



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

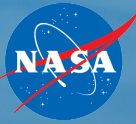


# Humans, Autonomy and eVTOLs

Dr. Michael Feary

From VTOL to eVTOL Workshop

May 24, 2018



# Humans, Autonomy and Safety Challenges for eVTOLs

- Current Aviation Safety Issues
- Flight Crew Requirements
- Transition to Autonomy
- eVTOL operations research

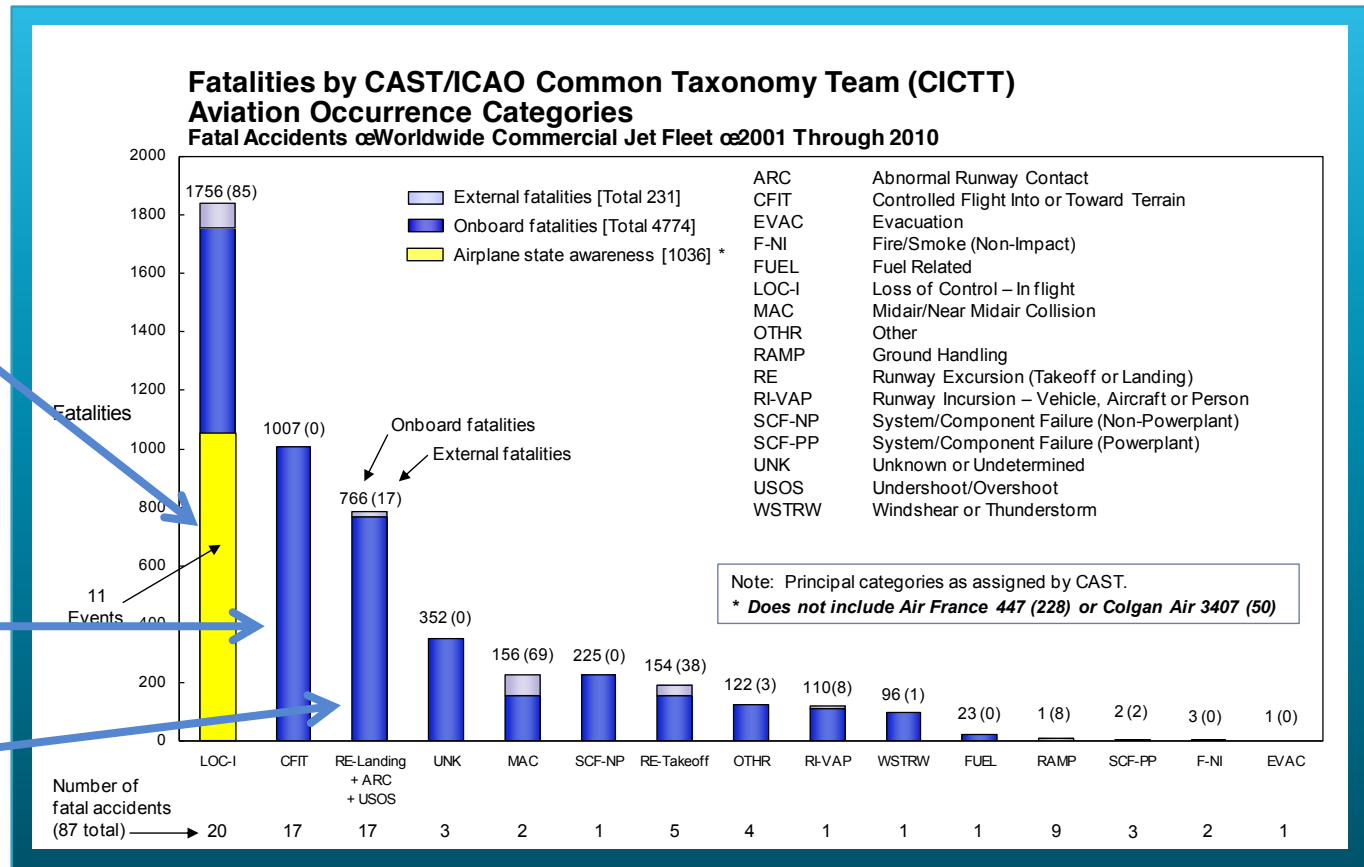


# Commercial Aviation Safety Issues

Energy management  
Attitude Awareness

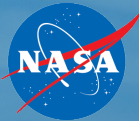
Controlled Flight into  
Terrain

Runway Excursion +  
abnormal runway  
contact



Recent increase in opportunities for major trauma:  
uncontained engine failure, explosion, bird or drone strike

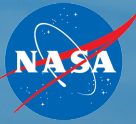
ICAO/CAST, 2015



# Loss of Control/Energy Management

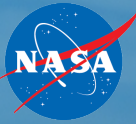


Diversity in eVTOL design and operational paradigms



# Who will pilot the eVTOLs?

- Long-term vision is no onboard pilot
- Short-term will require pilots
- Regional Airlines are cancelling flights and routes due to pilot shortage
  - At least one airline failure is blamed on pilot shortage
- Training is a challenge
  - Majority trained by military
    - Difficult for civilian helicopter training schools to stay in business. Some helicopter training schools are closing due to lack of instructors (part 61) (How many 141 helicopter schools are there? Any?)
    - Civil airlines are transitioning helicopter pilots for 121 airlines



# Aircraft Automation: A Brief History



Flight Management System



Fly-by-wire, envelope protection

Automatic Navigation

Autoland

1910

1930

1950

1st Generation of Jet Airliners

1970

2<sup>nd</sup> generation]

3<sup>rd</sup> generation

1990  
4<sup>th</sup> generation



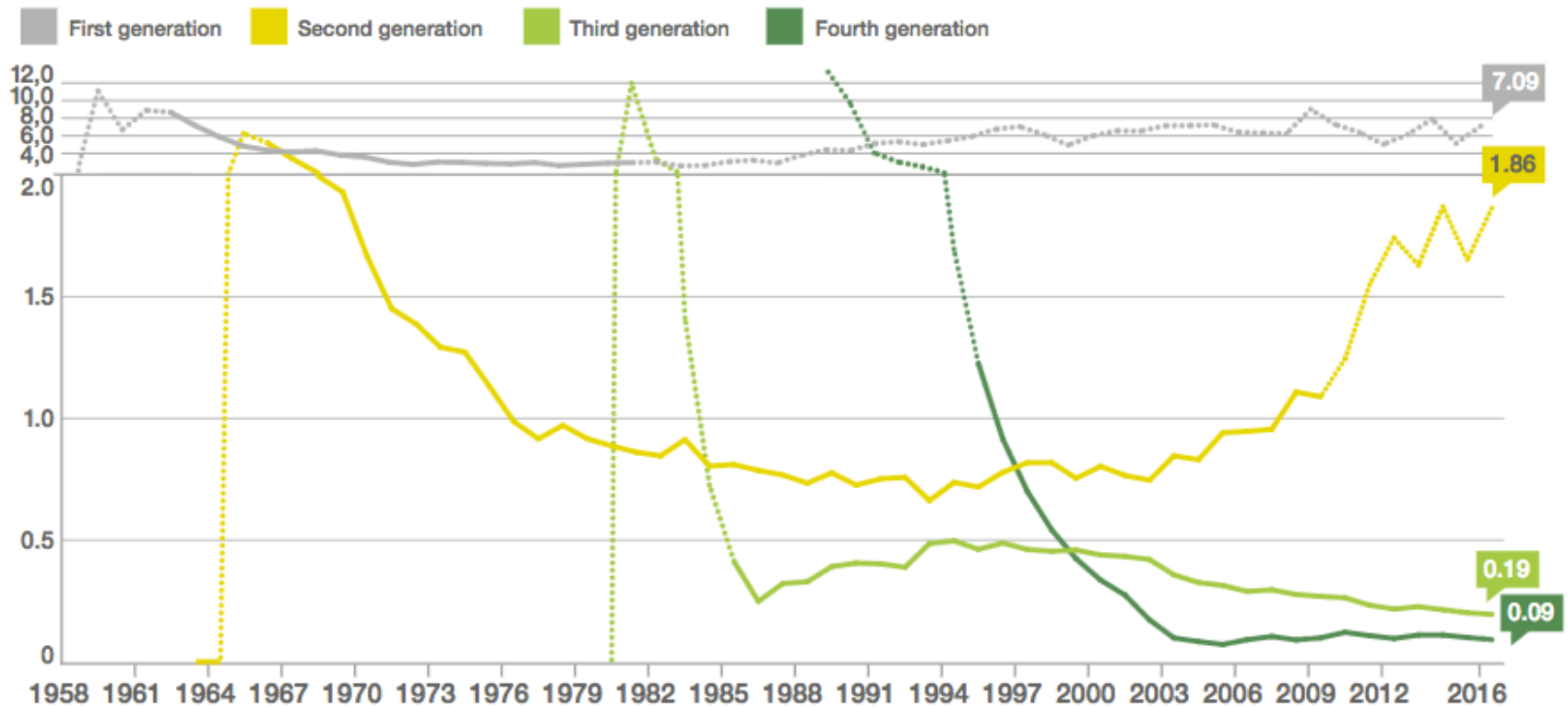
Autopilot

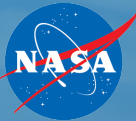


# Aviation Automation Fatal accident rate

10 year moving average fatal accident rate by aircraft generation

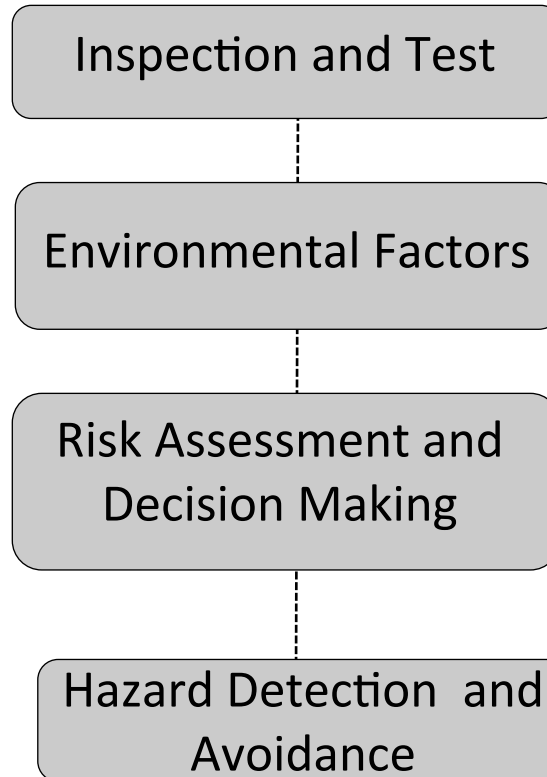
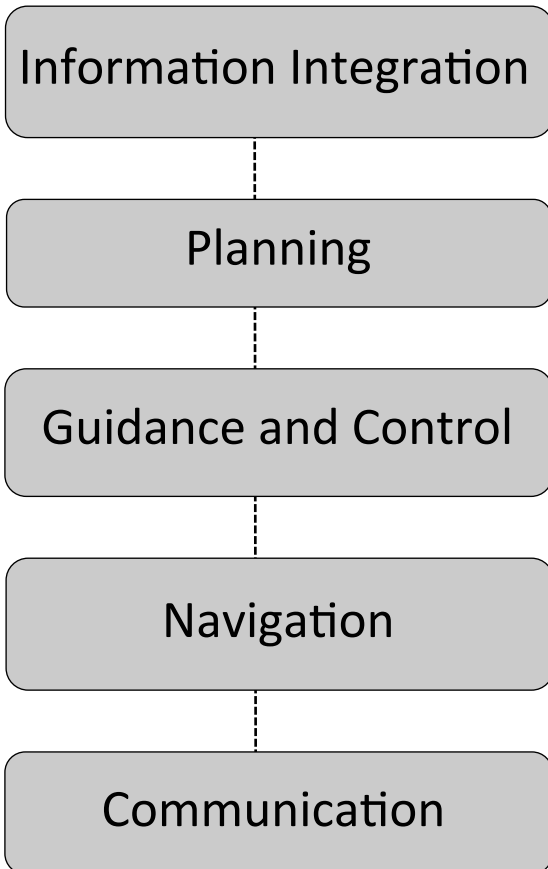
Accidents per million flight departures



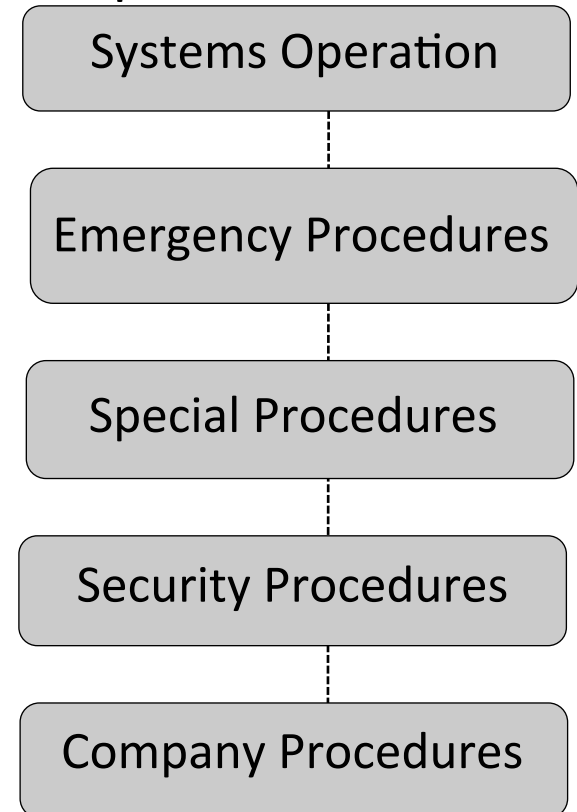


# Flight Crew Functions

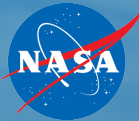
## Cross cutting



## Vehicle and Operation Specific

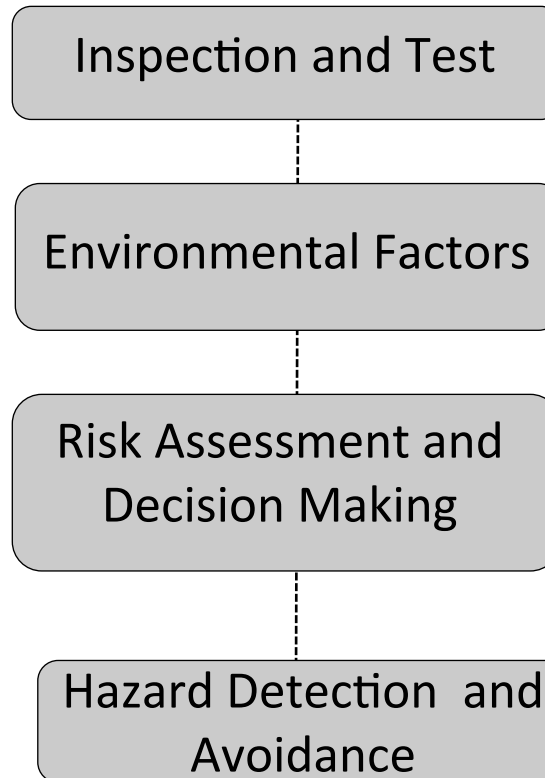
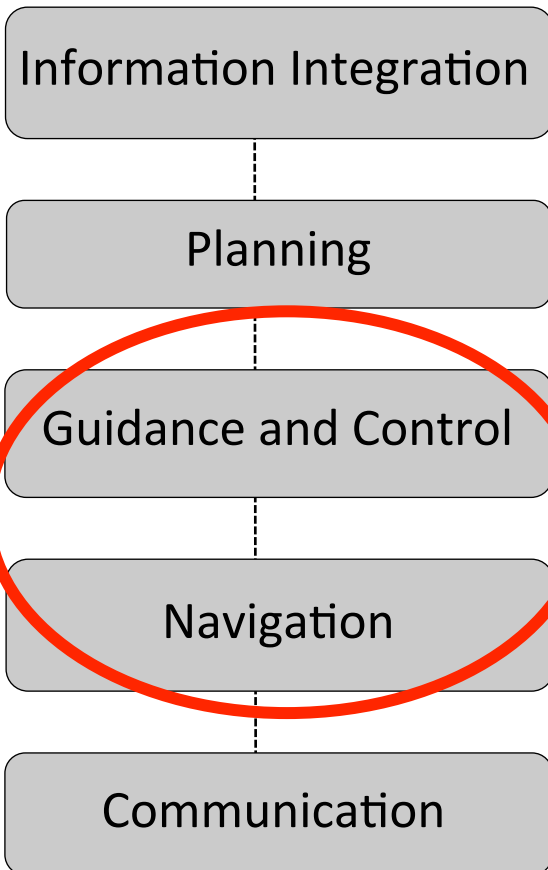




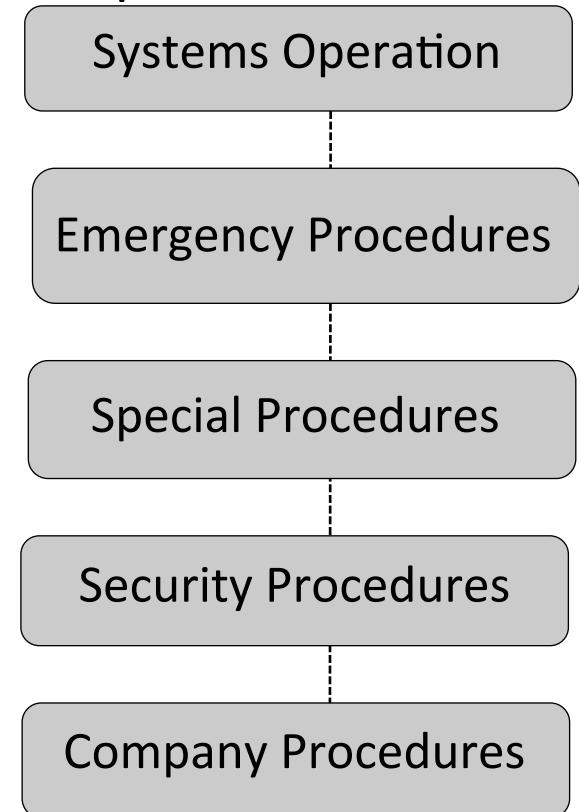


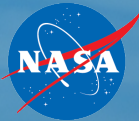
# Flight Crew Functions

## Cross cutting

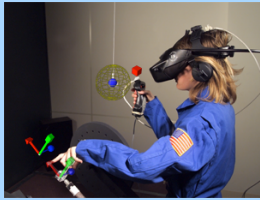


## Vehicle and Operation Specific





# ***NASA Ames Human Systems Integration***



**Virtual Environments**  
for Teleoperation: Robotic Arm  
and Traffic Management  
Applications



**Fatigue Studies**  
for Ultra Long-Haul Flights, MER  
Ground Operations, and ISS Crew  
work schedules



**Crew Decision Making** and  
Crew Resource Management for  
Aviation and Space Operations



**Cognitive Models**  
of Attention and Information  
Processing in Air Traffic Control  
and Shuttle Range Operations



**Automation Design** for  
Air-Ground Operations, Boeing  
7E7, Shuttle, CEV, Mission  
Operations



**Training**  
for Line Oriented Flight  
Operations, Emergency  
Situations, Crew Interaction



**Procedures and  
Document Design**  
for Aviation Maintenance and  
Shuttle Maintenance



**Vision Science**  
and Visual Technologies for  
Flight Deck and Ground Control  
Displays

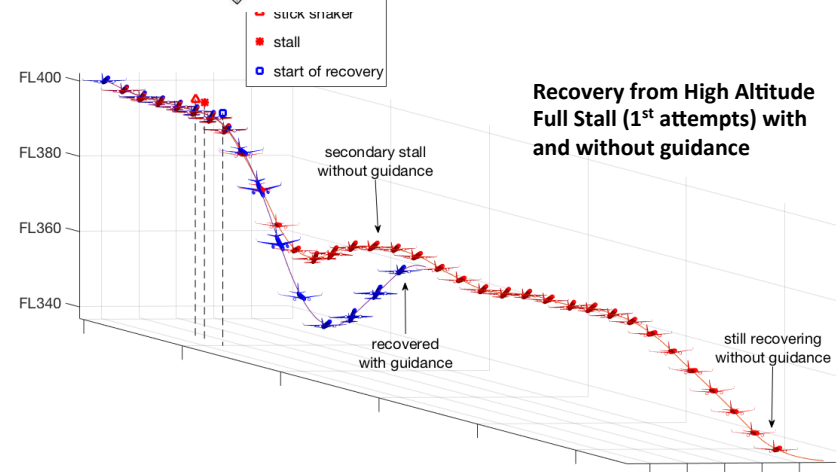
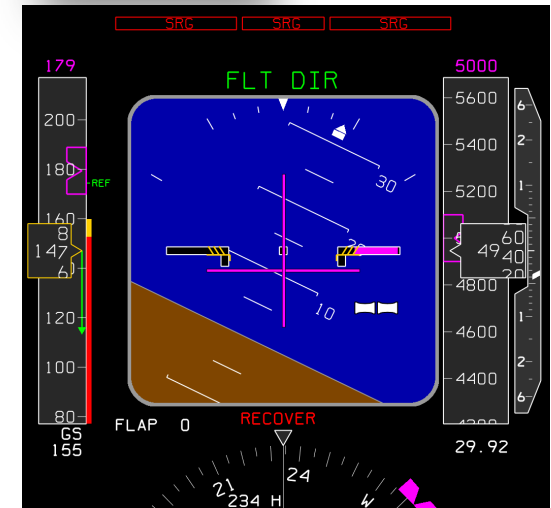
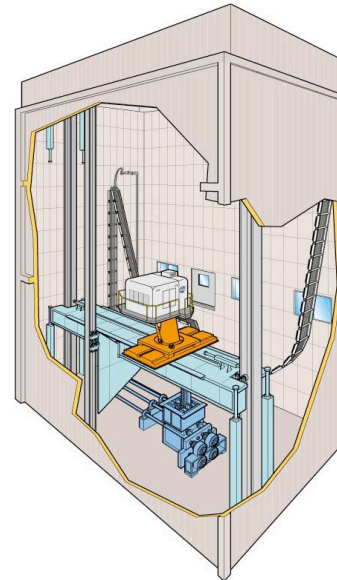


# Stall Recovery Guidance

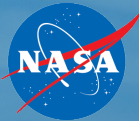
**Objective: To develop guidance technology that helps pilots efficiently recover from stall.**

- Developed algorithms that use flight dynamics to determine scenario/aircraft specific recovery guidance.
- Integrated guidance and Boeing/LaRC/ARC developed GTM aircraft model (with extended stall envelope) into the Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS) at Ames.
- Designed experiment with FAA and AFRC pilot feedback.
- Tested the guidance across four scenarios, simulating different stall entry conditions:
  - High altitude full stall
  - Final approach, descending
  - Low altitude with initial bank
  - Low altitude with bank and excessive nose-up trim
- 30 commercial pilots from multiple carriers, and 10 NASA AFRC test pilots participated.
- Received overall positive feedback, and quantitative results.
  - In particular, with almost no training the guidance helped pilots avoid secondary aerodynamic stalls in their recoveries at high altitude.
- Final report on NASA Technical Reports Server: NASA/TP-2017-219733

Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS) Facility



Recovery from High Altitude Full Stall (1<sup>st</sup> attempts) with and without guidance



# Examining Aircraft Capabilities

**Oklahoma City KOKC**

-GAMET-ONE  
-RNAV  
-ARRIVAL

rwy  
**35R**

---

9,803 x 150 ft

Available approaches

35R  
ILS

35R  
LOC

KOKC App  
other rwys

**Auto-Flight**

- LNAV + VNAV unable
- Autothrottle unable

**Ice Protection**

- Avoid icing conditions

**Surveillance**

- GND PROX alert may not occur
- WINDSHEAR alert may not occur

**Approach Access**

- RNAV GPS approach not authorized
- RNAV GPS arrival not authorized

Start

TO

CLB

CRZ

1  
DES

2  
APP

1  
Land

1  
GA

ShutDn

NASA/TM—2018—219775



## Managing Complex Airplane System Failures through a Structured Assessment of Airplane Capabilities

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*San Jose State University Foundation*

Michael Feary  
*NASA Ames Research Center*

Lars Fucke  
*Diehl Aerospace*

Michael Stewart  
*San Jose State University Foundation*

Randy Ritprasert  
*San Jose State University Foundation*

Alex Popovici  
*San Jose State University Foundation*

Rohit Deshmukh  
*San Jose State University Foundation*

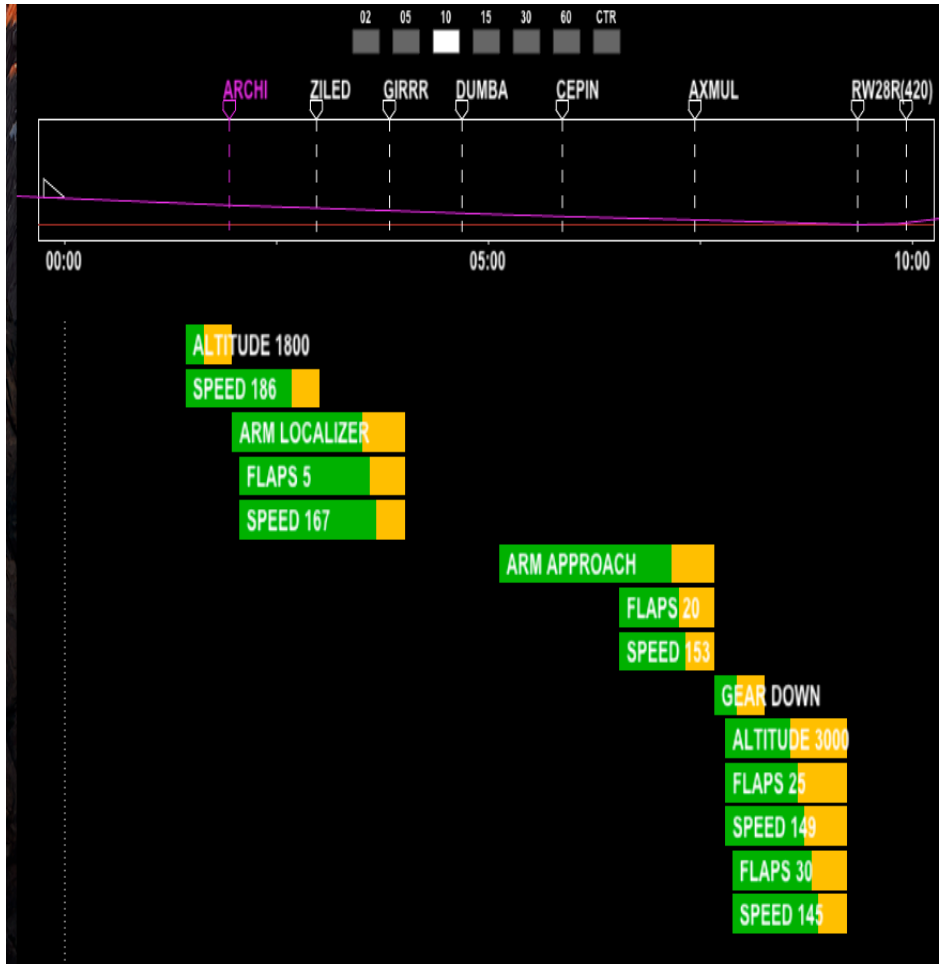
National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

*Ames Research Center  
Moffett Field, California*

March 2018



# Cockpit Hierarchical Activity Planning and Execution (CHAP-E)



Scroll this way

## Formal Procedure Language

- Possible events
- Pilot Tasks/Actions
- Instrument Monitors/Flight Requirements

```

• Events
before[ARCHI-2] {CLR: start(Clearance = (ClearedApproach(ILS28R.ARCHI))};
before[ARCHI] {F5max: start(IAS <= Vmax5)};
F20: start(Flaps = 20);
A1000: start(Alt <= 1000 + TDZE);
...

• Actions

after[CLR] & between[ARCHI, GIRRR] {ArmLocalizer};
after[CLR] & after[F5max] & between[ARCHI, GIRRR]
<<SetFlaps(5), SetMCP-SPD(Vref5)>>;
between[CLR, ARCHI] {SetMCP-Alt(1800)}; // glideslope intercept altitude
after[F20] & between[AXMUL-2, AXMUL] {Gear: SetGear(Down)};
...

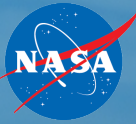
• Monitors

throughout[CEDES, RW28L] IAS in [Vref,Vmax];
throughout[LocCap, RW28L] MCP-LMODE = LOC;
throughout[CEDES, RW28R] Vmax >= IAS >= Vref;
throughout[A1000, RW28R] StabilizedApproach;
...

```

## Procedure/Task Windows

- Easily test VTOL procedures
- Provides predicted aircraft state/configuration




# Flight Crew Performance Research

## Research for the Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST)

- **ASIAS data analysis**
  - Supporting development of alerting metrics
- **Methods for assessing attention issues**
  - Coordination with FAA on alerting guidance
  - Report on state of the art attention evaluation methods
- **Technologies for detecting attention issues**
  - Data analysis from studies to understand and mitigate channelized attention
  - Tech transfer through requests for expertise from industry (airlines, pilot orgs.) and government (FAA, DOT, ICAO)

NASA/TM—2016-219424



Considerations for the Use of Remote Gaze Tracking to Assess Behavior in Flight Simulators

Donald J. Kaber  
*San Jose State University Research Foundation*

Dorion Liston  
*San Jose State University Research Foundation*

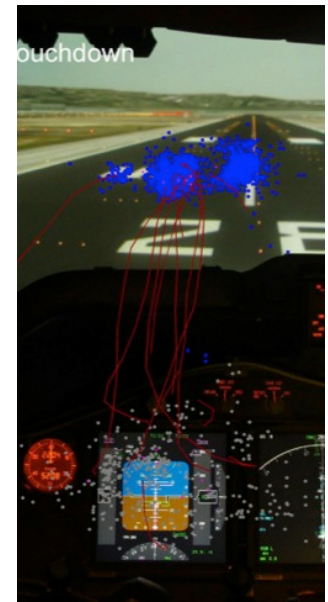
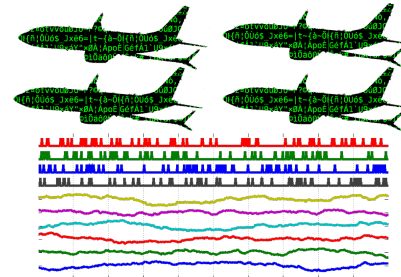
Jeffrey B. Mulligan  
*NASA Ames Research Center*

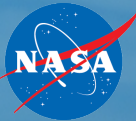
Brent Beuster  
*NASA Ames Research Center*

Michael Feary  
*NASA Ames Research Center*

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October 2016



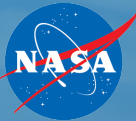


# Operating in Urban Environments



Some issues:

- Required Navigation/Actual Navigation Performance
- Environmental Conditions
- Traffic Detection and Avoidance



# Summary

- This is just a sample of some Human – Automation Interaction Challenges for eVTOLs
- Humans will remain important components of complex systems
  - Successful efforts going forward will be those that wrap new machine intelligence capabilities around human competencies in order to get the most out of each
- There are new safety challenges for operation of eVTOLs
  - Current safety issues will still be relevant
- There is a need to reduce requirements for pilot expertise, skill and proficiency
- Behavior across highly-integrated, dynamic and tightly coupled systems is a research challenge

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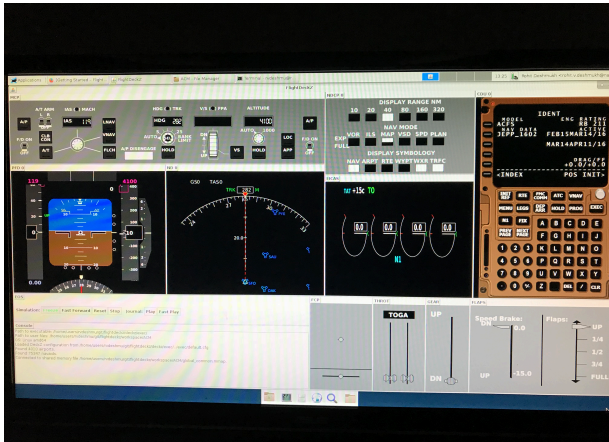




# Back Up

[michael.s.feary@nasa.gov](mailto:michael.s.feary@nasa.gov)

# Operational Sim Capabilities for eVTOLs



Flight Deck Z Modular simulation software  
Extendible for different aircraft types  
Integrated avionics: Autopilot, Flight management system



# Current Aircraft Automation Issues

Identification:  
Energy management  
Attitude Awareness

Info acquisition  
Info analysis  
Decision and action selection  
Action implementation

Assessment:  
Highly interconnected  
and integrated airplane  
systems

Systems with more  
shared resources



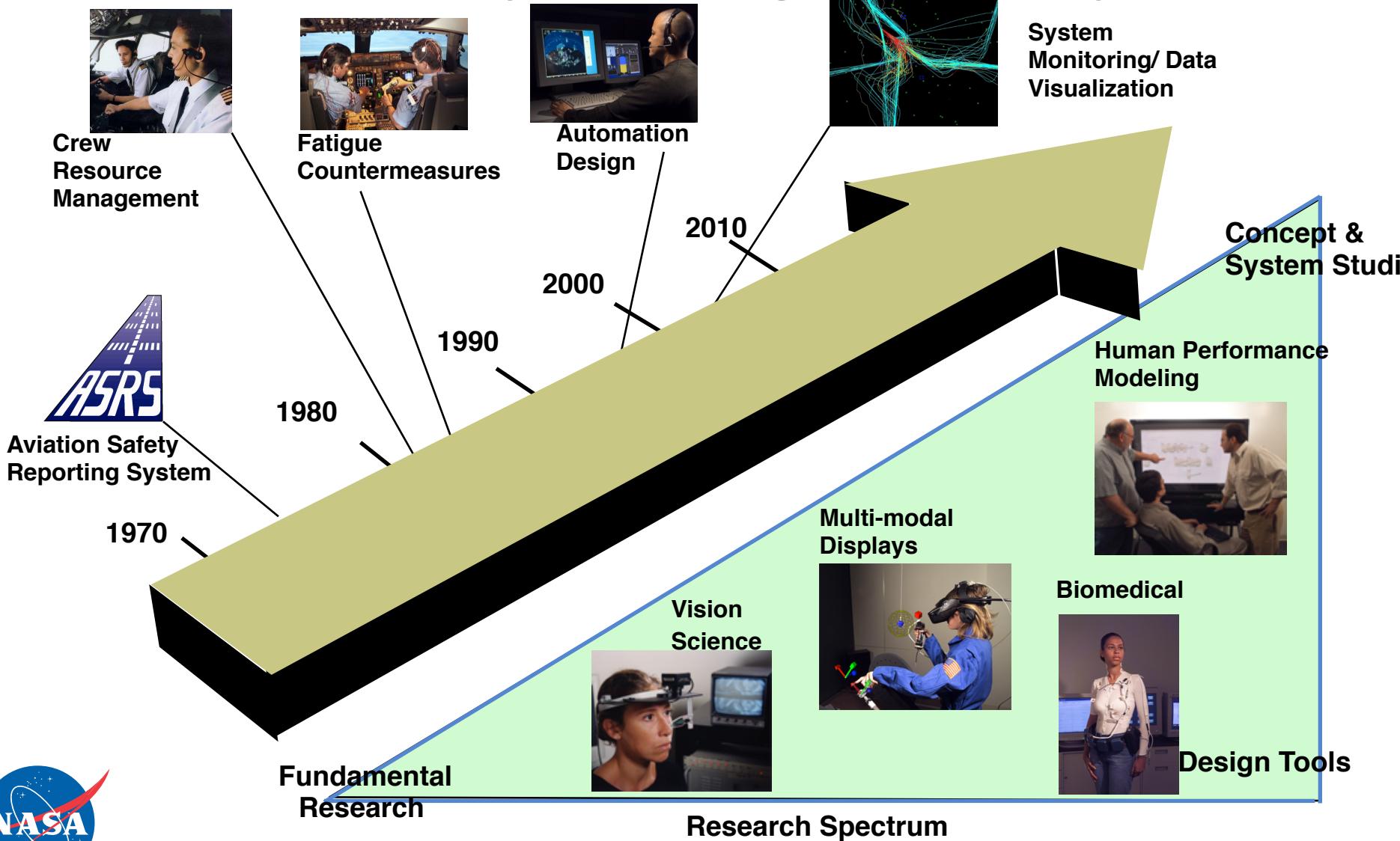
Interaction:

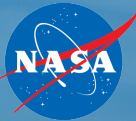
Decision:

Recent increase in opportunities for major trauma: uncontained engine failure, explosion, bird or drone strike

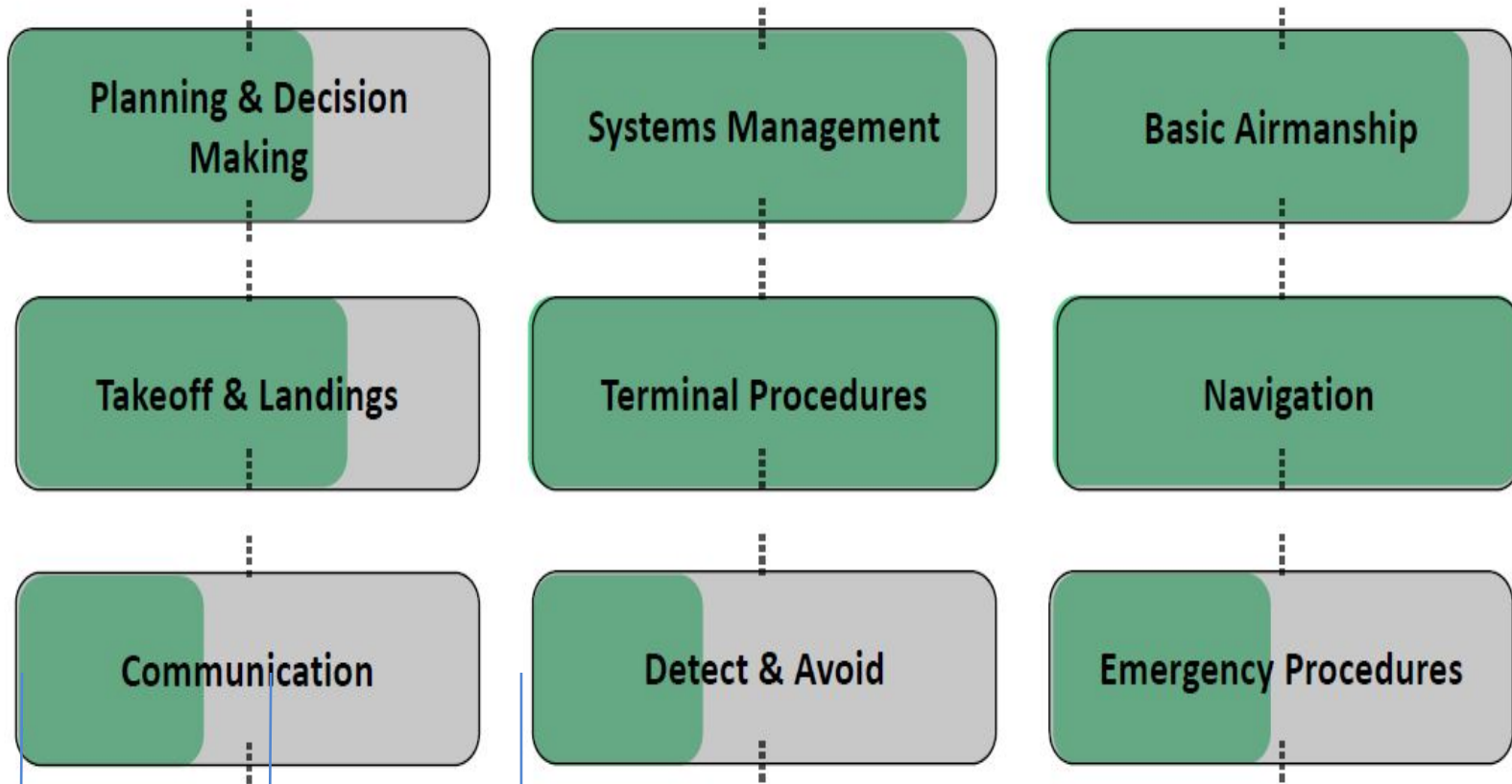


# NASA Ames Human Systems Integration History





# Readiness Level



100%  
Pilot

Shared  
Function

100%  
Automation

Assess Level of Maturity of Automation to  
Replace Pilot/Controller Function