Aircraft Capability Management

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From Failure/Change to Safe Landing

Airplane system failures → Manage immediate threats; Stabilize the airplane ➔含含系统 failures;  也 restore system functions ➔ Revise mission, as needed ➔ Land safely

- Identify immediate threats
- Take action to remove or manage them
- Achieve Safe, stable, and flyable airplane

Assess for mission
Assess for systems
Assess for continued operation

Take System Actions

Revise Mission

destination
route
approach
runway
Airplane system failures → Manage immediate threats; Stabilize the airplane → Contain system failures; Restore system functions → Revise mission, as needed → Land safely

**Mission-oriented**
- Do I need to land immediately? or at nearest suitable airport?
- Can I fly to planned destination?

**What airplane capabilities remain?**
- Is maneuver envelope affected?
- Are all engines operating?
- Are there other changes to capabilities?

Assess airplane state
Identify additional limitations on continued operations

Determine if airplane is compatible with mission infrastructure, weather, environment
Revise mission, as needed

destination
route
approach
runway
Objectives

- How can we integrate information to better support operational decision making? Can we draw from available sources (airplane, environment, infrastructure) and integrate for decision makers?

- How can we reduce the burden on the flight crew by changing the tasks they need to perform, explicitly
  - remove the need to translate from physical to operational
  - remove the need to gather and organize relevant information

- What is the potential role for automation in this type of operational decision making? How do we shape Human-Automation teaming for this type of operational decision making?

NOTE: There are a number of NASA Ames projects related to these topics
The vast majority of non-normal messages are presented in terms of airplane system components (e.g., HYD Y ENG PMP A PRESS LO).

Failure messages are presented for single failures.

EICAS messages get linked to electronic checklists (except Gulfstream).

Flight crew can, generally, select the NNC they think is most appropriate (not on the A380).

Changes to operational limitations are generated from NNCs but not integrated (Airbus does a better job here).
Interesting Items for each Airplane

**Boeing 787**
- easy access to ECL and NNC list
- some elimination of NNC messages

**Airbus 380**
- inability to see the entire set of ECAM messages / NNC and ECL together
- automatic linking of synoptics
- more sophisticated handling of operational consequences (landing performance)

**Bombardier C-Series**
- more complex displays for listing/accessing checklists
- some elimination of NNC messages

**Embraer 170/190 (1st gen Primus Epic)**
- large area for NNC messages (22 lines)

**Gulfstream G500**
- use of “umbrella” messages (hide downstream consequences)
- no ECL; no display-based ops consequences
The Problem

- Airplane system failures lead to a listing of failed components, which leads to one or more NNC messages, which leads to system actions (maybe) and statements about changes to operational limitations.

- It can be hard to
  - quickly assess ability to perform mission
  - see the “big picture” regarding airplane capability
  - keep track of changes to operational limitations
  - make well-informed diversion decisions

- For the operational decisions that need to be made
  - some information is missing
  - some information requires gathering and integrating

We believe operational decisions can be better supported.
Focus of Analysis (in 2017)

from
Occurrence of airplane system failures
to
Initial decisions regarding compatibility with the current mission
and
Overall state of the airplane
Display Concepts

- Mission Compatibility
- Airplane Capabilities
- Maneuver Envelope
- Operational Limitations by Phase of Flight
- Mission Risks
- Diversion Decision Making
Mission Compatibility

How compatible are the airplane’s current capabilities with the specifics of the planned destination

- Range/Endurance
  - Land immediately (or Land as soon as possible)
  - Land at nearest suitable airport
  - XXXX [airport specifier] may be out of range
- Landing distance
- Approach/Departure/Arrival
- Airspace along the route
- Airport
- Runway

Figure 7a. Compatible with mission
Oklahoma City KOKC
rwy 35R
9,803 x 150 ft

Figure 7b. Not compatible with arrival and approach
Oklahoma City KOKC
rwy 35R
9,803 x 150 ft

Figure 7c. Loss of options, from information in a NOTAM
Oklahoma City KOKC
rwy 13R
10,000 x 200 ft
ILS Approach 13R unavailable [NOTAM]
What is a Capability?

Airplane System Components

- Hydraulic system
- Thrust Reverser
- Battery
- Air conditioning pack

Airplane Capabilities

- Range / Endurance
- Stopping Distance (on runway)
- Ability to perform a specific approach
- Ability to enter RVSM airspace
- Maneuver envelope

Airplane system components have failed

What can I do?
Where can I go?
Initial Ideas about Airplane Capabilities

Can I Take–off?
Can I reach my planned destination?
Can I land?
Envelope

Resources
Electric Power
Hydraulic Power
Pneumatic Power
Equipment Cooling

Engines (state)

Navigation
Communication
Autoflight
Surveillance
Cabin/Cargo Environment
Ice Protection
Fire Detection & Extinguishing
Airspace Access
Approach Access
Landing Distance
Runway Directional Control
Fuel Supply
Case 1: Radio Altimeter failure

Enroute to KBFI, in Descent.

NOTAM has indicated that 13R ILS is out.

13R RNAV GPS approach was selected.

There are currently no operational limitations.
Case 1: Radio Altimeter failure

A radio altimeter fails.

“Alerting” on the approach and the notification that there have been changes to Approach Access. Language is “not authorized”.

Other available approaches are offered.
Case 1: Radio Altimeter failure

Pilot selected the LOC only approach.

Everything is fine again.

Changes to airplane capabilities are not really relevant to the new mission. Should they be preserved?
Case 1: Radio Altimeter failure

Weather gets worse and LOC only approach should NOT be flown.

Divert? Pilot must trigger a diversion support tool in this case.

- RNAV GPS arrival not authorized
- RNAV GPS approach not authorized
Case 2: AC Bus Failure

Enroute to OKC, in Cruise.
Case 2: AC Bus Failure

AC Bus Failure occurs. EICAS messages would be:
- AC BUS 1 OFF
- AUTOTHROT DISC
- ENG 1 EEC MODE
- FUEL PUMP 2
- FUEL PUMP 3
- WNSHR ALERT SYS
- GND PROX SYS
- HEAT L TAT
- OUTFLOW VLV L
- HEAT L AOA
- WINDOW HEAT L
- HEAT P/S CAPT
- AUTOBRAKE
- ELEC UTIL BUS L

Some changes to operational limitations have occurred.
Case 2: AC Bus Failure

Descent
Do not exceed 250 kts below 10,000 ft
[WINDOW HEAT L]

Approach
Manual braking is required on landing
[AUTOBRAKE]
Require RVR > 4000
[MALSR inop]

Land
Manual braking is required on landing
[AUTOBRAKE]

Operational limitations are organized by phase of flight.
Also, it shows origin of limitation.
Case 2: AC Bus Failure

New approach selected.
Everything is good.
Case 2: AC Bus Failure

Oklahoma City
KOKC

Icing conditions exist
Windshear potential exists

LNAV + VNAV
unable

Auto-Flight

+ GND PROX alert
may not occur
+ WINDSHEAR alert
may not occur

Surveillance

Ice
Protection

- Avoid icing conditions

Approach
Access

RNAV GPS approach
not authorized
RNAV GPS arrival
not authorized

Again, weather changes
Qantas A380 Uncontained Engine Failure

- QF 32; Singapore to Sydney; 469 people on board
- 4 minutes after Take-off, engine no. 2 bursts, severely damaging other equipment
- 43 ECAM messages in first 60 seconds; many additional later
- 50 minutes to sort through the non-normal checklists (NNCs)

“It was hard to work out a list of what had failed; it was getting to be too much to follow. So we inverted our logic: Instead of worrying about what failed, I said ‘Let’s look at what’s working.’” — A380 Captain
Qantas 32

Lots of stuff going on.

Does this provide a useful overview? Contrast to >80 ECAM messages that came one at a time.
Design Decisions / Trade-offs

- All capabilities vs Those remaining vs Those lost/degraded

- All capability information vs Only what is relevant to the mission

- Keep EICAS and supplement it vs Replace it (final goal depends on how much automation will come to system management)

- Rely on estimates from engineering analysis (model-based) vs Relying on pilots to reason through the system

- Integration vs Elements (Lost capabilities + airport or environmental conditions)
Reasons for Using System Displays (Synoptics)

We stayed away from ideas to support system actions

- Identify options for restoring a capability
  - what is lost
  - what is available
    [use simple models to map physical components to airplane capabilities]

- Feedback on system actions
  - containing
  - restoring

- Illustrations of change in airplane capabilities (operational consequences) / Systems training
What Did We Learn?

- Current interfaces (and operational procedures) for managing system failures are evolving but are still tied to a language of system components.

- We understand it is not simple to generate accurate operational information from sensing component failures, BUT someone should be pushing hard to figure out what can be done.

- Airplane capabilities is just one critical input into operational decision making. Other relevant information is should also be included (weather, NOTAMs, flight crew risks . . .)

- Pilots would benefit from a more integrated approach to span from system failures to diversion decisions.

- While we have not been able to perform a large, formal evaluation, informal feedback from pilots has been very positive.
Mission Decision: Where Should I Land?

- runway length and width
- runway conditions
- medical resources nearby
- emergency equipment
- maneuver envelope
- terrain
- weather
- winds
- ceiling & visibility
- available instrument approaches
- population exposure
- population
- exposure
- terrain
- from Emergency Landing Planner
Mission Decision: Where Should I Land?

- estimate of required landing distance
- estimate of range/endurance
- maneuver envelope
- runway conditions
- runway length and width
- ceiling & visibility
- winds
- terrain
- population exposure
- emergency equipment
- medical resources nearby
- operational limitations
- airspace restrictions
- available instrument approaches
- weather
- airspace restrictions
- the types of approaches that can be performed
- from ACM
- from Emergency Landing Planner
- limitations on landing performance (e.g., cross wind)
- estimate of range/endurance