

# Using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to Evaluate Target Signatures

**Johannes Baumbach**

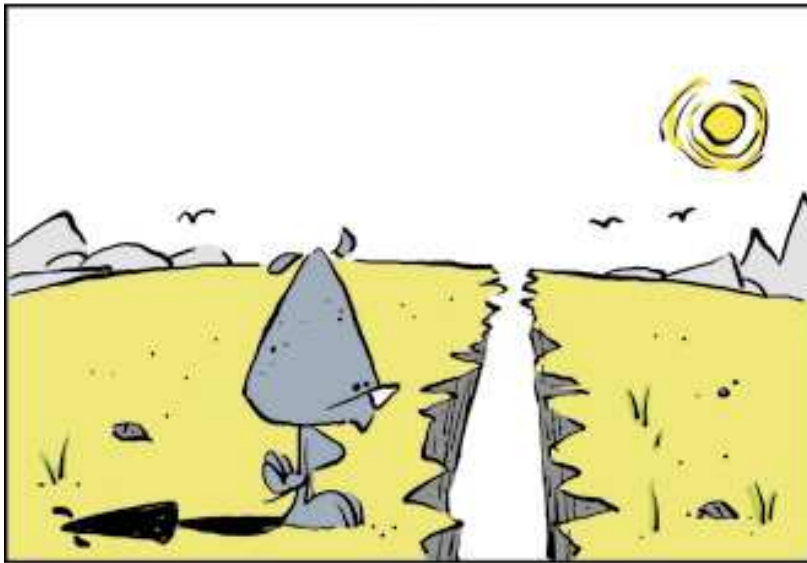
**CSIR,  
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**South Africa**



# THE BIGGISH FIVE

BY JEREMY NELL



- Introduction
- Describing AHP (short)
- Work through example
- Conclusion

# Field Evaluation of Camouflage Uniforms

- Problem statement:
  - Different patterns, different environments: which pattern is the best?
  - Different colours, different patterns: which combination is the best?
- Non-scientific method
  - “It's my personal opinion that the MarPat Desert performed the best. In many shots it effectively disappears. The DCU rates number two.....”



- Scientific method

# Field Evaluation of Camouflage Uniforms

## Current techniques:

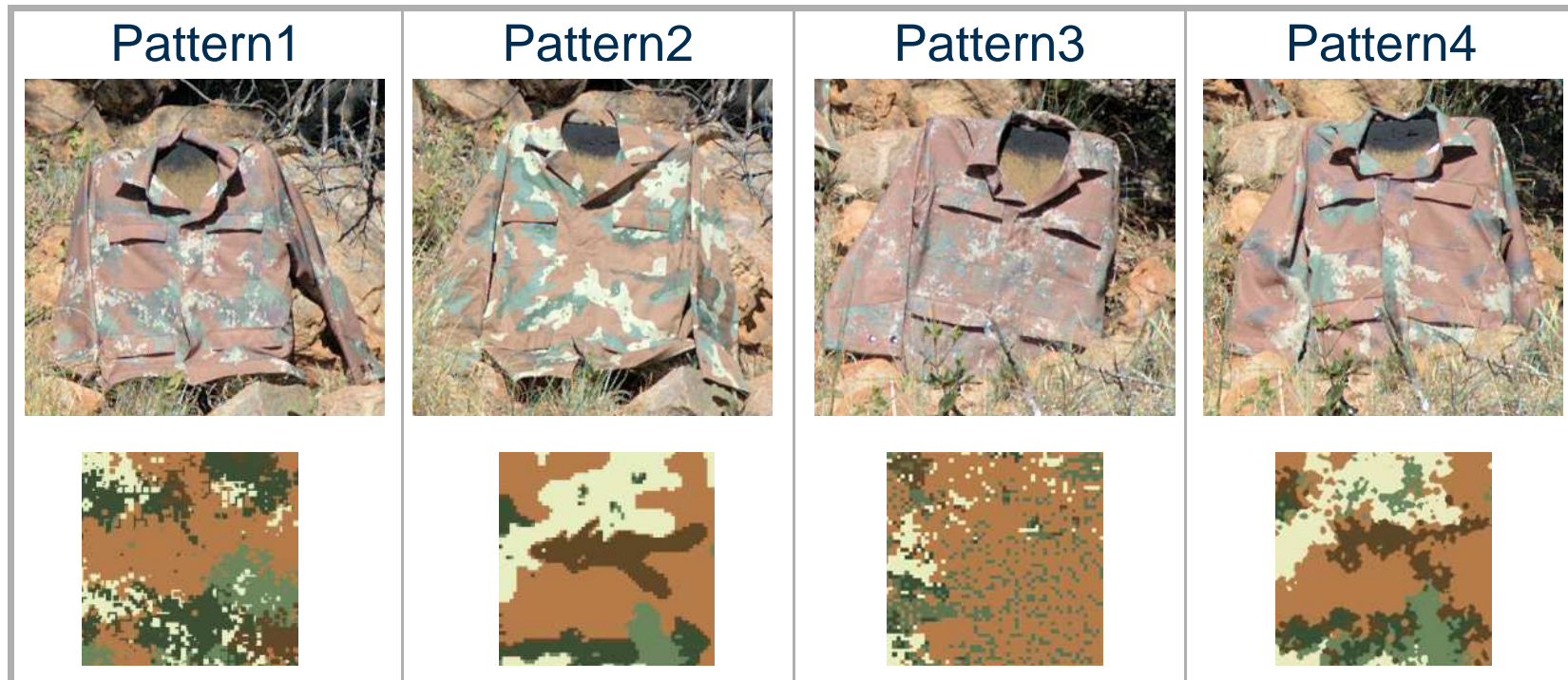
- Cumulative Probability of Detection (Sweden, WTD52)
  - Sliding Scales (USA)
  - Law of Comparative Judgment (Thurstone)
- 
- Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

# The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

- AHP developed by Thomas L. Saaty, 1980
- AHP extensively used as decision support tool in the financial/commercial world
- Based on assigning weights on importance of different factors for a number of alternatives
- Calculating the Eigenvector and Eigenvalue in order to determine the rank

# Pattern Designs

- Four different camouflage pattern designs:



# Field Evaluation - Setup





# Field Evaluation - Questionnaire

**EVALUATION 1**

Setup		The Best One	Score	Comments ?
1	1	Left ✓	7	
	2	Right		
2	3	Left	5	
	1	Right ✓		
3	4	Left	7	Ton green
	1	Right ✓		
4	2	Left ✓	3	
	4	Right		
5	3	Left ✓	5	
	2	Right		
6	3	Left ✓	3	
	4	Right		
7	5	Left	7	
	1	Right ✓		
8	5	Left ✓	(1)	
	2	Right		
9	5	(✓) Left <del>XXX</del>	3	
	3	Right <del>XXX</del>		
10	5	Left ✓	3	
	4	Right <del>XXX</del>		

The "score" is selected from the following table, by completing the following statement:

The colours of the best uniform fit the colours of the scene \_\_\_\_\_  
the colours of the other uniform.

1	....as good as....
3	....marginally better than....
5	....much better than....
7	....a lot better than....
9	....extremely better than....
2,4,6,8	Intermediate values

# Data Analyses

## - AHP Calculations

$$Aw = \lambda_{\max} w$$

# Data Analyses - AHP Results

		AHP (weights for each observer)					
		Observer1	Observer2	Observer3	Observer4	Observer5	Observer6
WEIGHTS	Pattern1	63	50	51	62	56	49
	Pattern2	4	12	7	24	8	14
	Pattern3	13	9	16	8	9	8
	Pattern4	20	29	26	5	26	29
<b>CR</b>		38	19	8	31	4	29
$\lambda_{\max}$		5.00	4.50	4.13	4.83	4.11	4.77

Highly inconsistent  
High CR

Very consistent  
Low CR

# Data Analyses - AHP Results

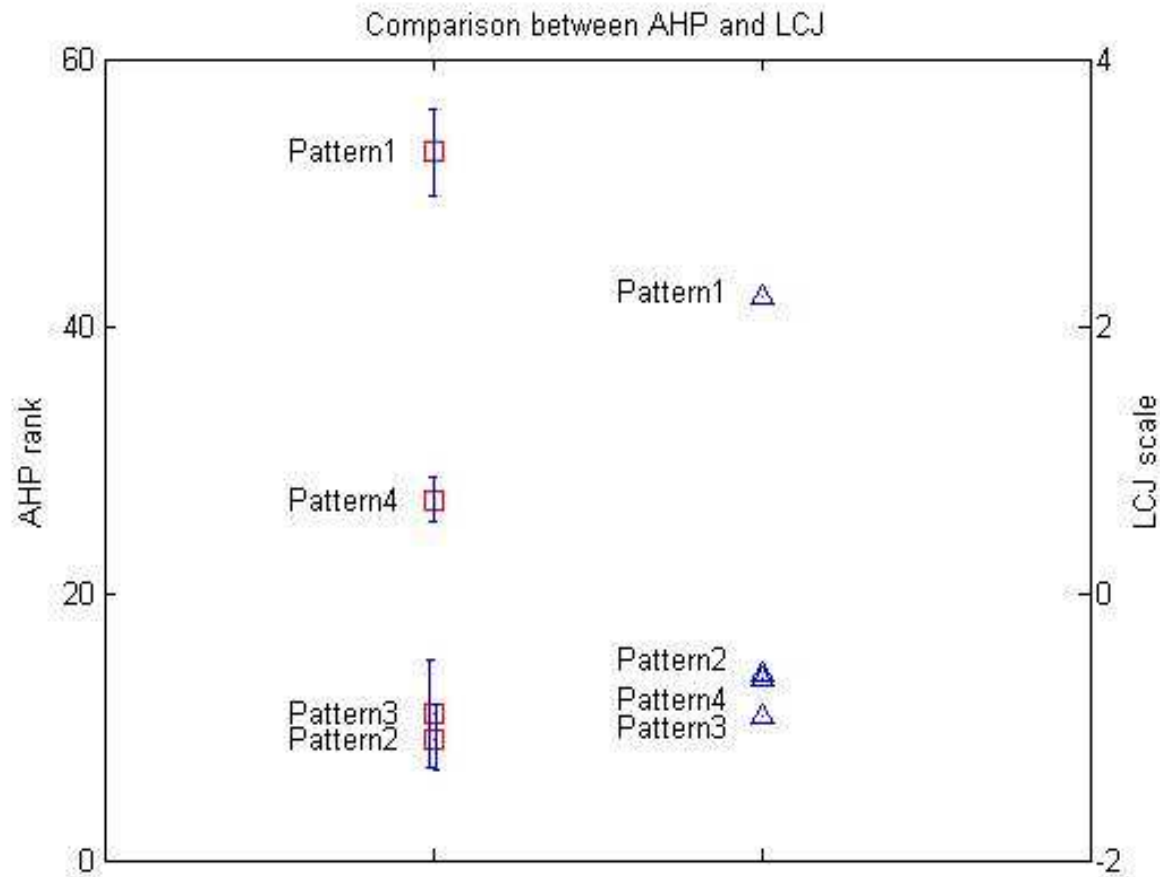
		AHP (weights for each observer)						AHP (averaged weights)						LCJ
								CR > 0		CR < 20		CR > 20		
		Observer1	Observer2	Observer3	Observer4	Observer5	Observer6	Rank	Std Dev	Rank	Std Dev	Rank	Std Dev	6 Observers
<b>W E I G H T S</b>	Pattern1	63	50	51	62	56	49	58	6.2	53	3.2	62	7.8	-2.27
	Pattern2	4	12	7	24	8	14	10	7.1	9	2.6	12	10.0	0.60
	Pattern3	13	9	16	8	9	8	11	3.3	11	4.0	10	2.9	0.92
	Pattern4	20	29	26	5	26	29	21	9.2	27	1.7	16	12.1	0.64
<b>CR</b>		38	19	8	31	4	29	4		5		3		
$\lambda_{\max}$		5.00	4.50	4.13	4.83	4.11	4.77	4.10		4.13		4.08		

# Data Analyses

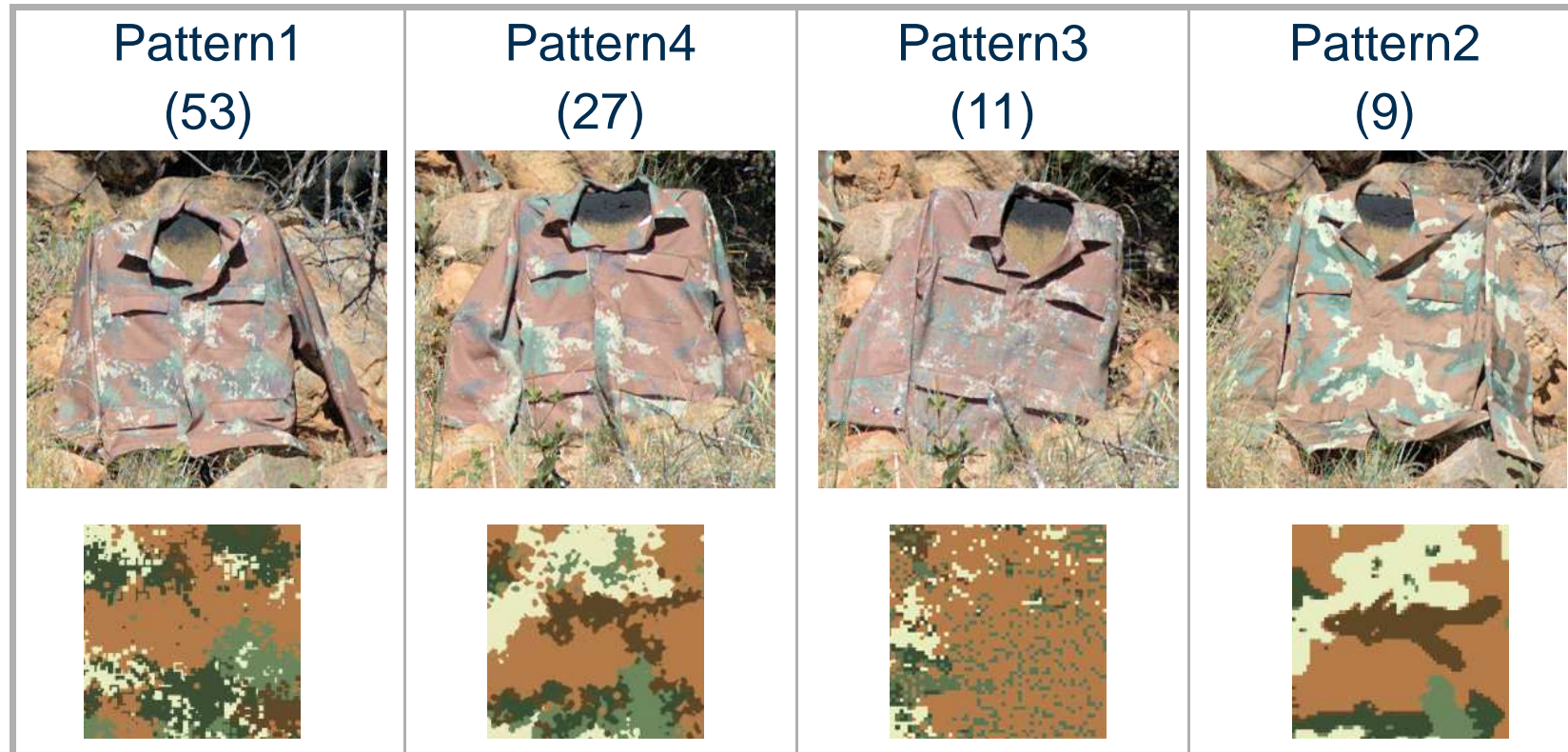
- Using the geometric mean: If Observer1 says  $AB=5$ , Observer2 says  $BA=5$ , then don't want to be biased towards the larger number (as is the case using the arithmetic average), the geometric mean will make it "1".
- Using the geometric mean to calculate the "A-matrix" entries is a way of "forcing" consistency. Saaty warned against this "forcing".
- All cases indicates Pattern2 and Pattern3 to perform the same

# Data Analyses

## - AHP (CR<20) and LCJ



# Data Analyses Results (CR<20)



# Conclusions

- **Advantages of AHP**
  - Provides a scientific performance measure for a pairwise comparison of multiple samples
  - Absolute, linear scale
  - Does not require a large number of observers
  - Live trials as well as photo-simulations
- **Disadvantages of AHP**
  - Time consuming when number of alternatives is large
  - Difficult for large objects (vehicles) and installations



The logo for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is displayed in a dark blue, stylized font. The letters are bold and modern, with the 'C' and 'S' having rounded, interconnected shapes. The 'I' is a simple vertical bar, and the 'R' has a curved bottom. The logo is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the image, set against a light gray background that is separated from the dark blue background above by a wavy, white-to-gray gradient line.

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