

National Training Aircraft Symposium (NTAS)

2017 - Training Pilots of the Future: Techniques & Technology

Aug 14th, 3:00 PM - 4:15 PM

Augmented and Virtual Reality for In-Flight Simulator Aircraft

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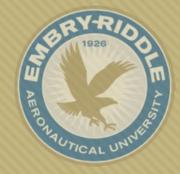


Low-Cost Wearable HUD for Light General Aviation

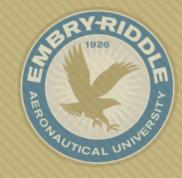
By Pavan K. Chinta; Dr. Borja Martos



Overview



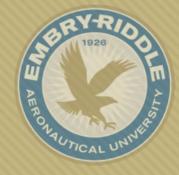
- **O** Motivation
- O Hypothesis
- O Areas of Focus
- O Equipment
- O Challenges
- O Results
- O Conclusion



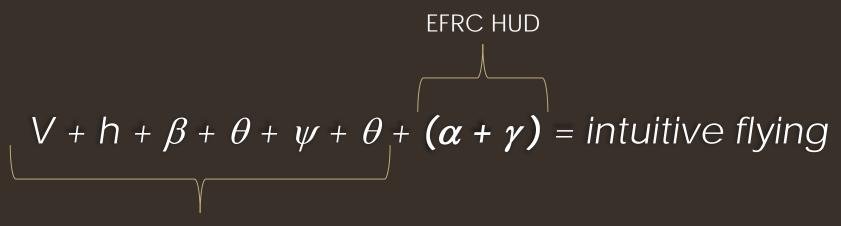
Motivation

- "... the HGT could have likely prevented a significant portion of loss of control (LOC) accidents..."
- "...96% of all aviation accidents, 97% of fatal aviation accidents, and 96% of all fatalities...
 51% of the estimated total flight time..."
- "... in 2016 the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) overhauled the airworthiness standards for small GA airplanes..."
- "...with the release of Google glass in 2014, there is a growing trend of wearable AR..."



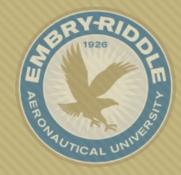


Research Hypothesis



traditional cockpit

Areas of Focus



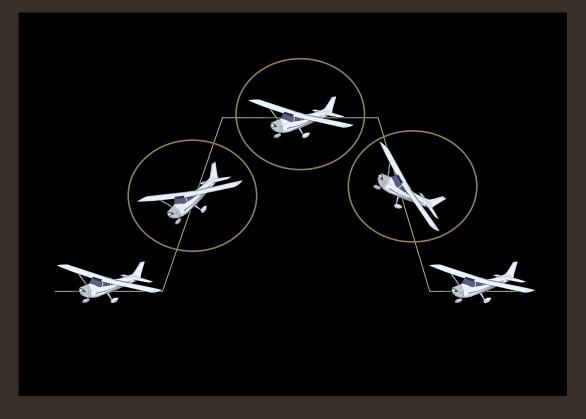
O Flight-Phase Performance

O Climb

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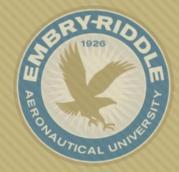
O Cruise

O Landing



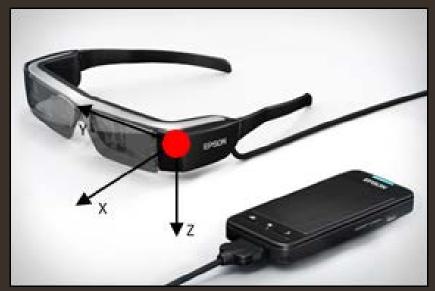


Equipment





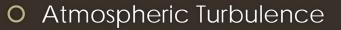
- O Air Data Probe
 - O α/β mechanical vanes
 - O swivel head pitot-static system
- O Honeywell HG1700 IMU
- O ProPak-V3 GPS

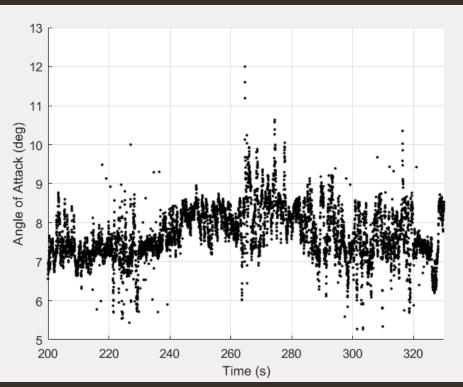


O Epson BT-200

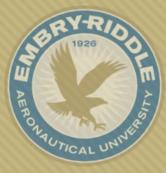


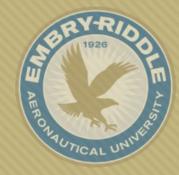
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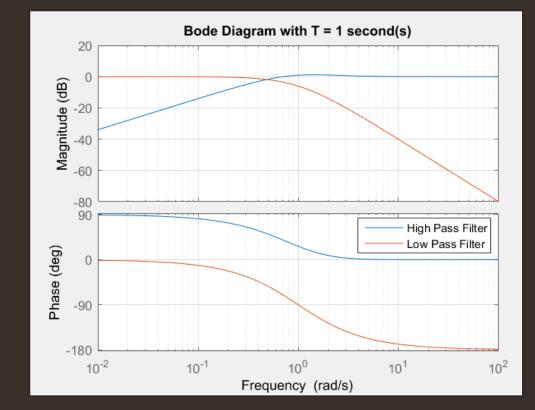
Straight and level flight at 4500 feet with high atmospheric turbulence.



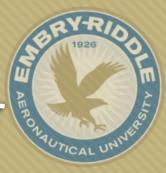


Complementary Filter

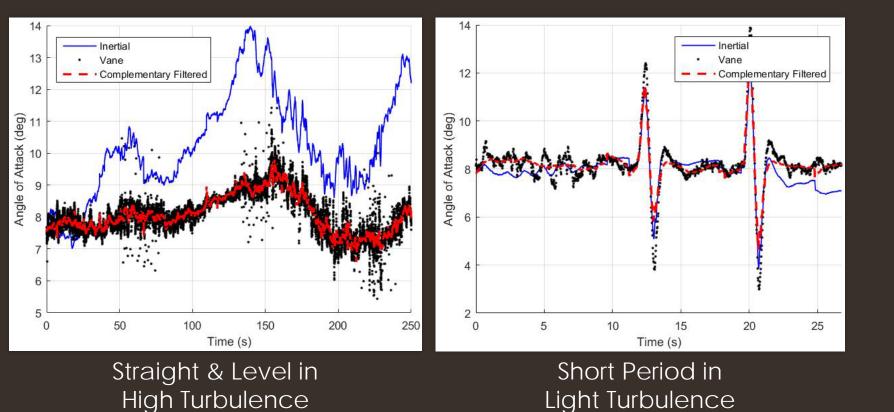
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$$\alpha_{\rm f} = f_{\rm l}(\alpha_{\rm i} + \alpha_{\rm g}) + f_{\rm h}(\int \dot{\alpha}_{\rm i} \, {\rm d}t)$$

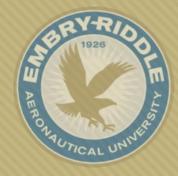


Flight Test Results: Complementary Filter



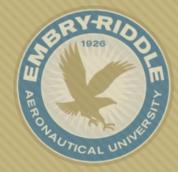
EXAMPLES



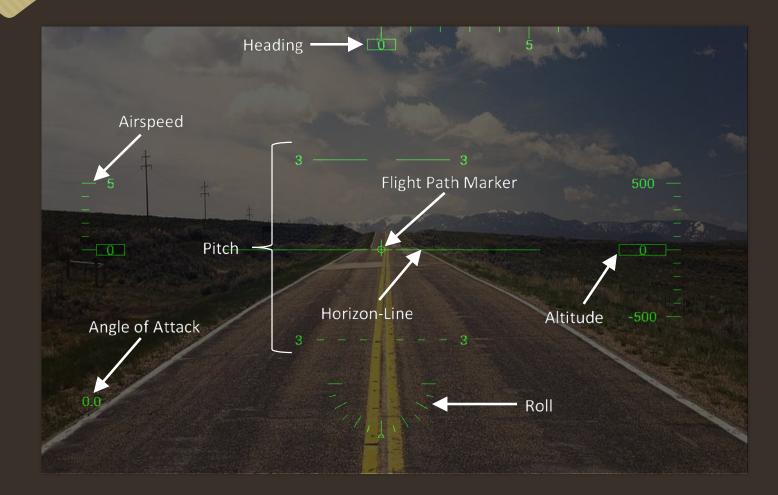


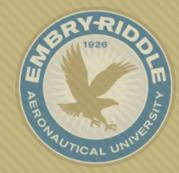
O Air Referenced vs Inertial Flight Path Angle

- Head Worn vs Fixed Mounted
 - O Gradient Descent Orientation Filter
 - O DIY Drone World
 - O Single Tuning Parameter



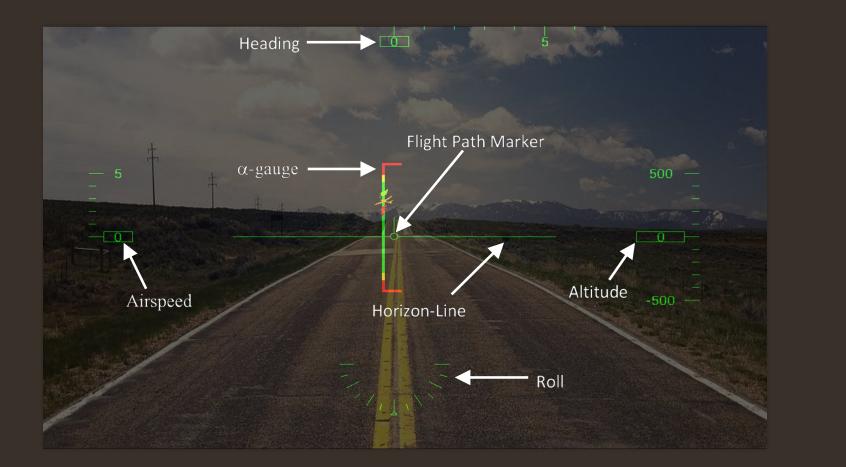
HUD Modes: Climb

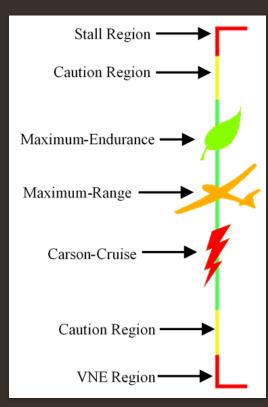


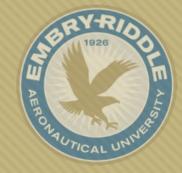


HUD Modes: Landing

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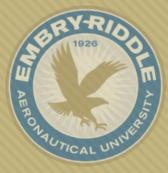






Flight Test Matrix

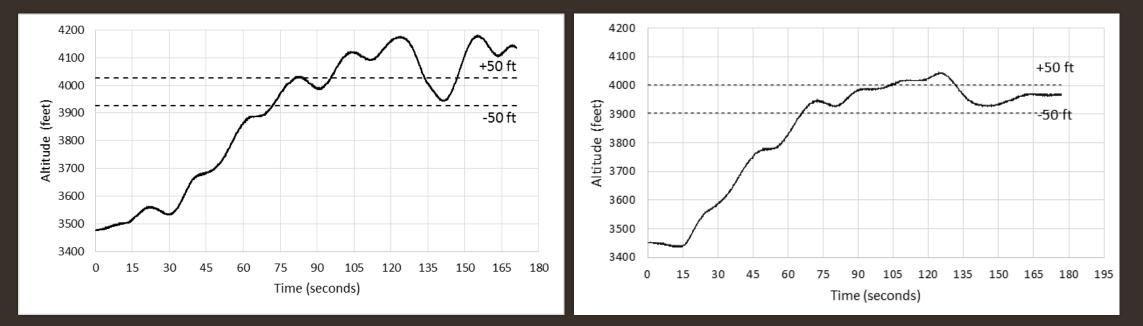
Task	Assistance	Acceptable Tolerance
Climb and Level-Off	None	+/- ∆50 feet
Climb and Level-Off	EFRC HUD	+/- ∆50 feet
Touch Target on Runway	None	+/- ∆100 feet
Touch Target on Runway	EFRC HUD	+/- ∆100 feet



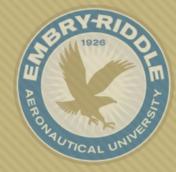
Flight Test Results: Climb and Level-Off

Without any assistance

With Assistance from EFRC HUD



Climb and Level-Off: Without Assistance

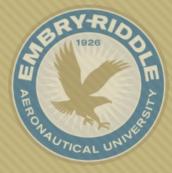


O Key Points

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- O Last few seconds of the task
- O Only used altimeter and VSI
- Note the small movements
- O Note the lag in the instrument

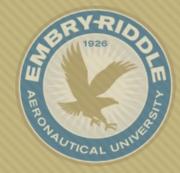
O View Media 1



Climb and Level-Off: With Assistance

<u>View Media 2</u>

Touch Target on Runway: Without Assistance



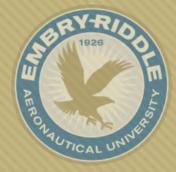
O Key Points

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- O Last few seconds of the task
- O Visual approach
- O Input-observe-adjust

O View Media 3

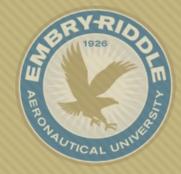
Touch Target on Runway: With Assistance



O View Media 4

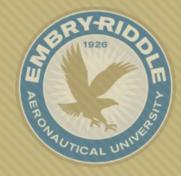


Conclusion



- Effective technique to deal with Turbulence
- O Clear advantage in climb phase
- Beneficial in holding constant glide slope

Action Plan

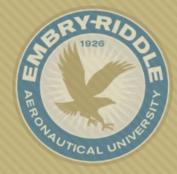


- 1. Flight Path Quickening (Maneuvering)
- 2. IMC conditions and night flying
- 3. Determine which training scenarios would most benefit from this concept
- 4. Incorporate angle of attack (L/D, Carson Cruise, etc.) and flight path marker into educational materials.
- 5. Determine how to best leverage existing/new angle of attack sensors.
- 6. Incorporate angle of attack and flight path into simulator and full flight scenarios.
- 7. Carry out simulator and flight scenarios with a small group of pilots
- 8. Present results and disseminate to interested parties as a supplement to existing flight / simulator training

New Technologies







THE END