

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!-- =====

Dynamic Aerospace Vehicle Exchange DTD  
Function Data Representation

Version: 1.8b1

This DTD module is identified by these PUBLIC and SYSTEM identifiers:

PUBLIC "-//NASA//DTD for Flight Dynamic Models - Functions 1.8//EN"

SYSTEM "http://daveml.larc.nasa.gov/DTDs/1p8b1/DAVEfunc.dtd"

Developed by:

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)  
Modeling & Simulation Technical Committee  
Simulation Modeling Standards Subcommittee

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Purpose:

Proposed standard for exchanging dynamic models of aerospace vehicles, including aero, engine, gear, inertia, and control models.

This preliminary version defines static models typically associated with aerodynamic subsystem models, but can be used to describe any non-linear multi-dimensional function.

Status:

In development. Direct comments to above contacts.

===== -->

<!-- =====

Acknowledgements:

Assistance and encouragement by Jon S. Berndt whose JSBsim aero & control law XML format was original work. Extensive testing, collaboration, and encouragement from both Bill Cleveland at NASA Ames and Brent York, formerly of NAVAIR, who were the real beta testers. Statistical encoding was made possible by contributions and suggestions from J. Dana McMinn of NASA Langley Research Center.

=====>

```
<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--           Level 0 Elements           -->
<!-- ++++++ -->
```

```
<!-- =====
```

Root element is DAVEfunc, composed of a file header element followed by 1 or more variable definitions and 0 or more break point definitions, gridded or ungridded table definitions, and function elements.

=====>

```
<!ELEMENT DAVEfunc
  (fileHeader, variableDef+, breakpointDef*, griddedTableDef*,
  ungriddedTableDef*, function*, checkData*)
>
```

```
<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--           Level 1 Elements           -->
<!-- ++++++ -->
```

```
<!-- =====
```

The header element requires at least one author, a creation date and a version indicator; optional content are description, references and mod records.

=====>

```
<!ELEMENT fileHeader
```

(author+, fileCreationDate, fileVersion?, description?, reference\*,  
modificationRecord\*, provenance\*)

```
>  
<!ATTLIST fileHeader  
  name      CDATA  #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

variableDef elements provide wiring information - that is, they identify the input and output signals used by these function blocks. They also provide MathML content markup to indicate any calculation required to arrive at the value of the variable, using other variables as inputs. The variable definition can include statistical information regarding the uncertainty of the values which it might take on, when measured after any calculation is performed.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT variableDef  
  (description?, calculation?, isOutput?, isState?, isStateDeriv?,  
  isStdAIAA?, uncertainty?)
```

```
>
```

```
<!ATTLIST variableDef  
  name      CDATA  #REQUIRED  
  varID     ID     #REQUIRED  
  units     CDATA  #REQUIRED  
  axisSystem CDATA  #IMPLIED  
  sign      CDATA  #IMPLIED  
  alias     CDATA  #IMPLIED  
  symbol    CDATA  #IMPLIED  
  initialValue CDATA #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT variableRef EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST variableRef  
  varID     IDREF  #REQUIRED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

A breakpointDef is where gridded table breakpoints are given. Since these are separate from function data, may be reused.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT breakpointDef
  (description?, bpVals)
```

```
>
```

```
<!ATTLIST breakpointDef
```

```
  name      CDATA  #IMPLIED
  bpID      ID     #REQUIRED
  units     CDATA  #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

bpVals is a set of breakpoints; that is, a set of independent variable values associated with one dimension of a gridded table of data. An example would be the Mach or angle-of-attack values that define the coordinates of each data point in a two-dimensional coefficient value table.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT bpVals (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

A griddedTableDef contains points arranged in an orthogonal (but multi-dimensional) array, where the independent variables are defined by separate breakpoint vectors. This table definition is specified separately from the actual function declaration and requires an XML identifier attribute so that it may be used by multiple functions. The table data point values are specified as comma-separated values in floating-point notation (0.93638E-06) in a single long sequence as if the table had been unraveled with the last-specified dimension changing most rapidly. Line breaks are to be ignored. Comments may be embedded in the table to promote [human] readability.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT griddedTableDef
  (description?,
  (provenance? | provenanceRef?)
  , breakpointRefs, uncertainty?, dataTable)
```

```
>
```

```
<!ATTLIST griddedTableDef
```

```
  name      CDATA  #IMPLIED
```

```

    gtID      ID      #IMPLIED
    units     CDATA   #IMPLIED
>

<!-- =====

    An ungriddedTableDef contains points that are not in an
    orthogonal grid pattern; thus, the independent variable
    coordinates are specified for each dependent variable value.
    This table definition is specified separately from the actual
    function declaration and requires an XML identifier attribute so
    that it may be used by multiple functions.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT ungriddedTableDef
  (description?,
   (provenance? | provenanceRef?))
, uncertainty?, dataPoint+)
>
<!ATTLIST ungriddedTableDef
  name      CDATA   #IMPLIED
  utID      ID      #IMPLIED
  units     CDATA   #IMPLIED
>

<!-- =====

    Each function has optional description, optional provenance, and
    either a simple input/output values or references to more
    complete (possible multiple) input, output, and function data
    elements.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT function
  (description?,
   (provenance? | provenanceRef?))
,
  (
   (independentVarPts+, dependentVarPts)
 |
   (independentVarRef+, dependentVarRef, functionDefn)
)
)
>

```

```
<!ATTLIST function
  name      CDATA  #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

This top-level element is the placeholder for verification data of various forms. It will include static check cases, trim shots, and dynamic check case information.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT checkData
  (staticShot*)
>
```

```
<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--           Level 2 Elements           -->
<!-- ++++++ -->
```

```
<!-- =====
```

author includes alternate means of identifying author using XNS or normal e-mail/address. The address subelement is to be replaced with the more complete contactInfo subelement.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT author
  (address* | contactInfo*)
>
```

```
<!ATTLIST author
  name      CDATA  #REQUIRED
  org       CDATA  #REQUIRED
  xns       CDATA  #IMPLIED
  email     CDATA  #IMPLIED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

fileCreationDate is simply a string with a date in it. We follow ISO 8601 and use dates like "2004-01-02" to refer to

January 2, 2004.

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT fileCreationDate EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST fileCreationDate
    date      CDATA   #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
      This is a string describing, in some arbitrary text, the version
      identifier for this function description.
```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT fileVersion (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====
      optional description is free-form text describing something.
```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT description (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====
      Optional isOutput element signals a variable that should be
      forced to be an output, even if it is used as an input
      elsewhere. Otherwise, using program should assume a signal
      defined with no calculation is an input; a signal defined with a
      calculation but not used elsewhere is an output; and a signal
      defined as a calculation and used subsequently in the model is
      an internal signal.
```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT isOutput EMPTY>
```

```
<!-- =====
      Option isState element identifies this variable as a state
```

variable in a dynamic model; this tells the implementation that this is the output of an integrator (for continuous models) or a discretely updated state (for discrete models).

===== -->

<!ELEMENT isState EMPTY>

<!-- =====

Option isStateDeriv element identifies this variable as a state derivative variable in a dynamic model; this tells the implementation that this is the output of an integrator (for continuous models only).

===== -->

<!ELEMENT isStateDeriv EMPTY>

<!-- =====

Optional isStdAIAA element identifies this variable is one of the [draft] standard AIAA variable names which should be recognizable exterior to this module, e.g. AngleOfAttack\_deg. This flag should assist importing tools determine when an input or output should match a facility-provided signal name without requiring further information.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT isStdAIAA EMPTY>

<!-- =====

Optional calculation element is MathML 2 content markup describing how the signal is calculated.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT calculation (mathml2:math)>

<!ATTLIST calculation

xmlns:mathml2 CDATA #FIXED 'http://www.w3.org/TR/MathML2'



>

<!-- =====

A reference element associates an external document with an ID making use of XLink semantics.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT reference (description?)>

<!ATTLIST reference

|                     |       |           |                                |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| xmlns:xlink         | CDATA | #FIXED    | 'http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink' |
| xlink:type (simple) |       | #FIXED    | 'simple'                       |
| refID               | ID    | #REQUIRED |                                |
| author              | CDATA | #REQUIRED |                                |
| title               | CDATA | #REQUIRED |                                |
| accession           | CDATA | #IMPLIED  |                                |
| date                | CDATA | #REQUIRED |                                |
| xlink:href          | CDATA | #IMPLIED  |                                |

>

<!-- =====

A modificationRecord associates a single letter (such as modification "A") with modification author(s), address, and any optional external reference documents, in keeping with the AIAA draft standard.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT modificationRecord  
(author+, description?, extraDocRef\*)

>

<!ATTLIST modificationRecord

|       |       |           |  |
|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| modID | ID    | #REQUIRED |  |
| refID | IDREF | #IMPLIED  |  |

>

<!-- =====

A single modification event may have more than one documented reference. This element can be used in place of the refID attribute in a modificationRecord to record more than one refIDs, pointing to the referenced document.

===== -->

```
<!ELEMENT extraDocRef EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST extraDocRef
  refID      IDREF  #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
optional provenance describes history or source of data and
includes author, date, and zero or more references to documents
and modification records.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT provenance
  (author+, functionCreationDate, documentRef*, modificationRef*)
>
<!ATTLIST provenance
  provID      ID      #IMPLIED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
When the provenance of a set of several data is identical, the
first provenance element may be given a provID and referenced by
later data elements as a space-saving measure.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT provenanceRef EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST provenanceRef
  provID      IDREF  #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
An independentVarPts element is a simple list of breakpoints and
contains a mandatory varID identifier as well as optional name,
units, and sign convention attributes. An optional extrapolate
attribute describes how to extrapolate the output value when the
input value exceeds specified values. An optional interpolate
attribute indicates how to perform the interpolation within the
table (either linear or cubic spline). This element is used for
simple functions that don't share breakpoint or table values
with other functions.
===== -->
```

=====>

```
<!ELEMENT independentVarPts (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST independentVarPts
  varID      IDREF      #REQUIRED
  name       CDATA      #IMPLIED
  units      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  sign       CDATA      #IMPLIED
  extrapolate (neither | min | max | both) #IMPLIED
  interpolate (linear | cubicSpline) #IMPLIED
>
```

<!-- =====>

A dependentVarPts element is a simple of function values and contains a mandatory varID as well as optional name, units, and sign convention attributes. Data points are arranged as single vector with last-specified breakpoint values changing most frequently. Note that the number of dependent values must equal the product of the number of independent values for this simple, gridded, realization. This element is used for simple functions that don't share breakpoint or table values with other functions.

=====>

```
<!ELEMENT dependentVarPts (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST dependentVarPts
  varID      IDREF      #REQUIRED
  name       CDATA      #IMPLIED
  units      CDATA      #IMPLIED
  sign       CDATA      #IMPLIED
>
```

<!-- =====>

An independentVarRef more fully describes the input mapping of the function by pointing to a separate breakpoint definition element. An optional extrapolate attribute describes how to extrapolate the output value when the input value exceeds specified values. An optional interpolate attribute indicates how to perform the interpolation within the table (either linear or cubic spline). This allows common breakpoint values for many tables.

=====>

```
<!ELEMENT independentVarRef EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST independentVarRef
```

```
    varID      IDREF    #REQUIRED
```

```
    min        CDATA    #IMPLIED
```

```
    max        CDATA    #IMPLIED
```

```
    extrapolate      (neither | min | max | both) #IMPLIED
```

```
    interpolate      (linear | cubicSpline) #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

A dependentVarRef ties the output of a function to a signal name defined previously in a variable definition.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT dependentVarRef EMPTY>
```

```
<!ATTLIST dependentVarRef
```

```
    varID      IDREF    #REQUIRED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

A functionDefn defines how function is represented in one of two possible ways: gridded (implies breakpoints), or ungridded (with explicit independent values for each point).

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT functionDefn
```

```
    (griddedTableRef | griddedTableDef | griddedTable | ungriddedTableRef | ungriddedTableDef | ungriddedTable)
```

```
>
```

```
<!ATTLIST functionDefn
```

```
    name        CDATA    #IMPLIED
```

```
>
```

```
<!-- +-----+ -->
```

```
<!--                                     Level 3 Elements                                     -->
```

```
<!-- +-----+ -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT address (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====  
Used to provide contact information about an author. Use  
contactInfoType to differentiate what information is being  
conveyed, and contactLocation to denote location of the address.  
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT contactInfo (#PCDATA)>  
<!ATTLIST contactInfo  
    contactInfoType    (address | phone | fax | email | iname | web)  
    #IMPLIED  
    contactLocation    (professional | personal | mobile) #IMPLIED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT functionCreationDate EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST functionCreationDate  
    date        CDATA    #REQUIRED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT documentRef EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST documentRef  
    docID        IDREF    #IMPLIED  
    refID        IDREF    #REQUIRED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT modificationRef EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST modificationRef  
    modID        IDREF    #REQUIRED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT griddedTableRef EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST griddedTableRef  
    gtID        IDREF    #REQUIRED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT griddedTable  
    (breakpointRefs, confidenceBound?, dataTable)  
>  
<!ATTLIST griddedTable  
    name        CDATA    #IMPLIED  
>
```

```
<!ELEMENT ungriddedTableRef EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST ungriddedTableRef  
    utID        IDREF    #REQUIRED
```

```

>
<!ELEMENT ungriddedTable
  (confidenceBound?, dataPoint+)
>
<!ATTLIST ungriddedTable
  name          CDATA   #IMPLIED
>

<!-- =====

  Contains a description of the inputs and outputs, and possibly
  internal values, of a DAVE-ML
  model in a particular instant of time.

  ===== -->

<!ELEMENT staticShot
  (checkInputs, internalValues?, checkOutputs)
>
<!ATTLIST staticShot
  name          CDATA   #REQUIRED
  refID         IDREF   #IMPLIED
>

<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--                               Level 4 Elements                               -->
<!-- ++++++ -->

<!-- =====

  The breakpointRefs elements tie the independent variable names
  for the function to specific breakpoint values defined earlier.

  ===== -->

<!ELEMENT breakpointRefs (bpRef+)>

<!-- =====

  The confidenceBound element is used to declare the confidence
  interval associated with the data table. This is a placeholder
  and will be removed in a future version of DAVE-ML.

```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT confidenceBound EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST confidenceBound
  value      CDATA      #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
This optional element is used in function and parameter
definitions to describe statistical variance in the possible
value of that function or parameter value. Only Gaussian
(normal) or uniform distributions of continuous random variable
distribution functions are supported.
```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT uncertainty
  (normalPDF | uniformPDF)
>
<!ATTLIST uncertainty
  effect      (additive | multiplicative | percentage | absolute)
#REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
The dataTable element is used by gridded tables where the indep.
variable values are implied by breakpoint sets. Thus, the data
embedded between the dataTable element tags is expected to be
sorted ASCII values of the gridded table, wherein the last
independent variable listed in the function header varies most
rapidly. Values are comma or whitespace separated values.

A dataTable element can also be used in an uncertainty element
to provide duplicate uncertainty bound values.
```

```
===== -->
<!ELEMENT dataTable (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====
The dataPoint element is used by ungridded tables to list the
values of independent variables that are associated with each
```

value of dependent variable. For example:

```
<dataPoint>
  0.1, -4.0, 0.2      <!-- Mach, alpha, CL ->
</dataPoint>
<dataPoint>
  0.1, 0.0, 0.6      <!-- Mach, alpha CL ->
</dataPoint>
```

Each data point may have associated with it a modification tag to document the genesis of that particular point. No requirement on ordering of independent variables is implied. Since this is a ungridded table, the interpreting application is required to handle what may be unsorted data.

===== -->

```
<!ELEMENT dataPoint (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST dataPoint
  modID      IDREF      #IMPLIED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
Specifies the contents of the input vector for the given check case.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT checkInputs (signal+)>
```

```
<!-- =====

Provides a set of all internal variable values to assist in debugging
recalcitrant
implementations of DAVE-ML import tools.

===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT internalValues (signal+)>
```

```
<!-- =====
Specifies the contents of the output vector for the given check case.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT checkOutputs (signal+)>
```



```
<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--                               Level 5 Elements                               -->
<!-- ++++++ -->
```

```
<!-- =====
The bpRef element provides references to breakpoint lists so
breakpoints can be defined separately from, and reused by,
several data tables.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT bpRef EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST bpRef
  bpID      IDREF  #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
In a normally distributed random variable, a symmetrical
distribution of given standard deviation is assumed about the
nominal value (which is given elsewhere in the parent element).
The correlatesWith subelement references other functions or
variables that have a linear correlation to the current
parameter or function. The correlation subelement specifies the
correlation coefficient and references the other function or
variable whose random value helps determine the value of this
parameter.
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT normalPDF
  (bounds, correlatesWith*, correlation*)
>
<!ATTLIST normalPDF
  numSigmas  CDATA  #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
In a uniformly distributed random variable, the value of the
parameter has equal likelihood of assuming any value within the
(possibly asymmetric) bounds, which must bracket the nominal
===== -->
```

value (which is given elsewhere in the parent element).

===== -->

```
<!ELEMENT uniformPDF (bounds+)>
<!ATTLIST uniformPDF
  symmetric (yes | no) #REQUIRED
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

This element contains some description of the statistical limits to the values the citing parameter element might take on. This can be in the form of a scalar value, a[n] [un]griddedTableRef reference to an existing table definition, or a private [un]griddedTableDef, or a private table. In the case of formal table references or definitions, these tables define their own dependency, independent of the underlying random variable (whose nominal value is probably specified in a parent table definition). In the more common instance, this element will either be a scalar constant value or a simple table, whose dimensions must match the parent nominal function table and whose independent variables are identical to the nominal table. It is also possible that this limit be determined by an independent variable.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT bounds
  (#PCDATA | dataTable | variableDef | variableRef)*
>
```

```
<!-- =====
```

When present, this element indicates the parent function or variable is correlated with the referenced other function or variable in a linear sense. This alerts the application that the random number used to calculate this function or variable's immediate value will be used to calculate another function of variable's value.

```
===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT correlatesWith EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST correlatesWith
```

```

    varID      IDREF  #REQUIRED
>
<!-- =====

    When present, this element indicates the parent function or
    variable is correlated with the referenced other function or
    variable in a linear sense, and gives the correlation
    coefficient for determining this function's random value based
    upon the correlating function(s) random value.

    ===== -->

<!ELEMENT correlation EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST correlation
    varID      IDREF  #REQUIRED
    corrCoef  CDATA  #REQUIRED
>
<!-- =====

    This element is used to document the name, ID, value, tolerance, and
    units of measure for
    checkcases. When used with checkInputs or checkOutputs, the
    signalName subelement must be
    present (since check cases are viewed from "outside" the model); when
    used in an
    internalValues element, the signalID subelement should be used to
    identify the signal by ID
    (which is the model-unique internal reference for each signal). When
    used in a checkOutputs
    vector, the tol element must be present.

    ===== -->

<!ELEMENT signal
    (
    (
    (signalName, signalUnits?)
    |
    (signalID)
    )
    , signalValue, tol?)
>

```

```
<!-- ++++++ -->
<!--           Level 6 Elements           -->
<!-- ++++++ -->
```

```
<!-- =====

      Used inside a checkCase element to specify the input or output
      variable name

      ===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT signalName (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====

      Used inside a checkCase element to specify the input or output varID

      ===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT signalID (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====

      Used inside a checkCase element to specify the units-of-measure for
      an input or output
      variable, for verification of proper implementation of a model.

      ===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT signalUnits (#PCDATA)>
```

```
<!-- =====

      Used inside a checkCase element to give the current value of an
      internal signal or
      input/output variable, for verification of proper implementation of a
      model.

      ===== -->
```

```
<!ELEMENT signalValue (#PCDATA)>
```

<!-- =====

This element specifies the allowable tolerance of error in an output value such that the model can be considered verified. It is assumed all uncertainty is removed in performing the model calculations.

===== -->

<!ELEMENT tol (#PCDATA)>