

Rotorcraft Loss of Control In-Flight:

The need for research to support increased fidelity in flight training devices, including analogies with upset recovery for fixed-wing aircraft

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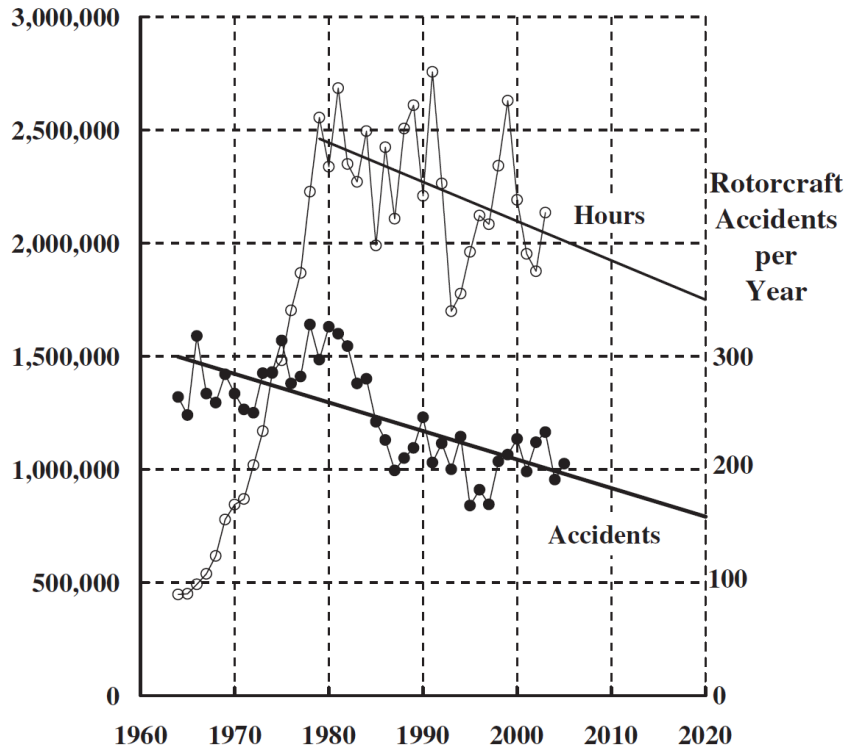
Overview

- Rotary wing accident trends
- Fixed wing LOC-I/UPRT activities
- Rotary wing safety initiatives
- Simulation fidelity research
- Opportunities in current modelling & simulation, training
- Concluding remarks and future activities

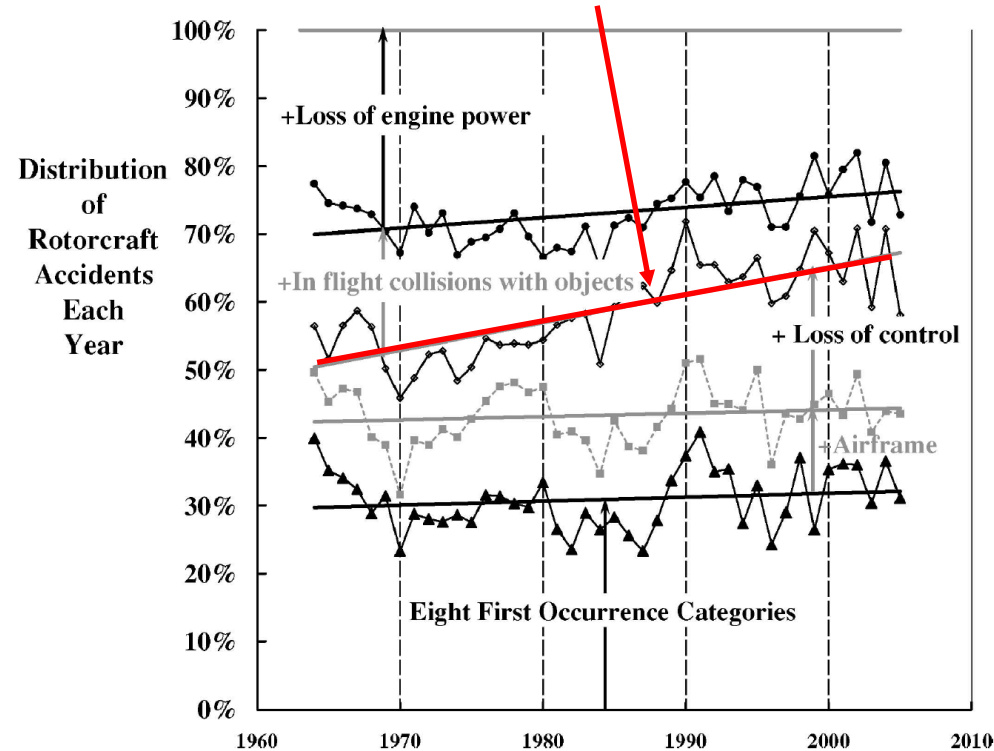
ROTORCRAFT ACCIDENT TRENDS

No Accidents – *That's* the Objective

Franklin D Harris, 26th Alexander A. Nikolsky Lecture



Doubling over time period



Harris, F. D., Kasper, E. F., and Iseler, L. E., "U.S. Civil Rotorcraft Accidents, 1963 through 1997," NASA/TM-2000-209597

Recent Rotary Wing Accident Statistics



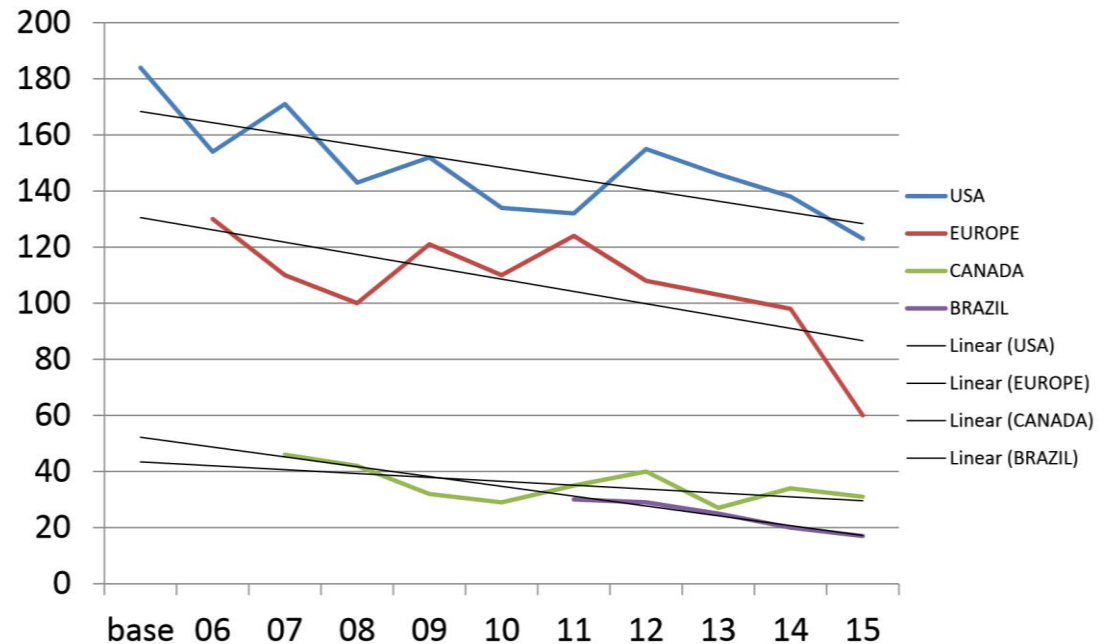
IHST

International Helicopter Safety Team

Our Vision: An International Civil Helicopter Community With Zero Accidents

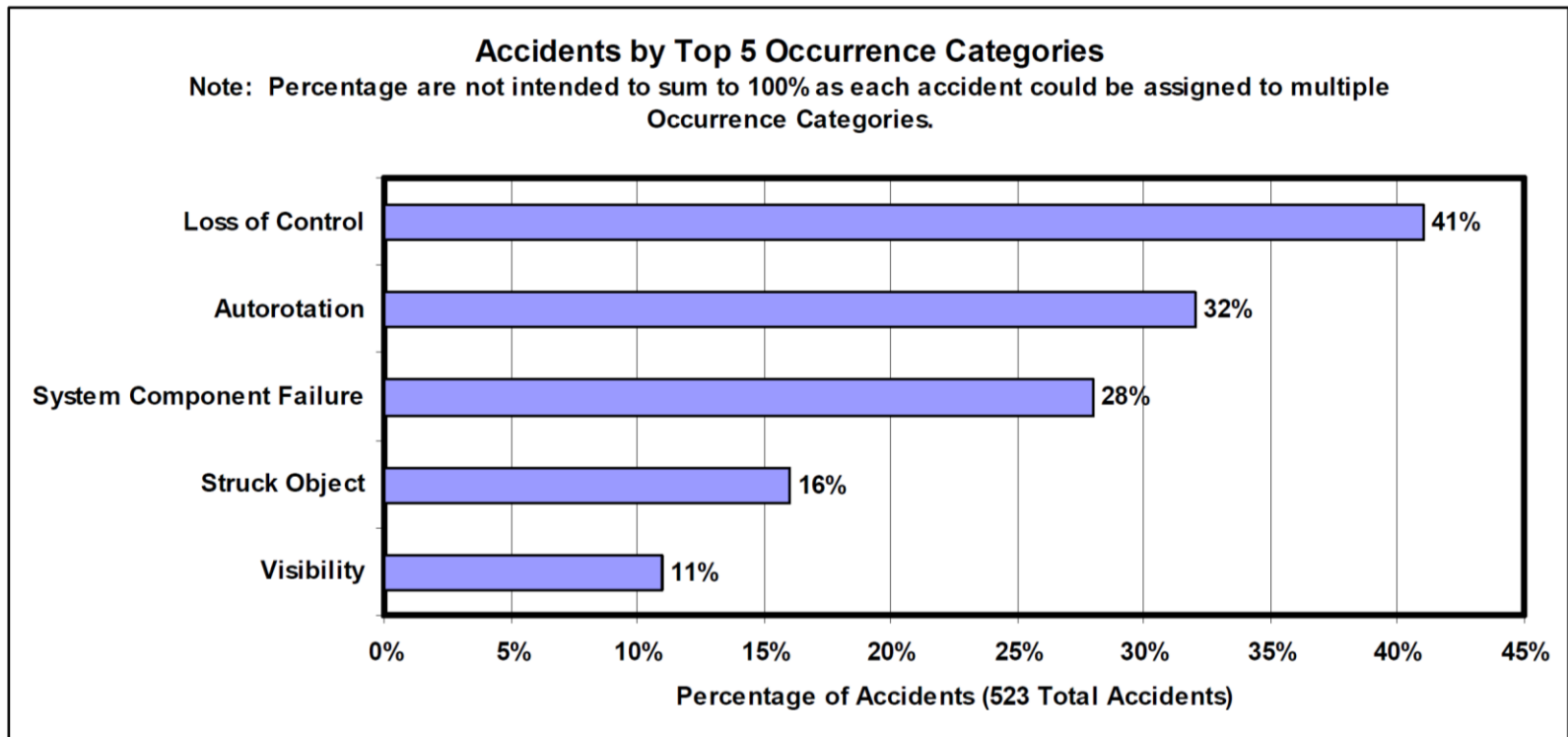
Civil Helicopter Accidents

IHST initiated a program with the goal to reduce the worldwide helicopter accident rate by 80% in 10 years (by 2016)



Accident Categorisation

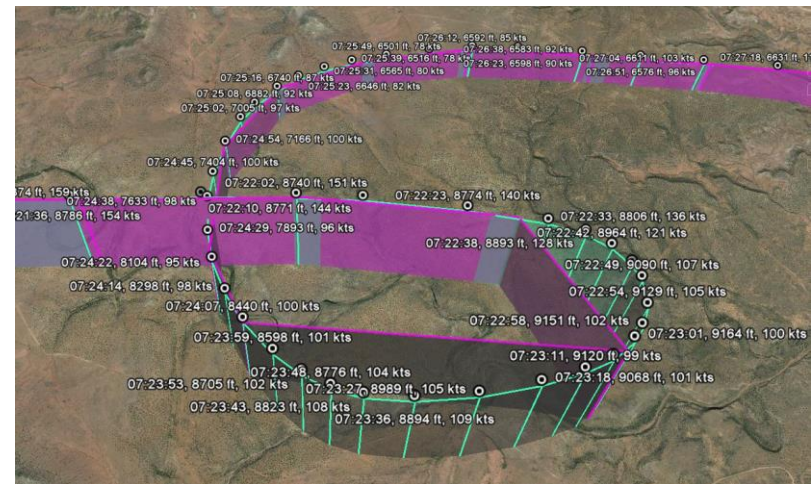
- USJHS analysis team completed an analytical review of three years of U.S. helicopter accident data from 523 different accidents.



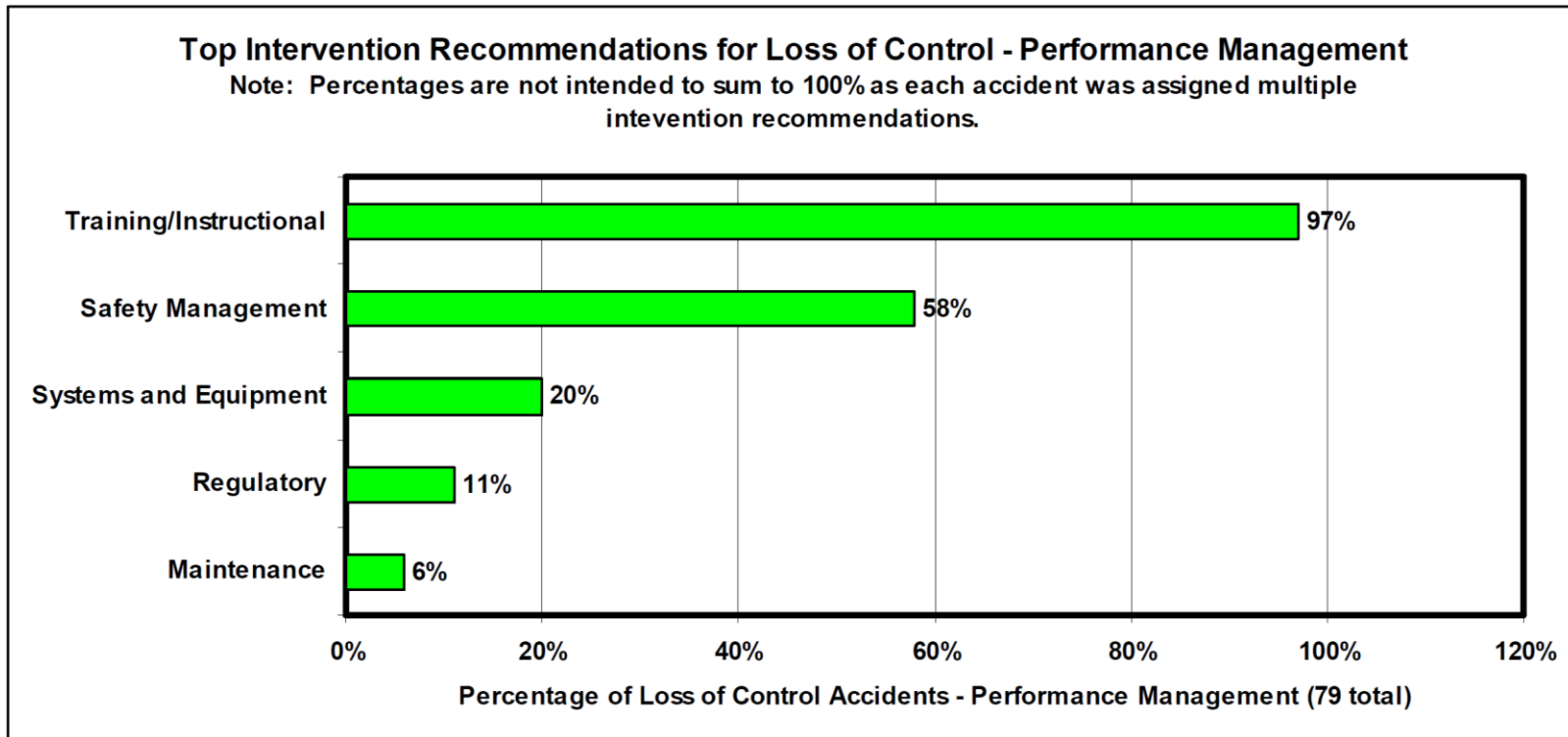
U.S. Joint Helicopter Safety Analysis Team, "The Compendium Report: The U.S. JHSAT Baseline of Helicopter Accident Analysis: Volume I".

Example accident - NTSB Identification: CEN10FA509

- Dark night instrument meteorological conditions prevailed at the time of the accident.
- The last minute of data depicted a turn to the left, a turn to the right, a reversal to the left, a reversal back to the right, and then a final reversal to the left.
- “...probable cause(s) of this accident [may be] the pilot’s **loss of aircraft control, due to spatial disorientation**, resulting in the in-flight separation of the main rotor and tail boom”



Intervention Strategies



- *“Inadequate pilot judgment and the subsequent poor decision(s) or non-decision were found to be pervasive in most non-material failure types of accidents and must be addressed.”*
- Inflight Power/Energy Management Training
- **Simulator Training - Advanced Manoeuvres**
- Enhanced Aircraft Performance & Limitations Training
- CFI Training and Refresher on Advanced Handling, Cues, and Procedures
- Emphasis for Maintaining Cues Critical to Safe Flight

DEVELOPMENT OF A FIXED WING UPSET PREVENTION AND RECOVERY TRAINING (UPRT) PROGRAMME

Fixed Wing Accident Rates/Causes

Fatal Accidents | Worldwide Commercial Jet Fleet | 2007 through 2016

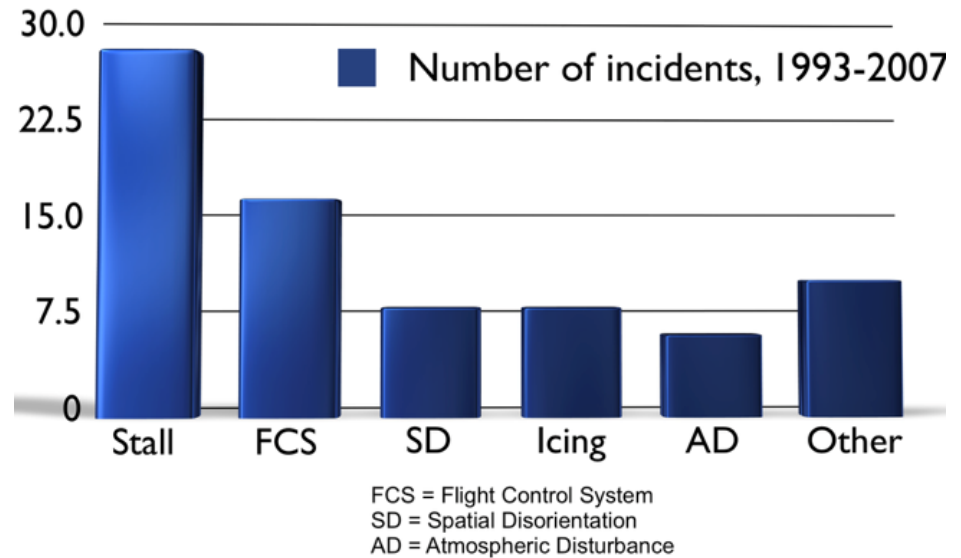


CATEGORISATION OF F/W LOC-I

- LOC-I is a loss of aircraft **control whole, or deviation from intended flightpath, in flight.**
- LOC-I accidents result from **failure to prevent or recover** from a stall or **upset**
- Three causal categories:
 - **Environmental** (windshear, icing, wake vortex)
 - **System failure** (autopilot, flight control system)
 - **Pilot Induced** (disorientation, misuse of controls/automation)

Significant LOC-I Accidents & Causes

- In 2008, Lambregts concluded that Stall is the primary causal factor to LOC-I.
- Since 2008, the following LOC-I accidents were reported, all of which involved stall or low energy:
 - Colgan 3407
 - Turkish 1951
 - Air France 447
 - AirAsia 8501
 - Air Algérie 5017
 - Asiana 314



International Committee for Aviation Training in Extended Envelopes ICATEE (2009 -)

- 80+ members: **manufacturers, airlines, national aviation authorities and safety boards, simulator manufacturers, training providers, research institutions and pilot representatives**
- ICATEE thoroughly analysed the causes of LOC-I and addressed both the training and technology solutions.
- Technology includes:
 - **Enhanced flight dynamics models** of post-stall behaviour
 - Mathematical models to represent effects due to icing (not just weight increase)
 - **Type-representative models** (models do not need to be exact per aircraft type, but support the training objectives)

Industry Reaction

- Analysis of the causal factors:
 - Improper/inadequate training, including maintaining altitude during stall recovery
 - Lack of emphasis on reducing AoA in stalls; emphasis on wrong recovery techniques
 - **Limited attention to awareness and recognition**, and too much on “recovery”
 - Limitations in academic knowledge of instructors and pilots
 - Lack of regulations or consistent training standards
 - **Limitations in flight simulator fidelity beyond the normal flight envelope**
 - Inadequate models and validation of flight simulators regarding engine/airframe icing
- RAeS ICATEE drove changes, incorporated into ICAO 10011 “Manual of Aeroplane UPRT”
- Adopted provisions into regulations (FAA, EASA, others), requiring structured UPRT & Stall training

Current ICAO regulations

- ICAO 10011 requires:
 - **Enhanced academics for all pilots and instructors (bridge training)**
 - Repeat of UPRT exercises on recurring basis every 2-3 years
 - **Ensure that simulator-based training is conducted within valid simulator envelope: avoid negative training**
 - **Develop competencies**, since UPRT is not a “testing” requirement

Lessons Learned from Developing UPRT

- Required an **integrated approach** across the fixed wing community – **including training medium**
- Type Representative models are suitable for UPRT. This is about **enhancing current training practices**, not “perfecting” simulators
- **Academics!**
- **Enhancements require validation by SME pilots**, who must be properly qualified to assess the enhancements
- Don't miss the forest for the trees: Enhance the training benefits!
- EASA 2017-13 Update of flight simulator training devices requirements
 - The European Plan for Aviation Safety highlights the importance of training tools modernisation

Can F/W UPRT be directly applied to R/W?

- Transferable
 - Focus on prioritization through causal factors
 - 3D Mental Model
 - Startle Management
 - Development of skills for better awareness and recognition
 - Apply proper CRM where applicable
 - LOC-I contributing factors similar
 - Academics!
- Non-Transferable
 - Helicopters are different and varied!
 - Push-Roll-Power-Stabilise F/W approach could be dangerous
 - Differing levels of augmentation

CURRENT ROTORCRAFT SAFETY INITIATIVES

USHST Helicopter Safety Enhancements (H-SE)*

81 Improve Simulator Modelling for Outside-the-Envelope Flight Conditions

127A Training for Recognition/Recovery of Spatial Disorientation (SD)

- 52 fatal accidents (2009-2013) where LOC-I occurred during **basic manoeuvres** (e.g. hover) and during **unsuccessful attempted recovery from potentially unsafe conditions** (e.g. LTRE)
- FAA, industry & academia to review and provide **recommendations for improving simulator mathematical/physics models**
- Create helicopter unique SD training products to **include simulation technology**.
- **Define SD scenarios** for emphasis in training products
- <http://www.usbst.org/>

*U.S. Helicopter Safety Team (USHST), Report Helicopter Safety Enhancements: *Loss of Control – Inflight, Unintended Flight in IMC, and Low-Altitude Operations* October 2017

European Activities & Training Materials

EHEST

- “Training and Testing of Emergency and Abnormal Procedures in Helicopters”
- “Safety Considerations: Methods To Improve Helicopter Pilots’ Capabilities”
- HeliOffshore
 - Operational Effectiveness e.g. HTAWS, APM
 - Reliability and Resilience, e.g. HUMS
 - Safety Intelligence
 - info@helioffshore.org

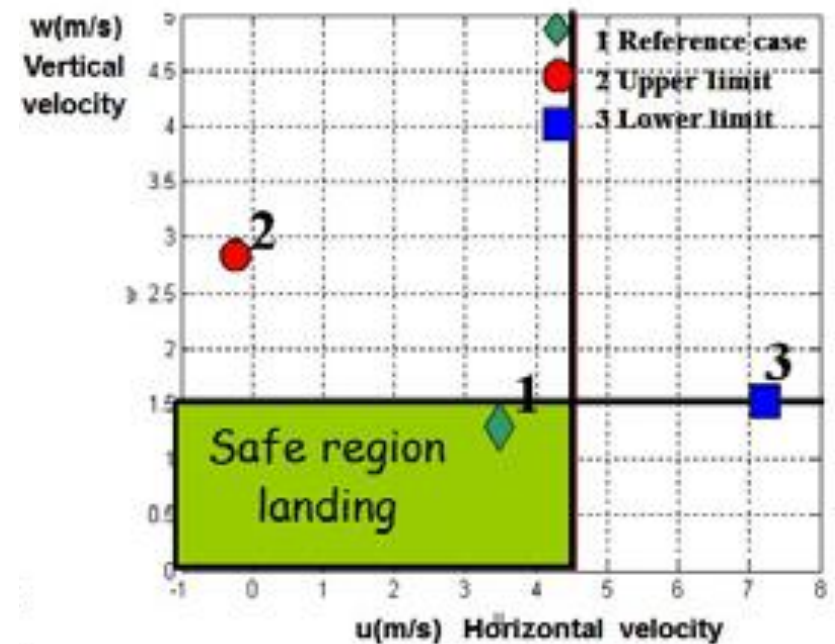


ROTORCRAFT FLIGHT SIMULATION RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

Simulation Fidelity: GARTEUR AG-12

Validation Criteria for Helicopter Real-Time Simulation Models¹

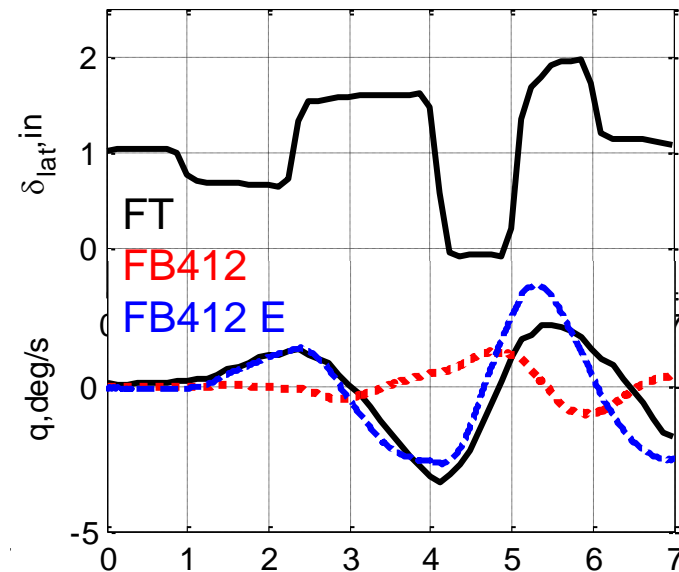
- Appropriateness of some CS-FSTD H criteria should be questioned
- Required tolerances for high fidelity sensitive to nature of manoeuvre flown
- **A model that satisfies CS tolerances may give different HQs compared to flight test**
- Need to bridge the gap between pilot subjective opinion and formal metrics
- Determine an objective means for assessing overall fidelity of a simulator
- Off axis response



Footprint for a helicopter during the flare manoeuvre with sensitivity of simulator tolerances

Simulation Fidelity: Lifting Standards

- Flight Test Database for Predictive and Perceptual Fidelity Assessment
- Predictive fidelity research:
 - Use a System Identification approach, to explore the fidelity of existing rotorcraft simulation models and to produce a rational, **physics based approach** to simulation fidelity improvement
- Perceptual Fidelity⁺
 - Development of metrics
 - **Simulation Fidelity Rating Scale**



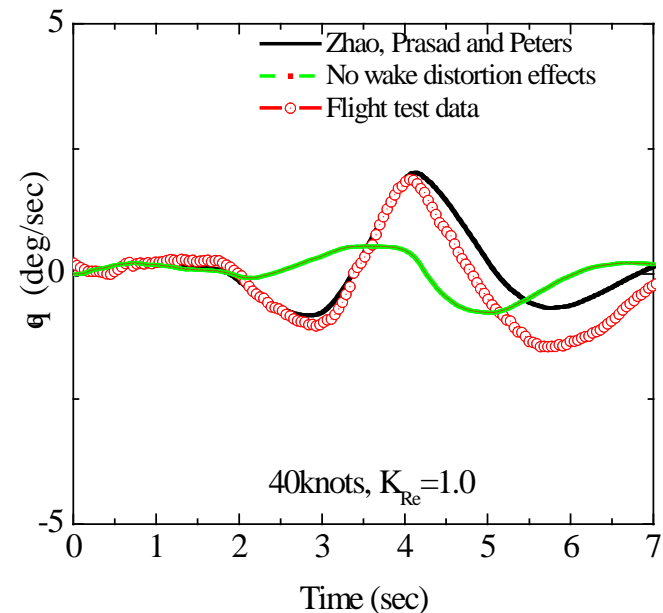
*Lu L, Padfield GD, White, MD, Perfect, P “Fidelity Enhancement of a Rotorcraft Simulation Model Through System Identification”, *The Aeronautical Journal*, Volume 115, No. 1170, pp. 453-470 August 2011

⁺Perfect P, Timson E, White MD, Padfield GD, Erdos R and Gubbels AW, “A Rating Scale for the Subjective Assessment of Simulation Fidelity”, *The Aeronautical Journal*, August, Volume 11, No 1206, pp. 953 – 974, 2014

Opportunities in Current Modelling & Simulation, Training



- **Completely physics based, “high fidelity” real-time simulation models**
 - Blade modelling
 - Interactional aerodynamics
 - Inflow and wake modelling
 - Datasets for model validation
- **Simulator Training**
 - Effective scenarios
 - Cueing
 - Subjective assessments



<https://www.researchgate.net/project/A-Novel-Approach-to-Rotorcraft-Simulation-Fidelity-Enhancement-and-Assessment>

Concluding Remarks & Future Work

- Excellent work has been undertaken internationally to reduce rotorcraft accident rates
- LOC-I is still one of the main contributing factors in rotorcraft accidents
- The fixed wing community developed UPRT programme to mitigate LOC-I accidents
- Some elements of UPRT can be transferred to rotorcraft

Future work...

- Development of an international co-ordinated programme, similar to ICATEE, to identify key simulation areas to enhance rotorcraft safety
- Dedicated technical conference
- Improvements in rotorcraft physics based modelling & standards
- Increased use of flight simulation for LOC-I training across all platforms
- Use of new technologies e.g. VR to support safety improvements

Questions?

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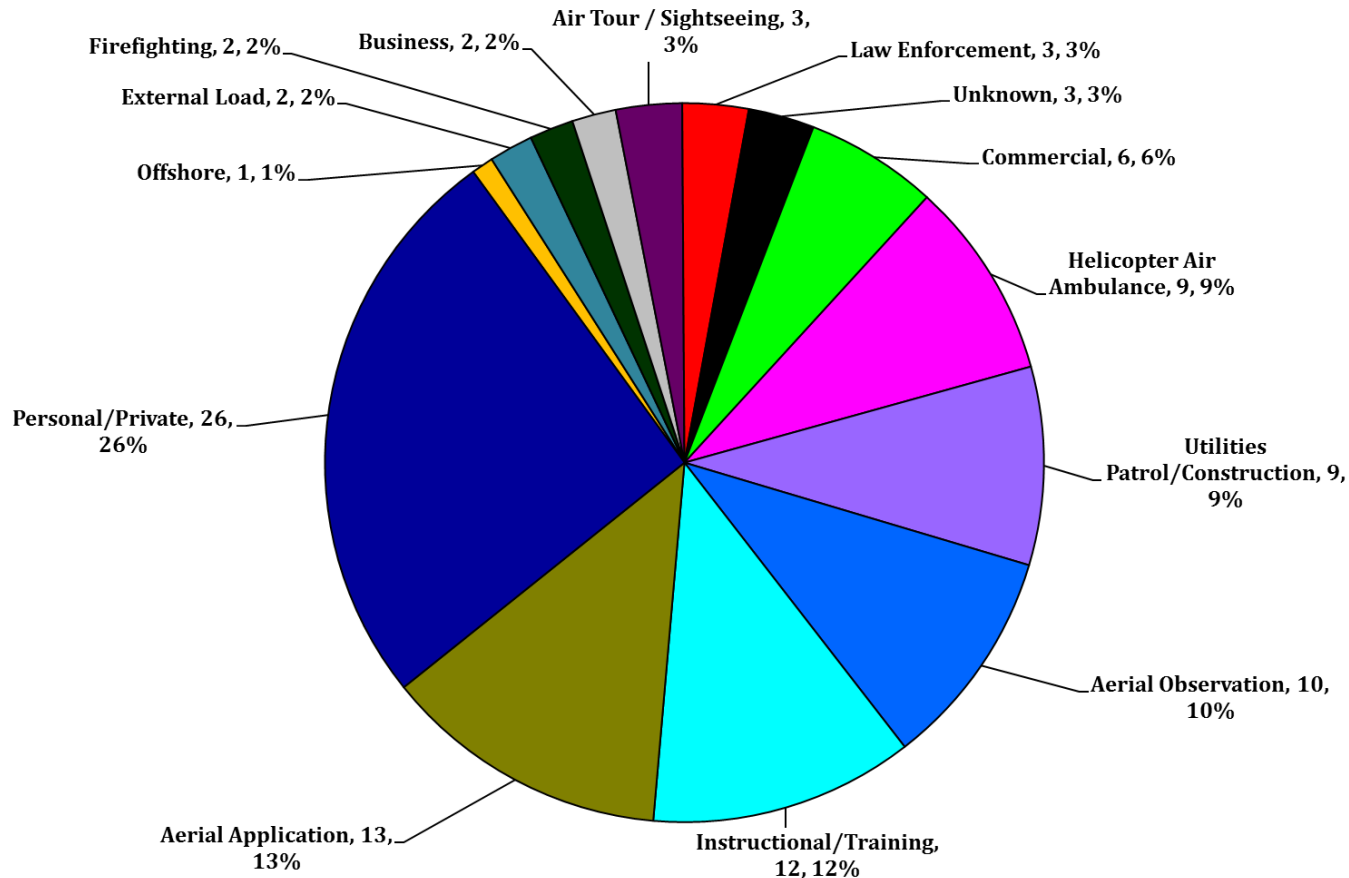
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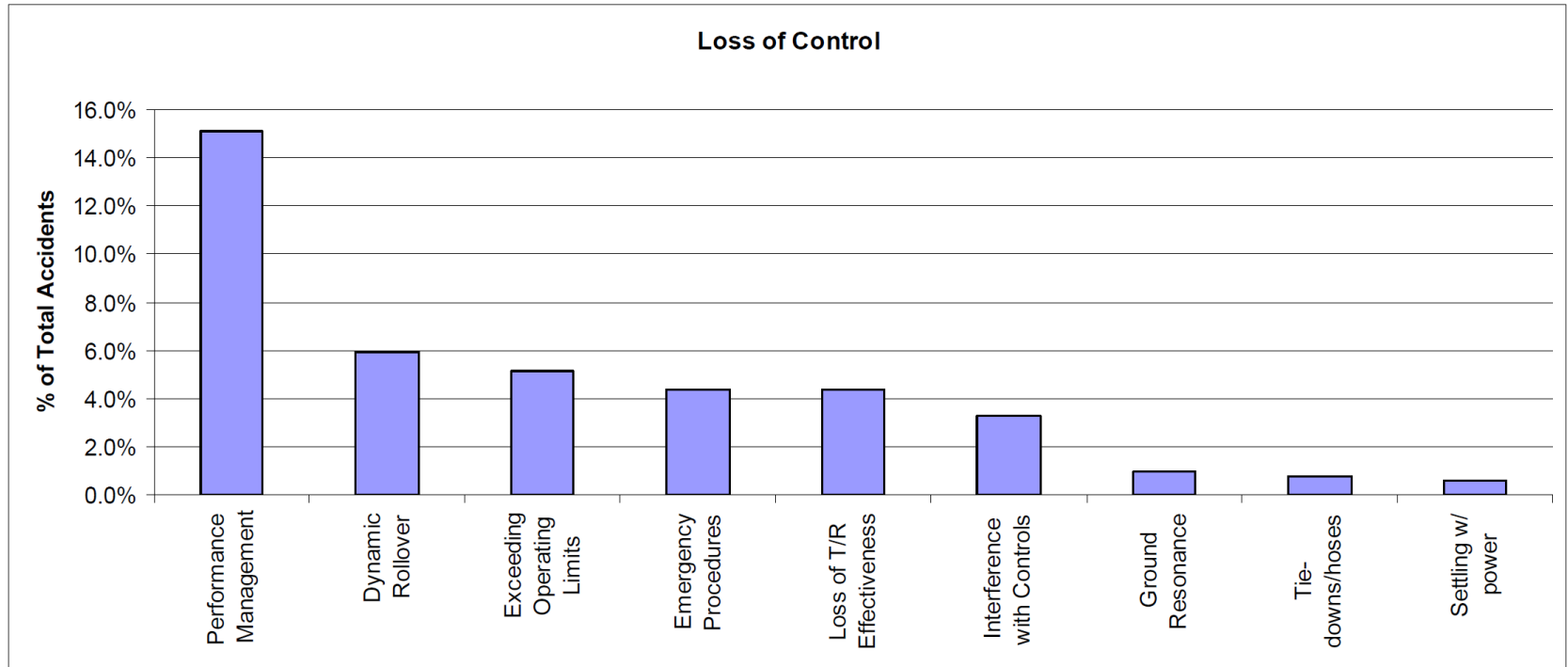
FY 18 – Total Accidents by Industry (Oct 2017 - July 2018)



FAA Rotorcraft Standards Branch AIR-680 Monthly Accident Briefing July 2018



LOC-I Occurrence Category



USHST Helicopter Safety Enhancements

- Safety Culture
- Detection and Management of Risk During Flight
- Pre-flight Inspection
- Autorotation Training – new research?
- SAS Autopilots in Light Helicopters
- Flight Data Monitoring
- Enhanced Vision Systems
- Improved transition training
- Competency based training
- <http://www.ushst.org/>