecture**
 - **Statistical Test of Entire CA Almost Always too Expensive**
 - **If Test is Chosen, Review Section 3 Requirement for Appropriate Level of Design Detail**

A Good Constellation Example

- ***The Risk of Loss of Crew (LOC) during a Lunar Sortie shall not be greater than 1 in 100 (TBR).***
 - Frequency Statement (1 in 100) can be Confusing to Managers
 - But, Okay as stated for Provider Interpretations
- **Verification Requirements**

Risk of LOC shall be verified by Analysis. The Analysis shall be conducted in conformance with CxP 77001. The Verification shall be successful when the analysis shows that there is a TBD Probability that LOC for a Lunar Sortie is not greater than 1 in 100.

Synopsis

- **Always State Probabilistic Requirements in Terms of a *Probability*, Never in Terms of *Means* and *Variances* (or any other Moments)**
- **Do not Include Acceptable Verification Risks in the Probabilistic Requirement – Do not Use “Confidence Intervals”**
- **Be Aware of Probabilistic *Definitions* of “illities” for Writing Requirements**
- **Consider the Verification Method with some Serious Thought (Must be Analysis or Test)**
- **Going Back Much Later to Change an Absolutely Stated Performance Requirement that should have been Stated Probabilistically can be Difficult**

Contact Information

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developing Probabilistic
Requirements or Verification
Requirements**

Backup Charts

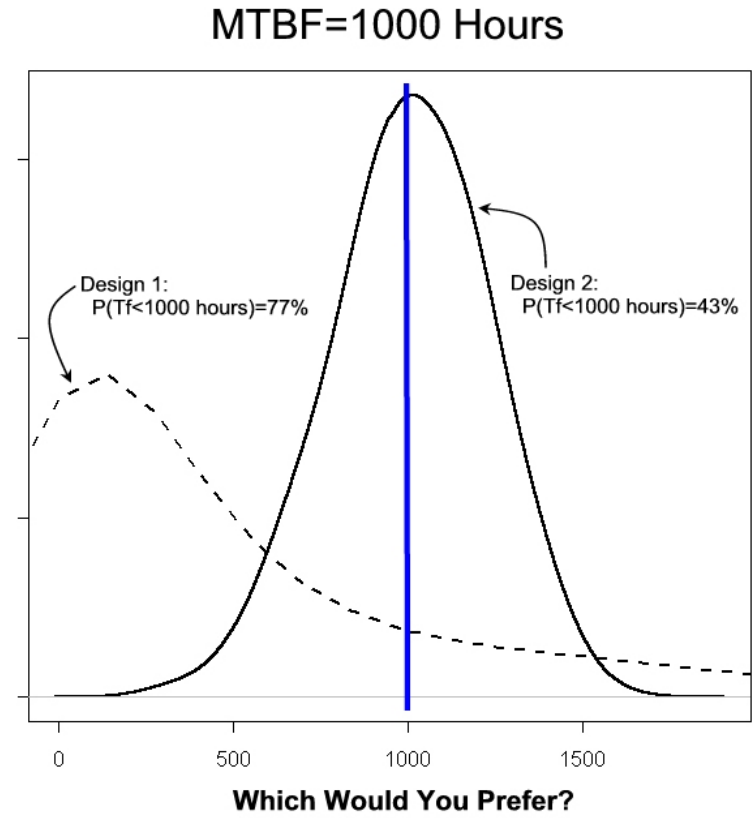
Beware of “Confidence”

- To the *Statistician*
 - Given that the Null Hypothesis is *really True*
 - Using Stats *Recipes*, Can compute an Interval about the Null Hypothesis for the given Number of Data to be Observed at a “Significance” level α
 - *If you could repeat your Experiment a near infinite number of times*, each time obtaining the same number of data and computing the Estimator, then your Estimator should fall inside the Interval you computed with a frequency of $1 - \alpha$
 - Suppose your Estimator Falls inside the Confidence Interval *Is the Null Hypothesis True, or did you just get a bad set of Data for one of the Other Hypotheses that are really True?*
 - Suppose your Estimator Falls Outside the Confidence Interval *Is the Null Hypothesis False, or did you just get a bad set of Data for one of the Other Hypotheses that are really False?*
- To the *Decision Maker*, “Confidence” is the Probability that the Requirement is Satisfied with Verification Success

Problems

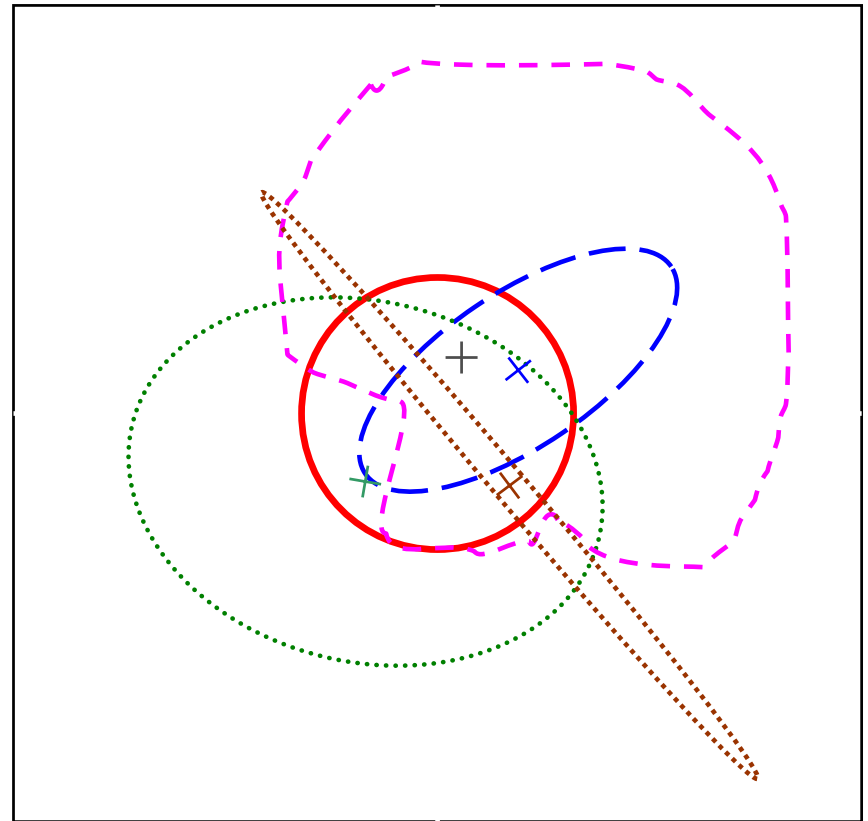
Specifying Using Means

- **Never Use Means to Specify Probabilistic Requirements (including MTBF, MTTF, MTTR)**
- **Means can be at *Any* Probability Level (0% to 100%)**
 - **MTBF specified to be 1000 hours**
 - **Two Designs satisfy this Requirement**
 - **What is probability that failure will occur before 1000 hours if Requirement is met?**



Some CEP Examples

- **Specifying by CEP or Equivalent Provides Design Freedom**
 - No Restrictions on *Mean* Locations for errors
 - No Restriction on *Orientation* of Contours
 - No Restriction on *Shapes* of Contours
- **Contours in Figure at 1σ Levels about Peaks (+)**
- **Requirement is Satisfied if Red Circle contains 50% probability, regardless of error distributions**



Test Attributes

- **Specify the *Measure* for the Test**
- **Specify the *Initial Conditions* and All other Important *Assumptions***
- **Describe the *Experiment*, e.g.,**
 - **Minimum Numbers of Samples**
 - **Minimum Numbers of Test Items**
 - **What can be Simulated, and Simulation Assumptions**
 - **Specify what *System HW/SW* will be Used**
- **Specify *Success Criterion* in terms of the Measure**

An Auto Industry Test Example

3.2.x.y The vehicle shall have 95% reliability at 100,000 miles.

4.2.x.y Vehicle reliability shall be verified by Test.

---- The test shall use accelerated life testing procedures in accordance with TSP 432-1.

---- The test shall use at least 3 prototype vehicles.

---- The test shall use as data simulated mileage at failure and total simulated mileage for prototype vehicles that do not fail by the end of the test.

---- The test shall statistically process the data to calculate the probability that the vehicle provides 95% reliability at 100,000 miles.

---- The test shall succeed if the probability that the vehicle provides 95% reliability at 100,000 miles exceeds 90%.

The Method

The IC's and Assumptions

System HW/SW

Specific Directions

The Measure

Success Criterion

Analysis Attributes

- **Almost the Same as Test**
 - Specify the ***Measure*** for the Analysis
 - Specify the ***Initial Conditions***, All other ***Assumptions***, and Sources of ***Equations***
 - If a ***Simulation***, Specify the Extent of the Simulation
 - How many ***Repetitions*** (think Monte Carlo)
 - Extent and Range of ***Simulated Environmental Conditions*** to be Considered
 - Specify if ***System HW/SW*** will be Used
 - Specify ***Success Criterion*** in terms of the **Measure**

An Auto Industry Analysis Example

3.2.x.y The vehicle shall have 95% reliability at 100,000 miles.

4.2.x.y Vehicle reliability shall be verified by Analysis.

---- The analysis shall simulate accelerated life testing procedures, environmental conditions, and maintenance in accordance with TSP 543-2.

---- The analysis shall use 100 simulated vehicles and simulate driving for 200,000 miles.

---- The analysis shall use as data simulated mileage at failure and 200,000 miles for simulated vehicles that do not fail.

---- The analysis shall statistically process the simulated data to calculate the probability that the vehicle provides 95% reliability at 100,000 miles.

---- The verification shall succeed if the probability that the vehicle provides 95% reliability at 100,000 miles exceeds 90%.

The Method

The IC's and Assumptions

Simulated HW/SW

Specific Directions

The Measure

Success Criterion