



EU-Japan Collaborative Research Project in Aeronautics



Validation of Integrated Safety-enhanced
Intelligent flight cONTrol

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Basic Information

Acronym :	VISION
Full name :	Validation of Integrated Safety-enhanced Intelligent flight cONTrol
Starting date :	01/03/2016
Duration :	36 months
Budget :	1.8 M€ (EC) + 1.8 M€ (NEDO)
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Coordinators :	(EU) Dr. Yoko Watanabe (ONERA/Dept. of Information Processing and Systems) (JP) Prof. Shinji Suzuki (the University of Tokyo/School of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

Consortium

 EU Participants		
1	ONERA Dept. of Information Processing and Systems	FR 
2	University of Exeter College of Engineering Mathematics and Physical Sciences	UK 
3	University of Bristol Department of Aerospace Engineering	UK 
4	SZTAKI Systems and Control Laboratory	HU 
5	Unmanned Solutions	ES 
6	Dassault Aviation Flight dynamics department	FR 

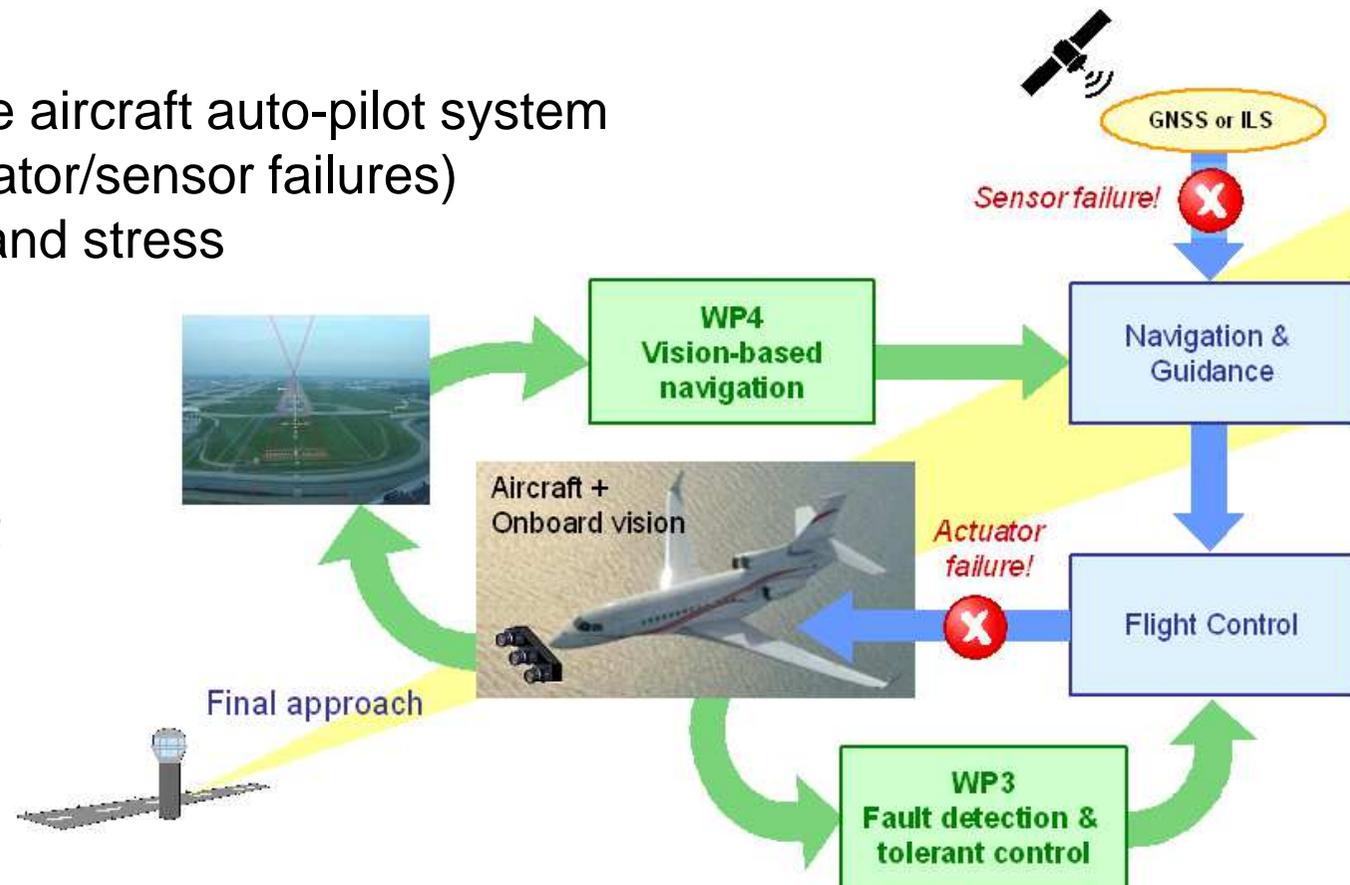
 Japan Participants		
7	University of Tokyo Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics	JP 
8	JAXA Aeronautical Technology Directorate	JP 
9	RICOH Co. Ltd. Photonics R&D Center	JP 
10	Mitsubishi Space Software Co. Ltd.	JP 
11	ENRI Dept. of Air Traffic Management	JP 

❖ Global objective

Investigation, development and validation of “smarter” aircraft **Guidance, Navigation and Control (GN&C) solutions** to automatically detect and overcome some critical flight situations

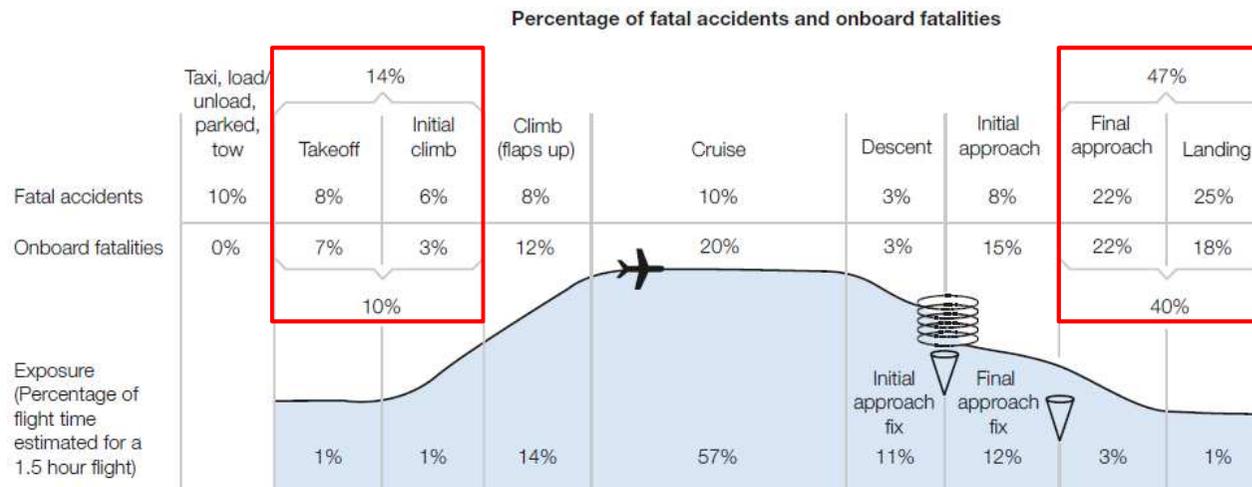
- Increase tolerance of the aircraft auto-pilot system to flight anomalies (actuator/sensor failures)
- Reduce the pilot’s task and stress in difficult situations

Contribute to the aircraft accident rate reduction

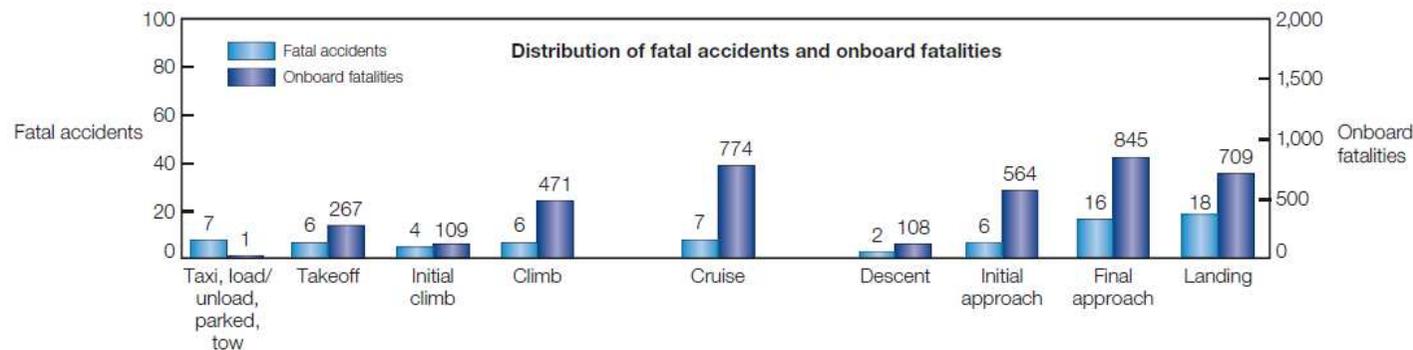


Motivation

- ❖ More than half of the commercial aircraft fatal accidents occurred during near-ground operations (take-off, final approach, landing).
- ❖ Enhancing airplane flight safety during such critical operation phases is an important key to the accident rate reduction.



Note: Percentages may not sum precisely due to numerical rounding.



❖ Two accident types

1) Accidents due to **flight control** performance failure

← **Loss of aircraft controls due to bad weather, mechanical failures, etc.**

ex.) AF447 (Rio-Paris) crash in June 2009 (228 fatalities)

- Airspeed indicator error due to Pitot tube icing
- Pilot's incorrect reaction resulted in aerodynamic stall

2) Accidents due to **navigation and guidance** performance failure

← **Lack of visibility, pilot's situational awareness**

ex.) OZ162 (Seoul-Hiroshima) crash landing in April 2015 (27 minor injuries)

- Manual approach guidance with GNSS navigation data
- Bad visibility condition with rain



Needs to improve robustness and self-adaptability of the current aircraft flight system to **both** types of failures



❖ Onboard **vision** sensors

- Effective tool to increase the pilot's situational awareness during near- or on-ground aircraft operation

ex.) Wing-tip cameras for on-ground anti-collision
Fin-tip and belly cameras for taxi-aid on A380

- Used for cockpit display only
Not used in the flight GN&C system
- Significant potential of 3D Lidar and IR camera in degraded visibility condition (night, fog, etc.)



❖ Recovery from flight anomaly during the **final approach** phase

1) Flight control performance recovery

- Actuator failure (jamming, authority deterioration)
- Sensor failure (loss of airspeed data)

2) Navigation and guidance performance recovery

- Sensor failure (lack of SBAS, lack of ILS)
- Obstruction (object/aircraft on a runway, air traffic cut-in on the final path)

❖ “Smarter” GN&C technologies

- 1) Fault Detection and Diagnostic / Fault Tolerant Control (FDD/FTC)
- 2) **Vision**-based control surface monitoring system
- 3) **Vision**-aided local precision navigation system
- 4) **Vision**-based obstacle detection and missed approach guidance

❖ Fault Detection and Diagnostic / Fault Tolerant Control (FDD/FTC)

EU-FP7 ADDSAFE (2009-2012) / **RECONFIGURE** (2013-2016)

- Integrated FDD/FTC solutions
- Validations through pilot-in-the-loop simulations with real flight avionics
- Airbus's participation to define real and wide-covered fault scenarios



METI-SJAC Autonomous Flight Control and Guidance for Civil Aircraft (2002-2003) / Intelligent Fault Tolerant Flight Control for Civil Aircraft (2009-2010)

- Integrated FDD/FTC solutions
- Flight validation on JAXA MuPAL-alpha aircraft



❖ Vision-based guidance and navigation

EU-FP6 PEGASE (2006-2009)

- Vision-based runway (helipad) detection and relative navigation
- Automatic landing guidance
- Evaluation through simulations with synthetic images



EU-FP7 ALICIA (2009-2014)

- Visible / IR cameras and 3D Lidar systems for runway and obstacle detection during the taxi phase in all conditions
- Cockpit display only



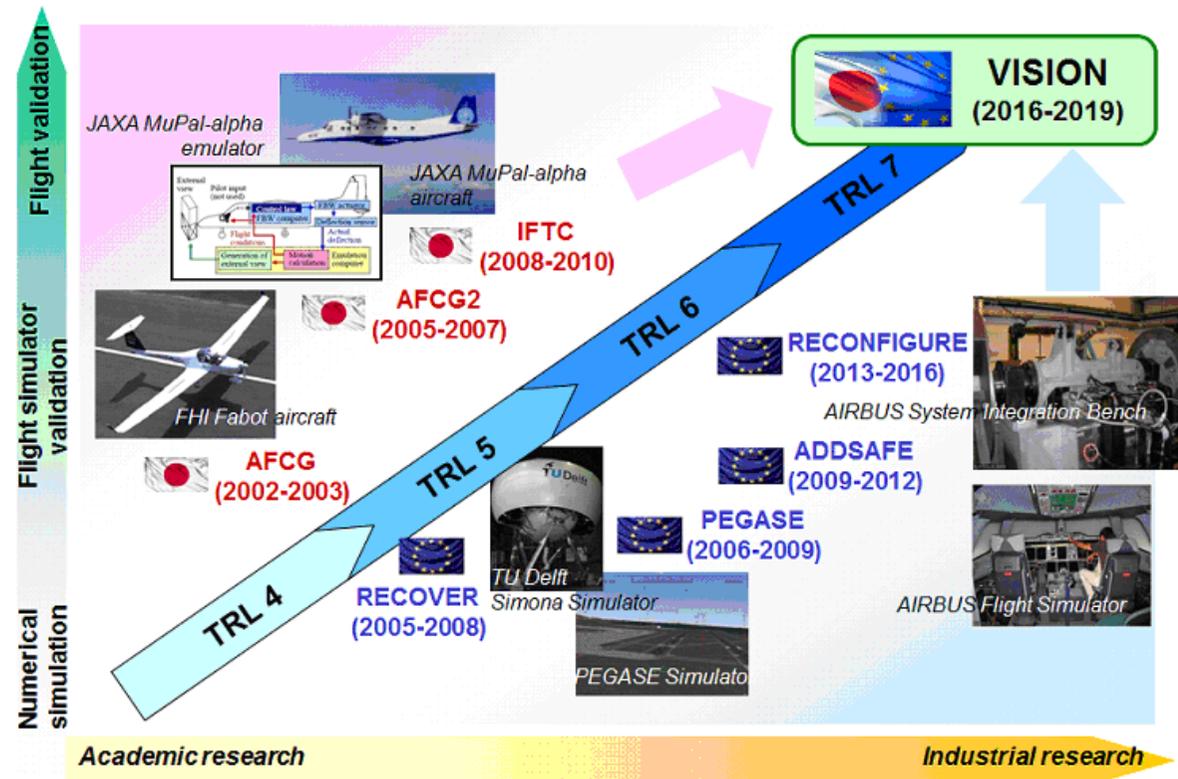
METI-SJAC Autonomous Flight Control and Guidance for Civil Aircraft (2005-2007)

- Online flight trajectory optimization and collision avoidance guidance
- Flight validation on FHI FABOT RPA

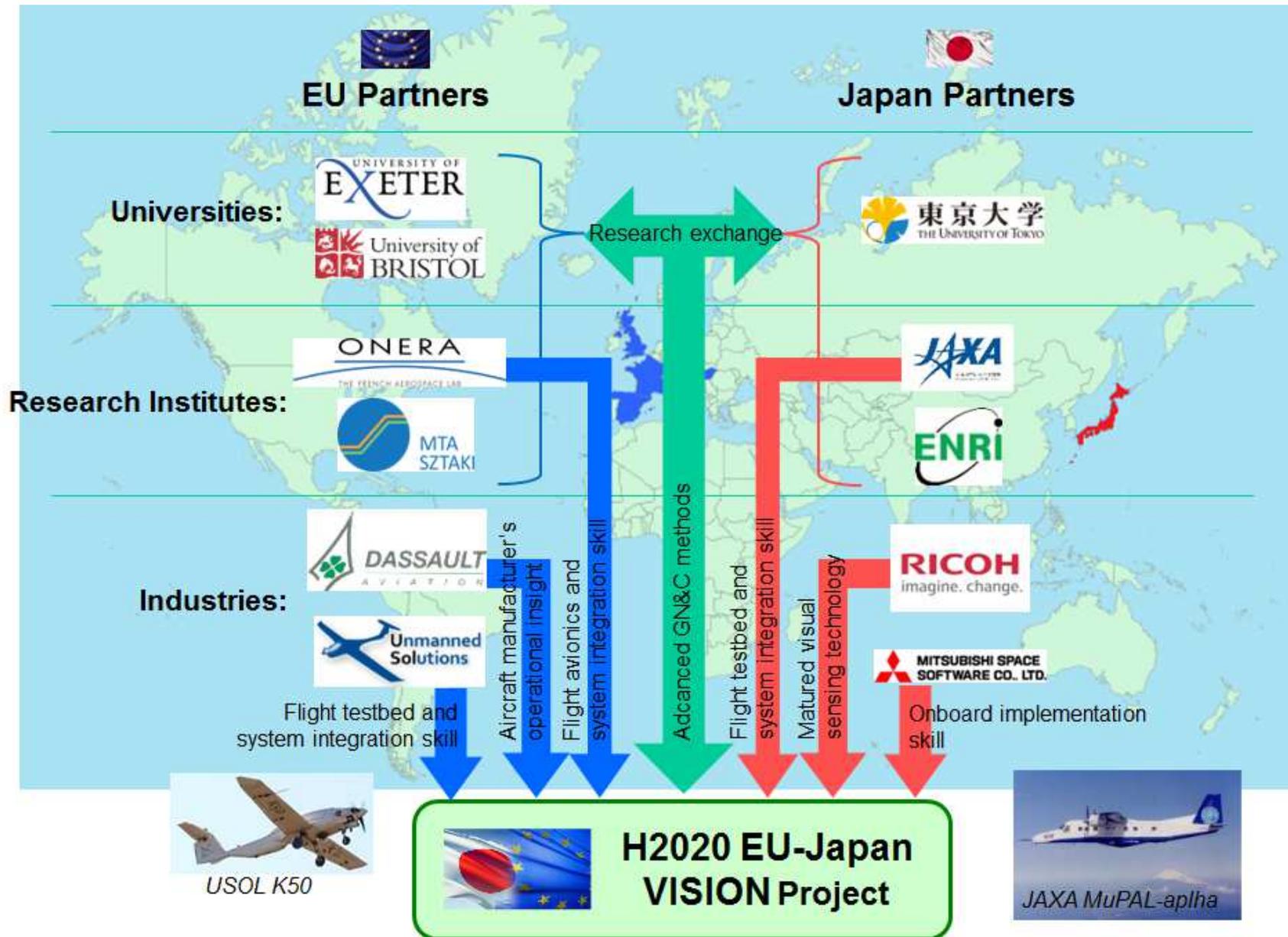


Project Aims

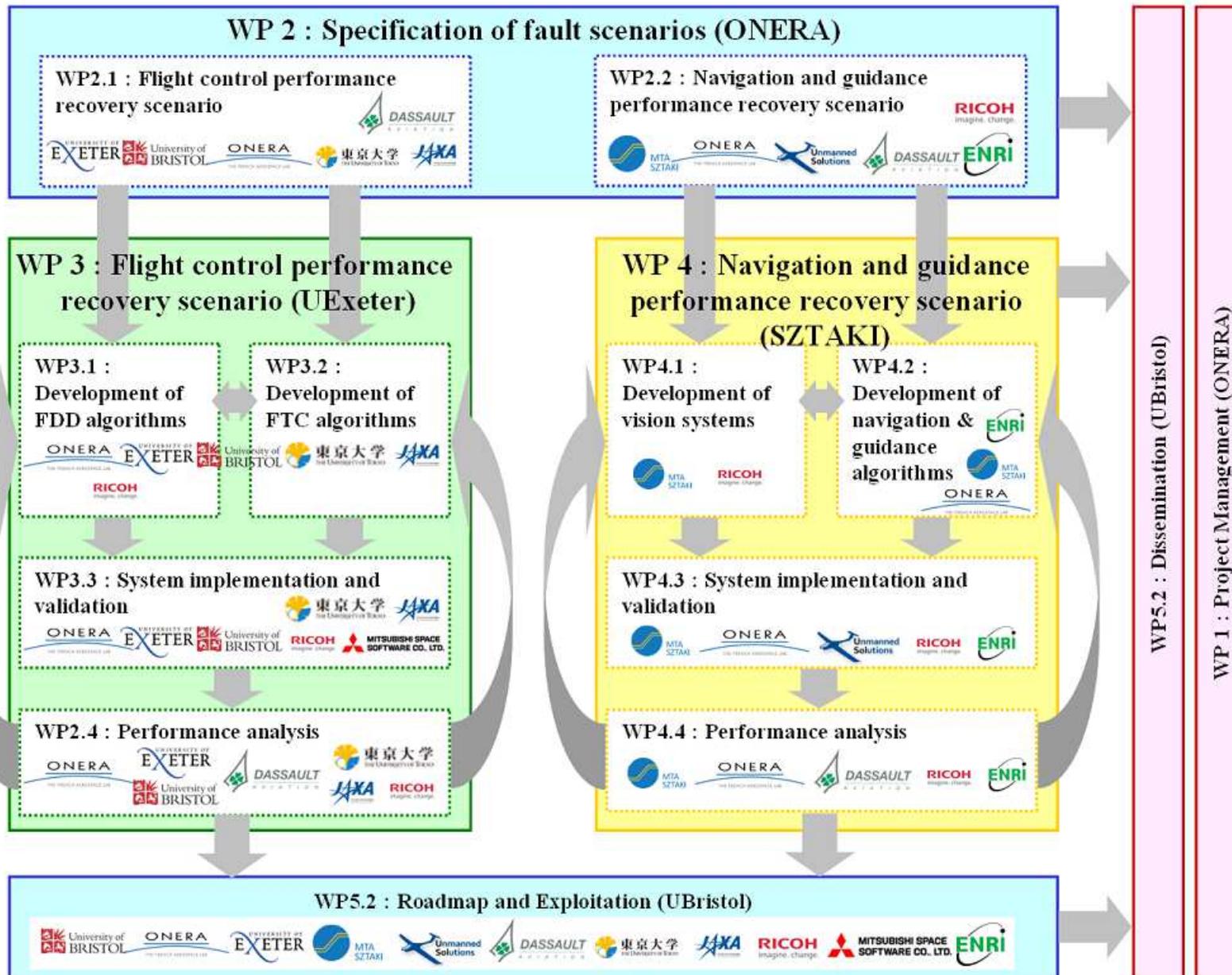
- ❖ To capitalize on both **Europe and Japan's complementary research activities and experiences**, as well as their industrial strengths
- ❖ To propose **operation-oriented integrated GN&C solutions** for each of the scenarios
- ❖ To **mature the TRL** of the proposed GN&C solutions by performing **flight validations on real aircraft platforms**
- ❖ To **promote the collaboration between EU – Japan researchers and students**



EU-Japan Mutual Contribution



Organization



❖ Development of advanced FDD/FTC controllers

-  Sliding-mode **FDD/FTC (Fault Tolerant Control)** controller design for aileron & rudder actuator failure (loss of efficiency)
-  Structured H-infinity **FDD/FTC** controller design for aileron & rudder actuator failure (saturation, constant bias)
-  Adaptive gain-scheduled **FTC** controller with online parameter estimation for **FDD (Fault Detection and Diagnostic)** for elevator actuator failure (loss of efficiency) / sensor failure (loss of airspeed)
-  Neural Network-based simple adaptive **FTC** controller design for actuator failures and CG shift

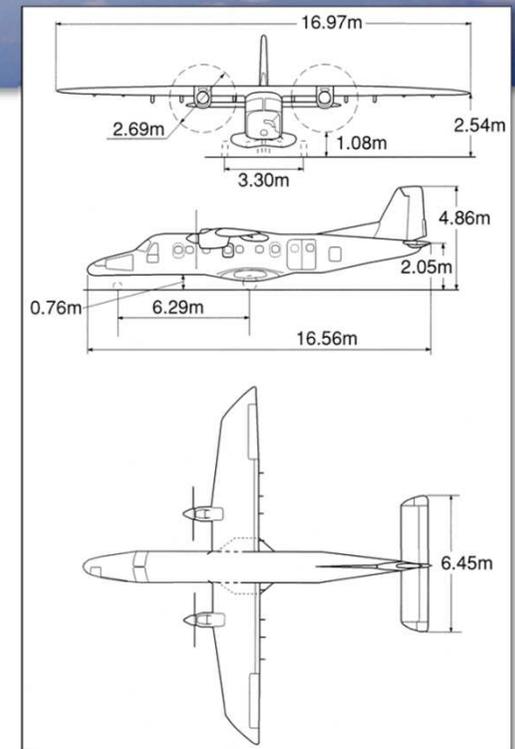
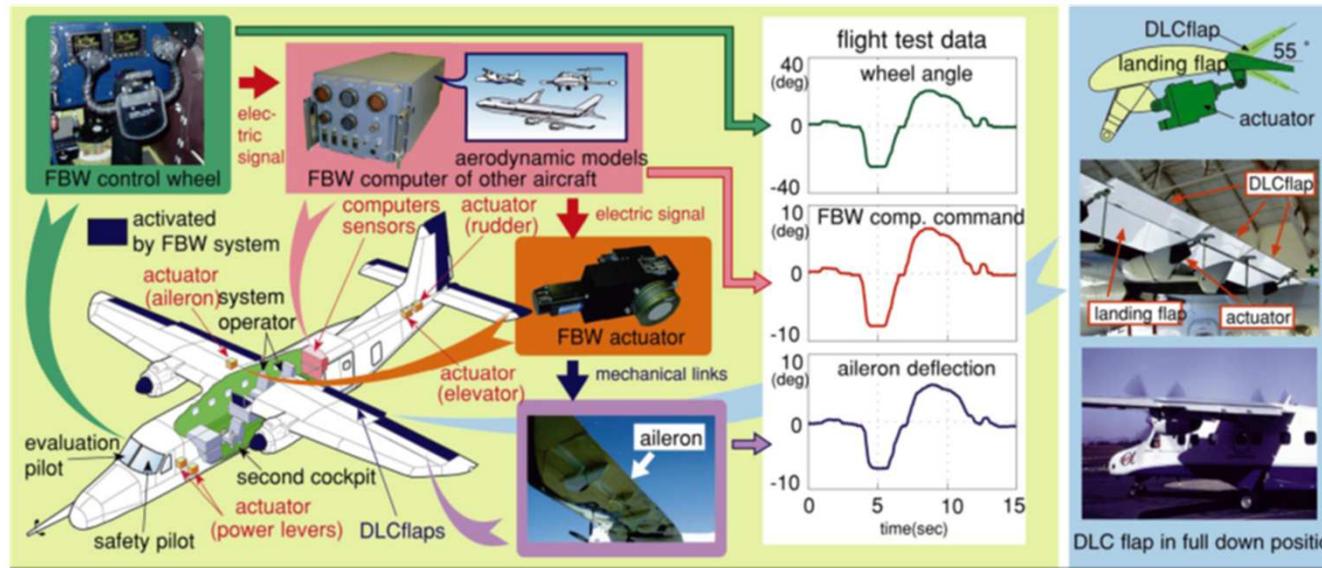


Implementation and in-flight validation on real aircraft for raising TRL of those techniques

WP3: Flight experimental platform

❖ JAXA MuPAL-alpha aircraft

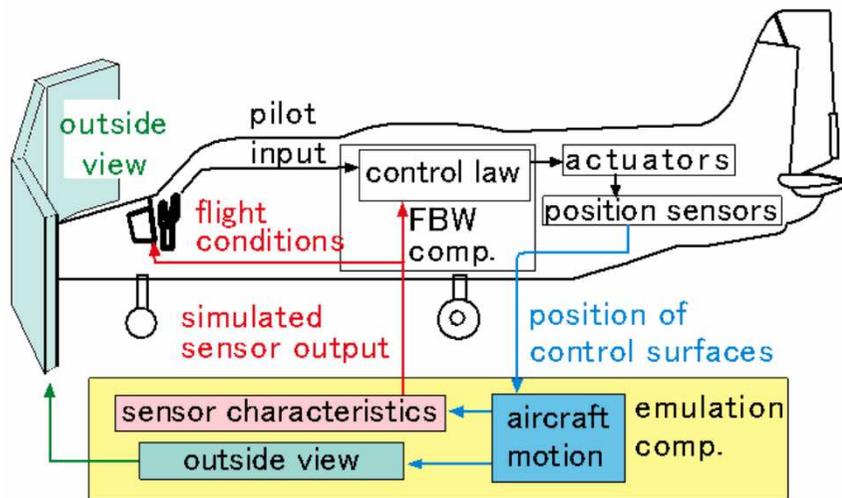
- Dornier Do228-200
- Experimental Fly-By-Wire system
- Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation (HILS) setup
- First operation at Chofu airfield in Tokyo, Japan



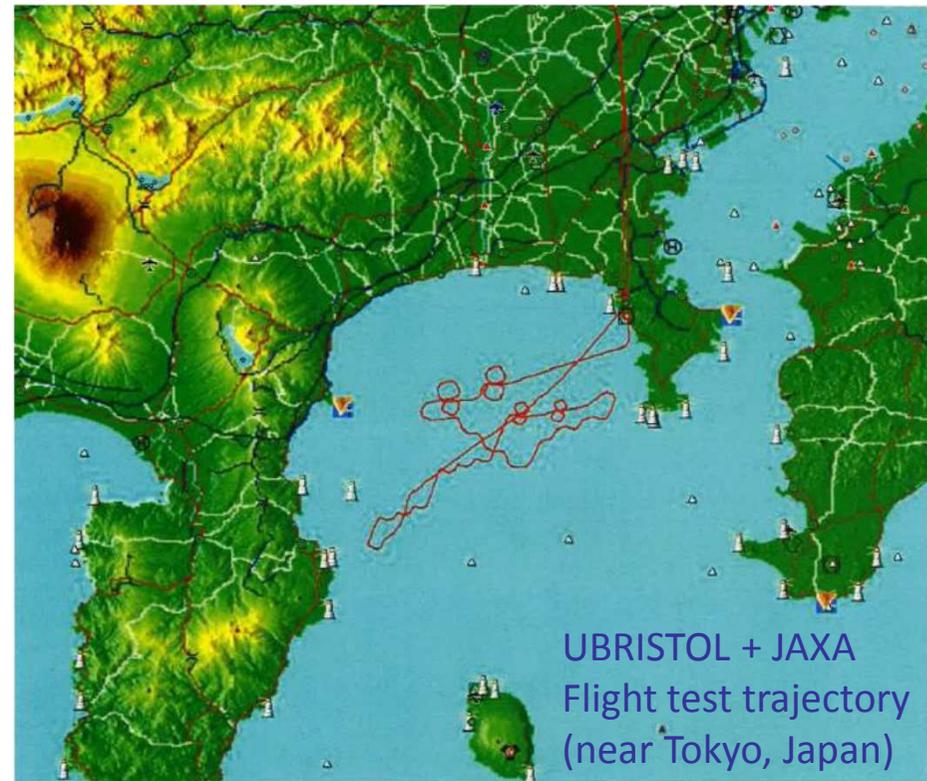
WP3: Flight test campaigns

❖ First flight test campaigns (12/2016 – 03/2017)

- 3 EU partners had 2-weeks flight test sessions at JAXA
- C-code implementation and HIL simulation validation
- Preliminary flight tests (fault-free cases)
- 4 scientific EU-Japan joint publications



Hardware-In-The-Loop Simulation (HILS)

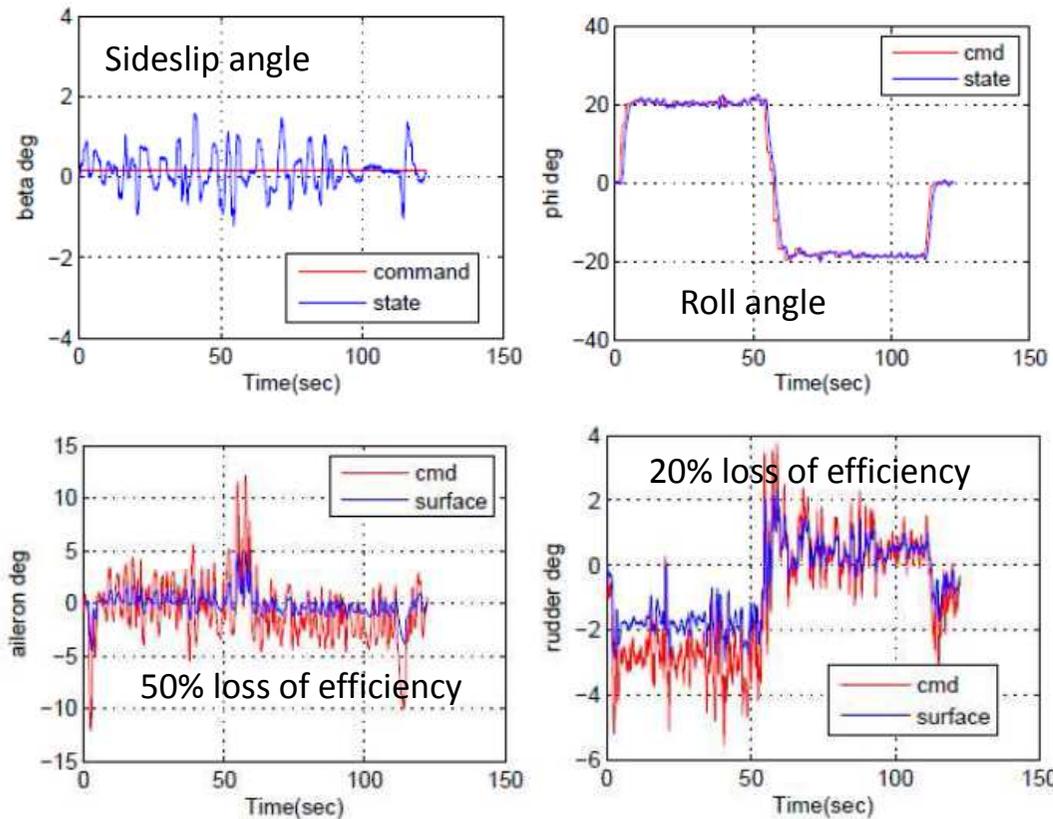


**UBRISTOL + JAXA
Flight test trajectory
(near Tokyo, Japan)**

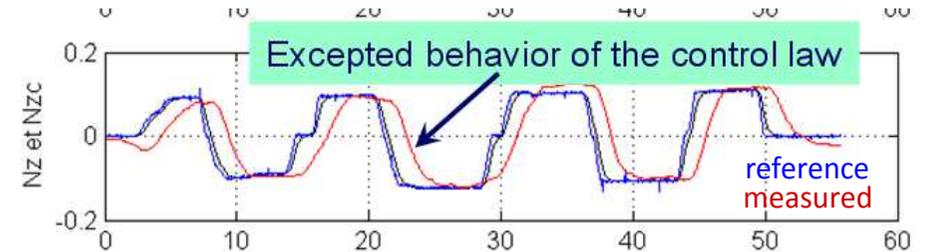
WP3: Flight test campaigns

❖ Example of test results

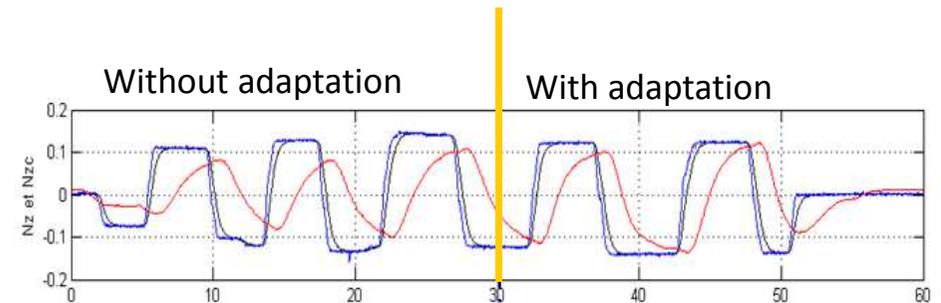
- UNEXE: Flight test with emulated aileron & rudder actuator faults



- ONERA: HILS test with emulated elevator actuator fault



Nominal case without failure

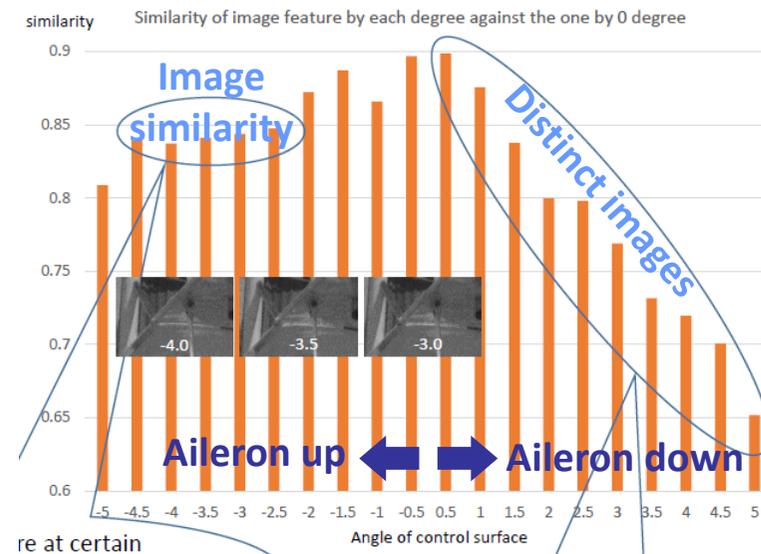
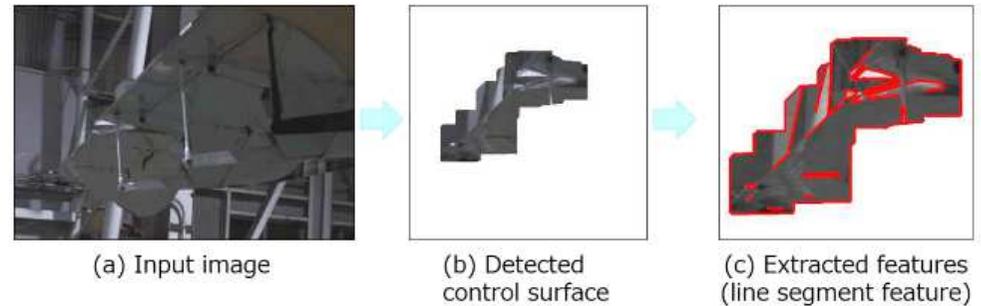


Case of 30% loss of elevator efficiency

WP3: Vision-based control surface monitoring

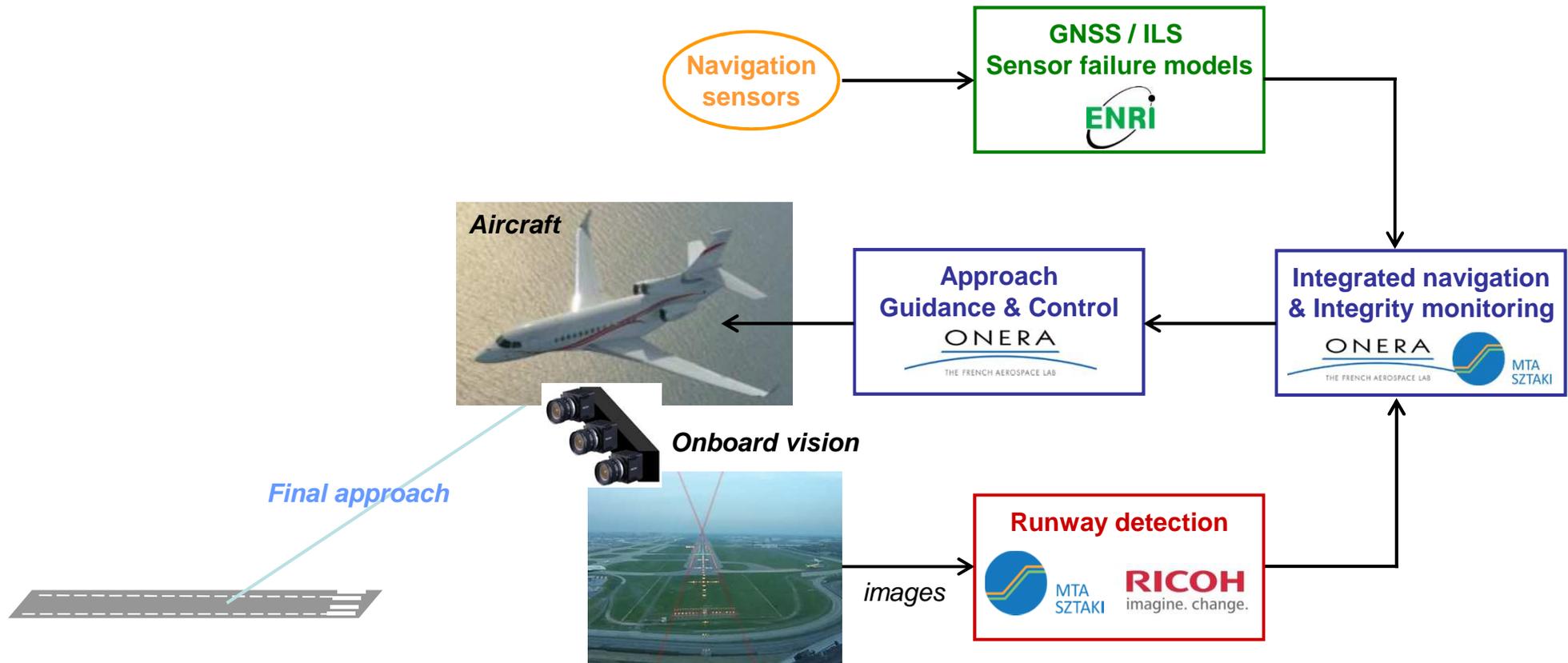
❖ **RICOH** imagine. change. Aileron deflection angle detection by onboard camera to assist pilots and/or FDD/FTC controller

- On-ground test with a camera installed on JAXA MuPAL-alpha aircraft
- Preliminary results of image processing



- ❖ Development of integrated Vision/ILS, Vision/GNSS navigation system for cases of sensor failure

➡ **In-flight validation on real aircraft**



WP4: Flight experiment platform

❖  « K50-Advanced » UAV platform

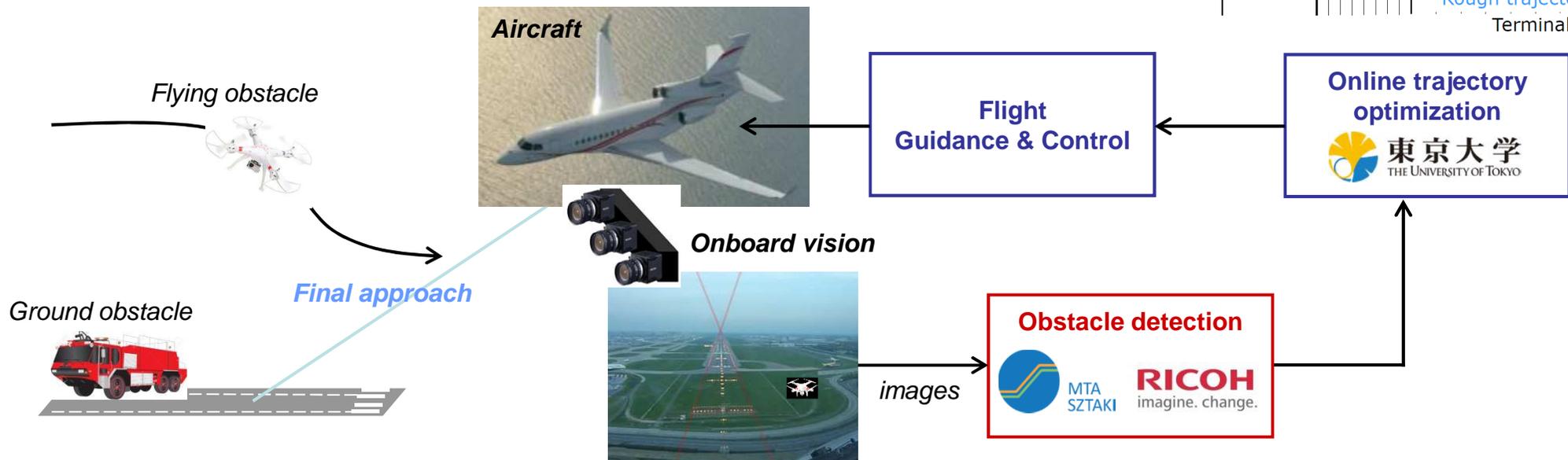
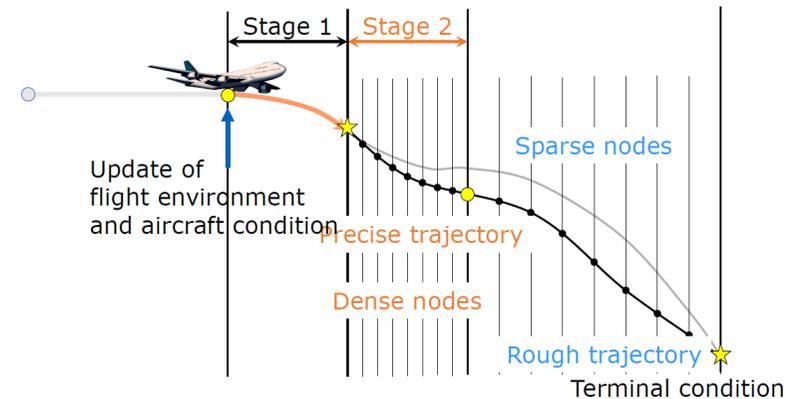
- Manufactured within the project
- High payload capacity (100L, 20kg)
- ONERA flight avionics
 - GPS RTK (dual antennas)
 - AHRS (Attitude & Heading Reference System)
 - Pressure sensors
 - Inclinometers
- First flight expected in Oct. 2018



Dimensions		Weights	
Wingspan	4.00 m	Max Take-off Weight	50 kg
Length	3.09 m	Max Zero-fuel weight	30 kg
Typical Speeds at 1500m ISA and 50 kg		Useful load	20 kg
Dash Speed	142 km/h	Take-off at 0m ISA and Flap 0°	
Loiter Speed	72 km/h	Take-off distance	90 m
Stall Speed Flap 0°	65 km/h	Take-off rotation speed	79 km/h
Endurance	5 hours		

- ❖ Development of vision-based obstacle detection and trajectory modification/go-around decision for collision avoidance

➡ **Numerical simulation**
In-flight validation on small UAVs

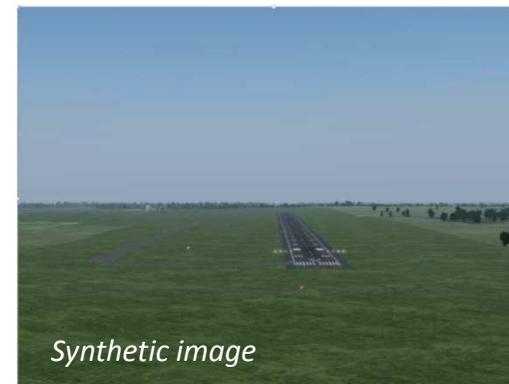


WP4: Onboard vision system

❖ **RICOH** Stereo-vision system under the belly
imagine. change.

❖ **MTA SZTAKI** Monocular-vision systems under each wing

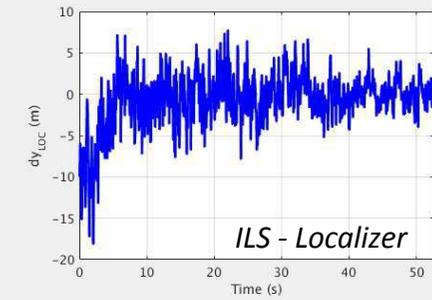
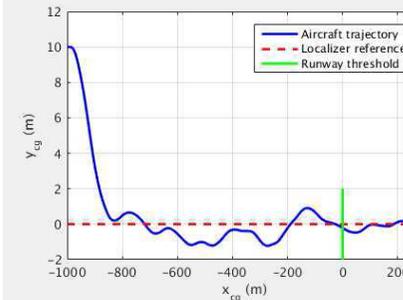
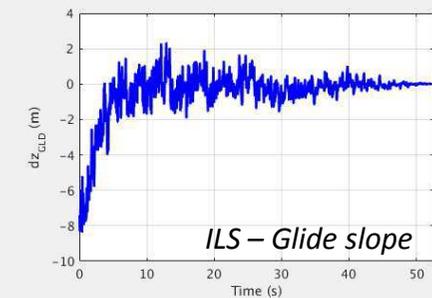
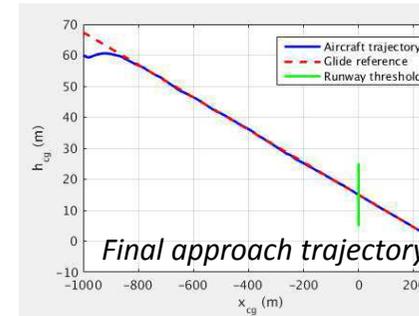
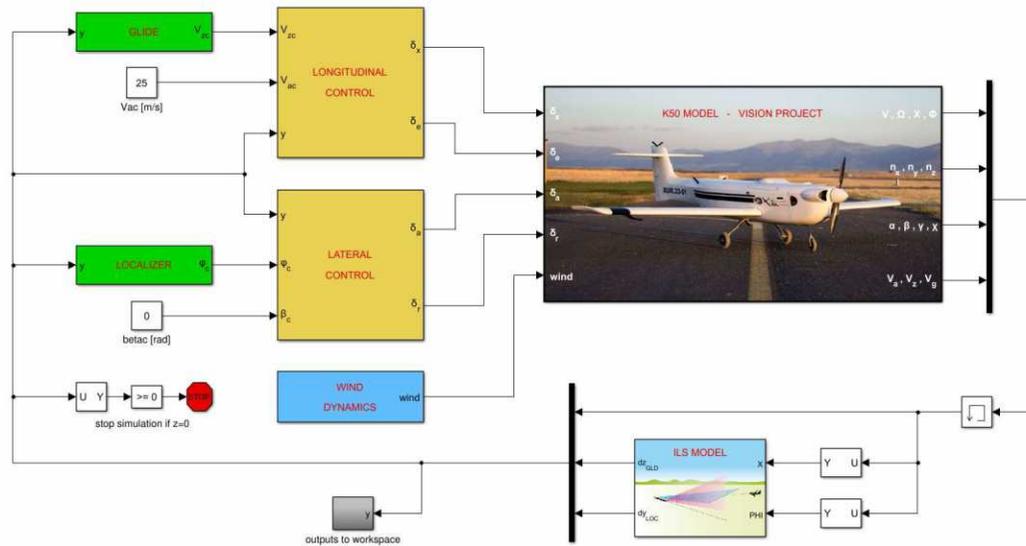
- First camera installation on K50 and calibration test
- Preliminary flight tests for image recording
- Preliminary validation of image processor for runway marker detection



WP4: K50 flight controller

Approach guidance & flight controller design

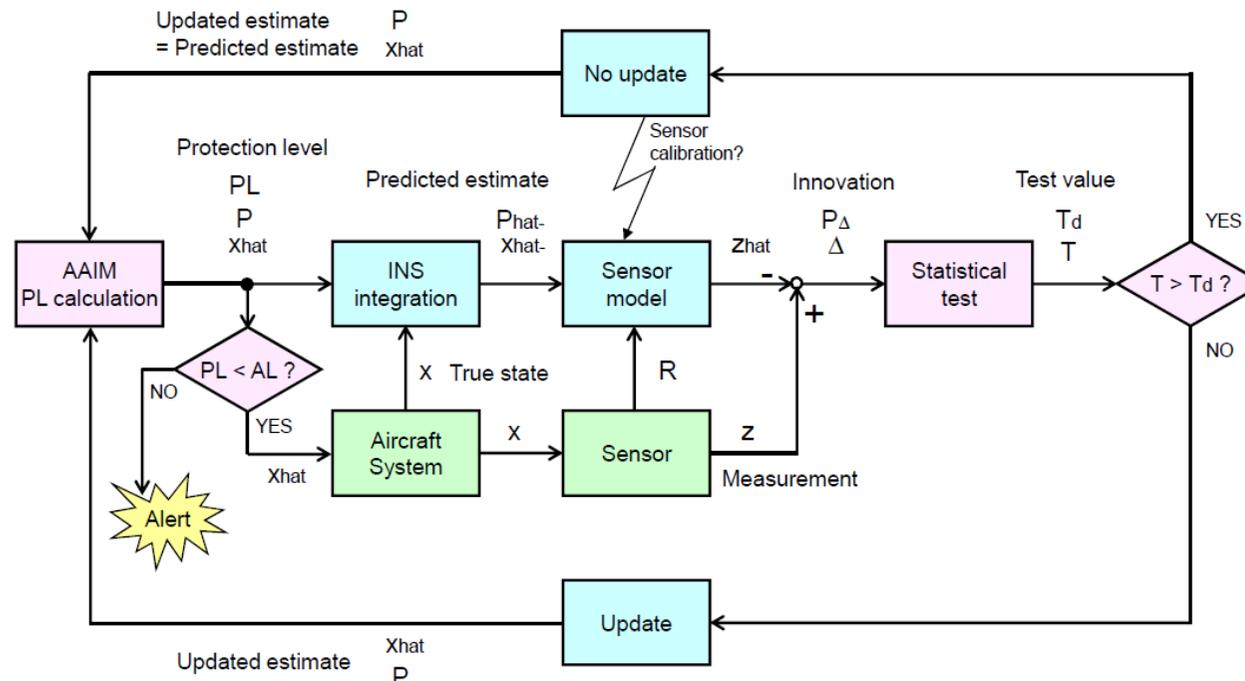
- ILS-based approach guidance and basic flight controller design
- Nonlinear simulation framework
- Refinement of the aircraft dynamic model by flight test data and re-adjustment of the flight controller (early 2018)



WP4: Integrated navigation

Integrated Vision/GNSS, Vision/ILS navigation systems with Integrity monitoring function

- Multi-sensor fusion by Error-State Kalman Filter (ESKF) with time-delayed measurements
- Tight integration of GNSS / INS / Vision
- Integrity monitoring function by AAIM (Aircraft Autonomous Integrity Monitoring) algorithms



Next steps...

- ❖ System development and Flight test campaigns continue ...
 - Further flight test campaigns planned to start early 2018 at JAXA for FDD/FTC algorithms validation
 - First flight test campaign of K50 with the vision systems onboard planned in early 2018

- ❖ Analysis of industrial operational relevance
 - Participation of Dassault aviation
 - Invitation of EU and Japan external experts (Airbus, Mitsubishi HI, EASA, etc.) to the progress meetings

- ❖ Dissemination
 - EU-Japan joint publication on the validation results
 - EU-Japan co-organization of special session in international conferences
 - Organization of final international workshop at the end of the project

Thank you!

VISION

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VISION



Logos of partner organizations on the left side of the slide, including the European Union flag, ONERA (The French Aerospace Lab), University of Exeter, University of Bristol, MTA SZTAKI, Unmanned Solutions, and Dassault Aviation.

Logos of partner organizations on the right side of the slide, including the Japanese flag, The University of Tokyo, JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency), RICOH (imagine. change.), ENRI, and Mitsubishi Space Software Co., Ltd.



ICAS Workshop, Winterthur, 11/09/2017

