The Last Word on TLE

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Overview

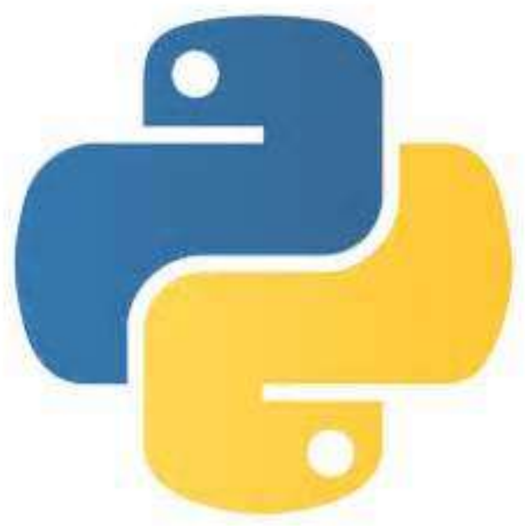
- Purpose
- Background
- Estimating CEP, CE90
  - Current Methods
  - Weil: derivation of p(r) (r=radial error)
- Example
- Conclusions

Purpose of the presentation

- **First- demonstrate Python code for estimation of CEP and/or CE90 values from a "small" data set**
- **Secondly- present aspects of Python that are different from standard programming languages- python can be characterized as a cross between R and C++ with methods**

Title of the presentation

- Original thought: Snakes in the Cubicle



Python runs in both Windows and Linux

background

- A typical MOP for applications such as navigation, target locater systems, ballistics is CEP or CE90 *aka* the 50th and 90th percentile (radial) error values
- A variety of techniques exist for estimating these quantities from a data sample- basically the procedures fall into one of two categories:

Estimating CEP, CE90

- First category: collect the radial errors, use maximum likelihood to fit right-tailed distributions (Rayleigh, Weibull, gamma, lognormal, log-logistic) to the data
- Use the “best fit” distribution to estimate the 50th and/or 90th percentile values, or
  - Use a combination (weighted sum) of the fit distributions to estimate the 50th or 90th percentile – weighting based on AICc

Estimating CEP, CE90

- **Second category: use a bivariate Rayleigh distribution predicated on the assumptions:**
  - **different standard deviations in each axis, and**
  - **target location is the mean point of impact**
- **then use numerical estimation techniques, to estimate the CEP and CE90 values ('Distribution of Radial Error in the Bivariate Elliptical Normal Distribution,' Victor Chew et al. , *Operations Research Branch, U.S. Naval Weapons Laboratory*, Dahlgren, VA, 1962)**

BUT there’s a third way!

- In 1954 Herschel Weil published, “The Distribution of Radial Error,” *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, Vol. 25 No. 1 (Mar 1954) pp 168-170
- Assumes radial errors are based on errors in x- and y-axes assumed normally distributed with means (μ_x , μ_y) and standard deviations (σ_x , σ_y)
- This is most appropriate to the TLE problem, because…

Weil- generally best because…

- Central limit theorem supports the notion that errors along- and cross track are normally distributed
- No reason to assume that the mean error is zero, nor that the standard deviations are the same in each axis
- This is exactly the situation we face in flight test analysis

Weil estimation

- **So why hasn’t this been in use since 1954??**
- **-> the difficulty in integrating, and using infinite sums of Bessel functions!** ***Viz.*****, the radial error density function is:**

$$p(r) = A * r * \exp\{-r^2 * \frac{\left(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2\right)}{4 * \left(\sigma_x^2 * \sigma_y^2\right)}\} *$$

$$\{I_0(a * r^2) * I_0(d * r) + 2 * \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} I_j(a *$$

- **For details, see Weil**

What’s all this mean?

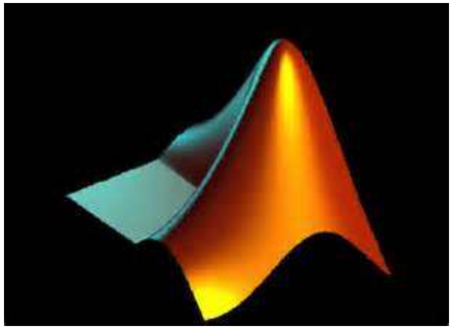
- Weil derived the probability density function for radial errors based on normally distributed errors in x- and y-axes- with no restriction on the two normal distributions
- Without loss of generality, Weil’s formulation assumes no correlation between the x- and y- axis error. Flight test data can be rotated to attain 0 correlation

So what’s the procedure?

- Use along- and cross-track error means and standard deviations as initial values for maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of the radial error distribution
- If along- and cross-track data are not available, only the radial errors, use “vague” initial values for the initial along- and cross-track parameters in maximum likelihood estimation
- In either case we get a pdf for radial errors that is statistically defensible

Aside: Python

- Edwards introduced the use of python as an alternative to MATLAB



- Enthought Canopy Python is now available to engineers and analysts
- Enthought did a one-week Python for Engineers class at Edwards in November 2014.

Python, continued

- Like R, Python has packages for statistics; it has a vast collection of packages for numerical methods, data processing, engineering and scientific problems and graphics packages
- Also, like R, Python as a somewhat steep learning curve. It is an application language, not a “canned program.”
- I implemented Weil’s p(r) in Python

Estimation of CEP, CE90

- I wrote a short (three page, ~ 180 lines of code) python program to estimate the parameters of the Rayleigh density function in Weil’s paper
- I found a number of python attributes that are different from languages like C++, Matlab ® scripts or R scripts

Getting packages in python

```
from scipy import arctan2, median
import numpy as np
from math import sqrt, cos, isnan, log, atan2, sin
from scipy.optimize import minimize
from matplotlib.pyplot import hist, show, plot, figure
import pandas as pd
from os import chdir
```

File processing

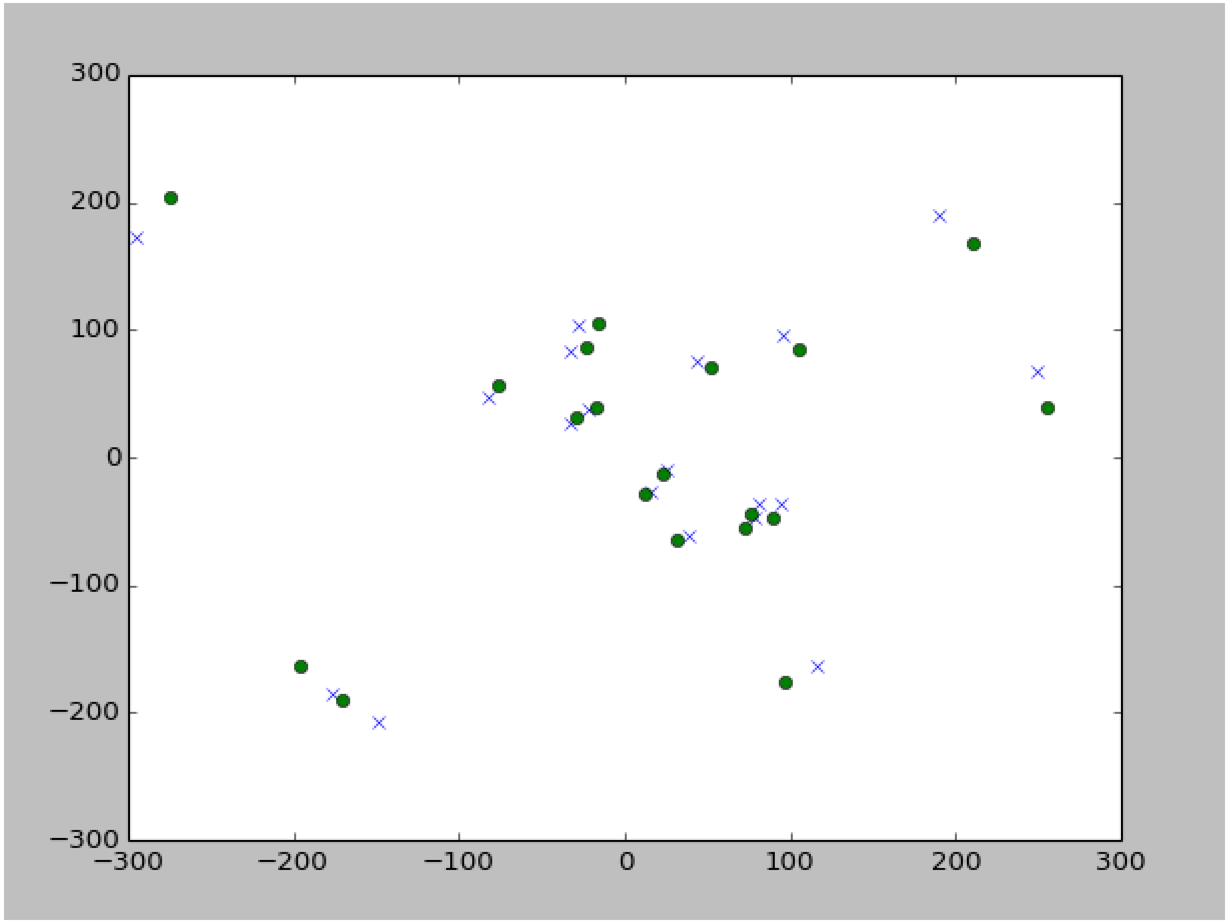
- filename="TPSrun.csv"

```
arr = pd.read_csv(filename)
r=(arr.x*arr.x + arr.y*arr.y)**0.5
np.mean(arr.x) # notice reference to np
np.mean(arr.y)
np.std(arr.x)
np.std(arr.y)
```

plotting

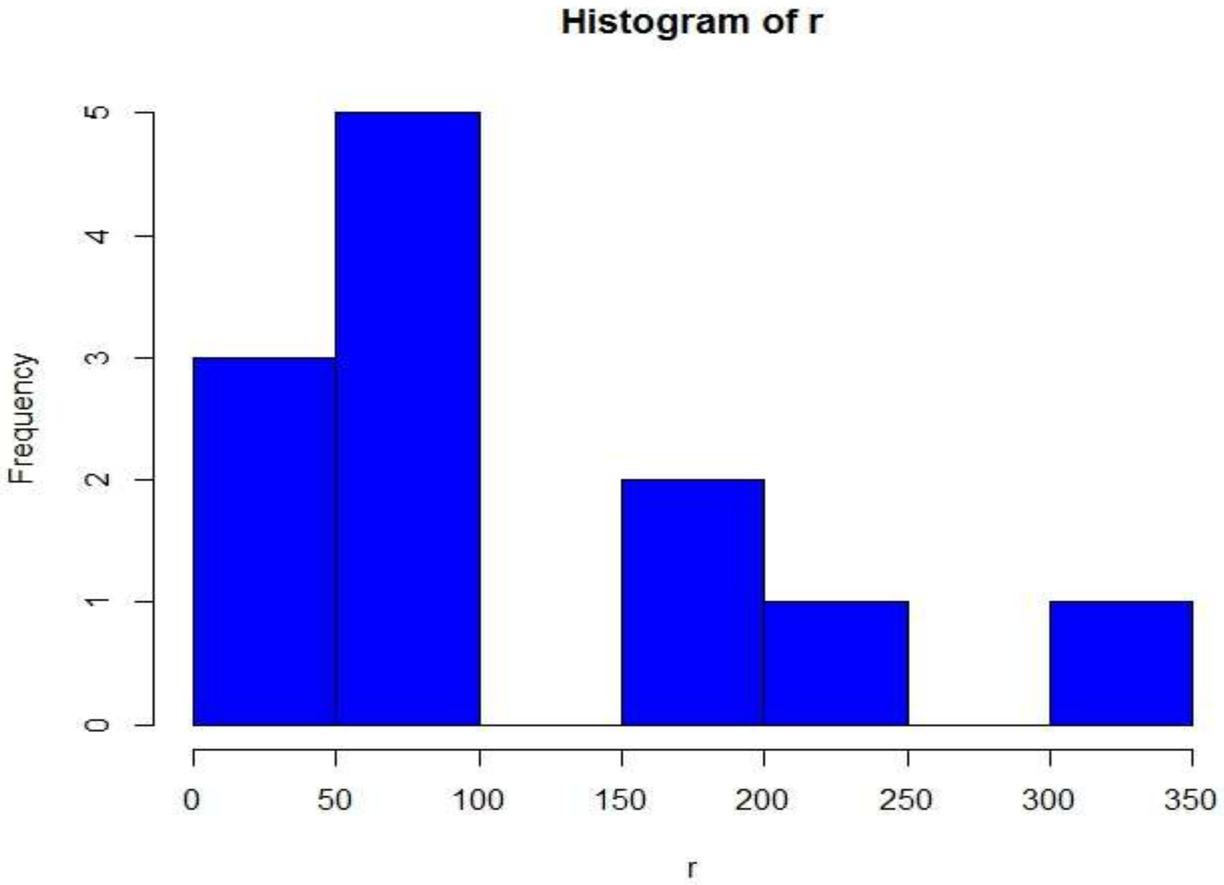
```
figure()   # open new plot figure
plot(arr.x, arr.y, 'x')  # plot the x and y data, ‘x’ plot symbol
show()
model = pd.ols(y=arr.y, x=arr.x) # linear model pandas
theta = atan2(model.beta.x, 1.0)
tArrX=[ ] ; tArrY=[ ]  # define arrays
for i in range(len(arr.y)):
# how to put stuff into an array!  append
tArrX.append(arr.x[i]*cos(theta) + arr.y[i]*sin(theta))
tArrY.append(-arr.x[i]*sin(theta) + arr.y[i]*cos(theta))

plot(tArrX, tArrY,'o')
show()
```

Example: original and rotated data



Radial error

- **Histogram of radial errors:**



Arrays and loops

tArrx[ ], tArry[ ] are rotated data points

Loops in python

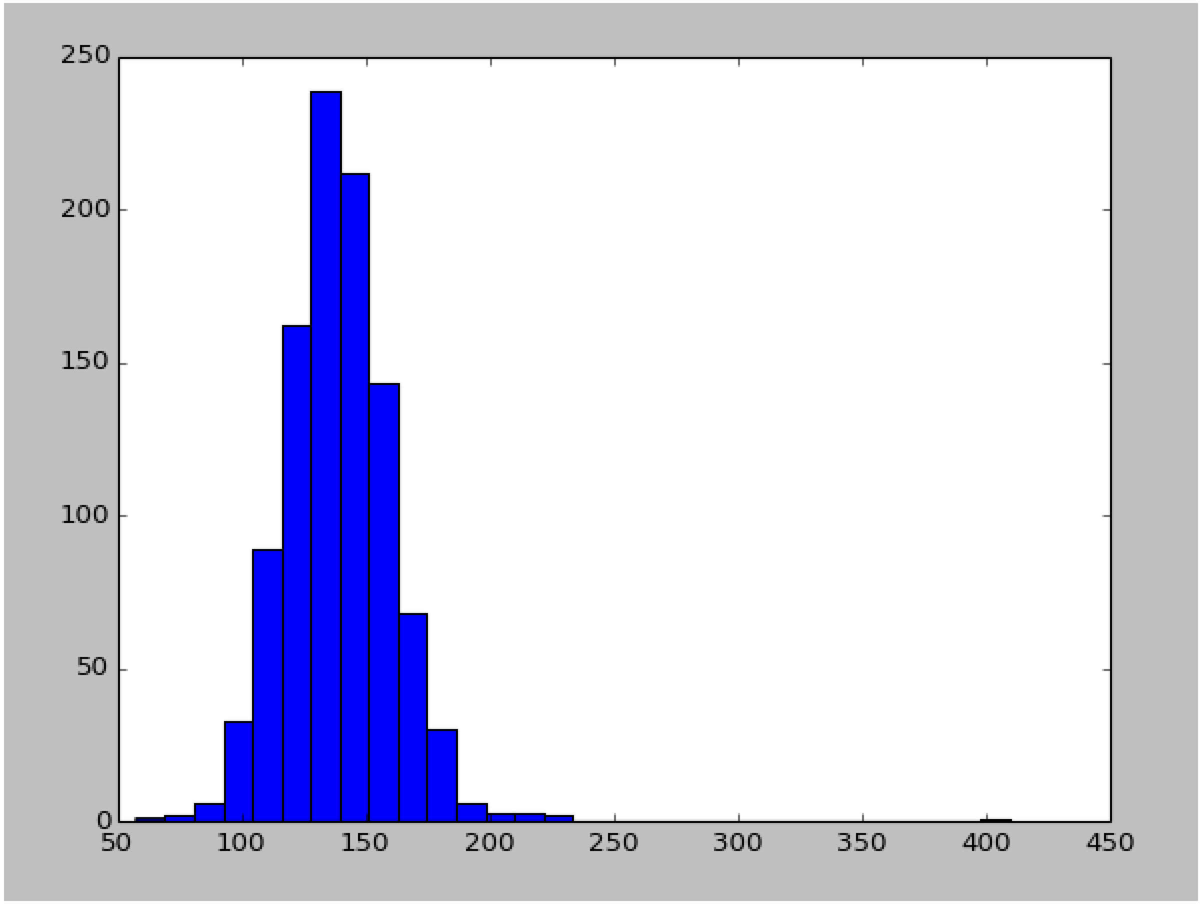
```
for i in list:   # no “{   }” to contain loop;
    print i
```

Loops defined by indentation

And show the code…

- Cut to Python code

CEP



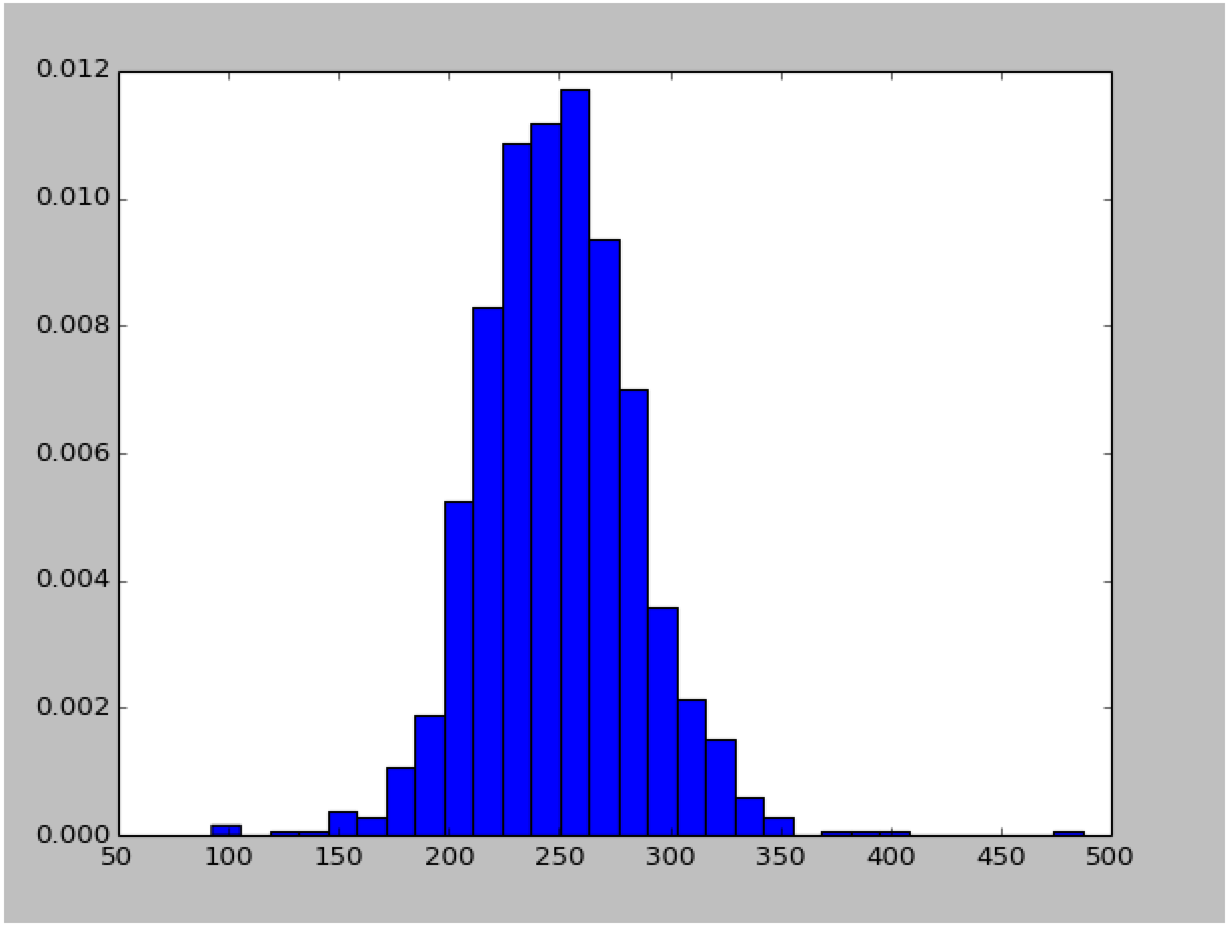
Comparison of results- CEP

- **Summary**

Estimation procedure	Estimated CEP	95% CI lower bound	95% CI upper bound
Single Distribution fit			
Multiple distribution fit	117	75	160
Bayes*	149	104	230
Weil- bivariate Rayleigh	140	100	180

- ***Bayes based on two-dimensional bivariate normal, mean in each axis=0, offset applied**

CE90



0.012
0.010
0.008
0.006
0.004
0.002
0.000
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500

Comparison of results-CE90

- **Summary**

Estimation procedure	Estimated CE90	95% CI lower bound	95% CI upper bound
Single Distribution fit			
Multiple distribution fit	265	167	382
Bayes	240	160	390
Weil- bivariate Rayleigh	250	185	330

Bottom line-

- Small sample result shows about a 10% difference between current methods in use and Weil-radial distribution
- Likely due to differences in tail behavior of the Weil-radial distribution and the right-tailed distributions used to approximate radial error distribution

Questions?

- Ready to try Python? Data files and Python code available through O/A website.
- Edwards firewall will not permit sending/receiving .py files. They will be text files you can read as text and copy into Enthought editor