



LESSONS LEARNED DURING DEVELOPMENTAL TEST OF THE X-47B AIRCRAFT

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First Flight Video



NORTHROP GRUMMAN

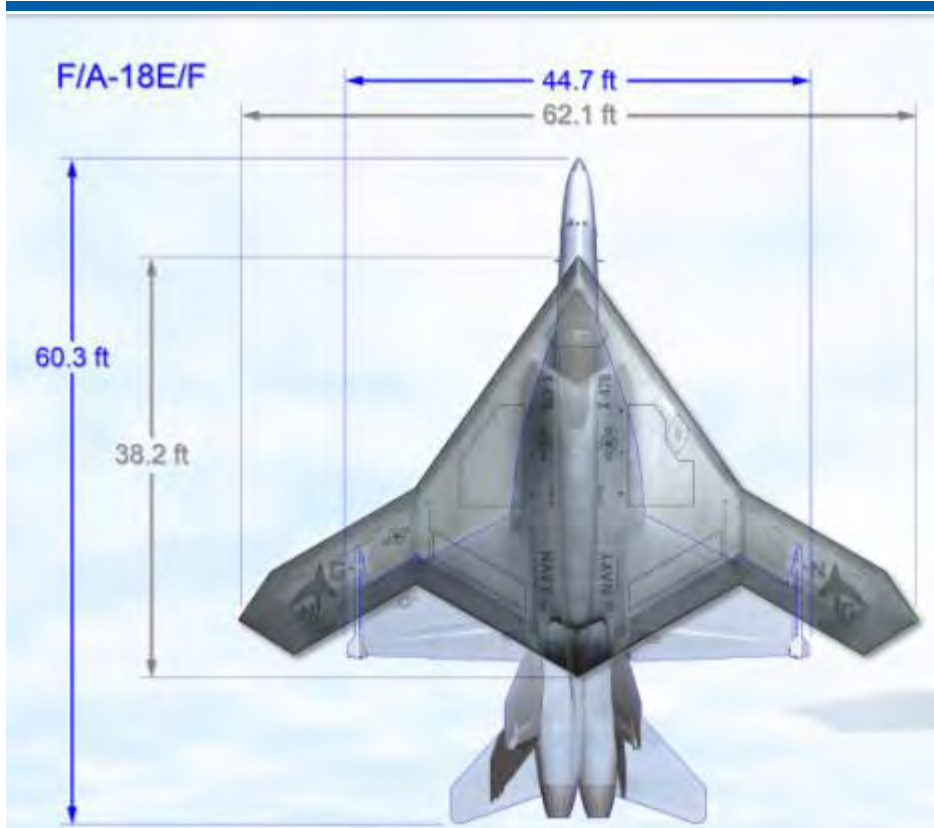
U.S. Navy X-47B Unmanned Combat Air System First Flight

Edwards AFB, Calif.
Feb. 4, 2011

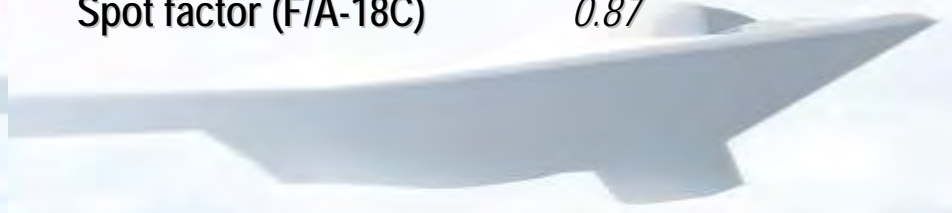
Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited:
NAVAIR 11-213 Dated 11 February 2011; USAF 4 February 2011



UCAS-D Air Vehicle System (X-47B) in Focus



Design	<i>Tailless, cranked-kite</i>
Plan form	<i>LO relevant features</i>
Structure	<i>Carrier approved</i>
Take-off gross weight (demo)	<i>44,000 lbs</i>
Engine	<i>PW F100-PW-220U</i>
Twin Internal Weapons Bays	<i>4,500 lbs payload</i>
Aerial refueling provisions	<i>USN / USAF style</i>
CV launch OPWOD	<i>+2.2 knots</i>
CV recovery WOD	<i>+7.2 knots</i>
Spot factor (F/A-18C)	<i>0.87</i>





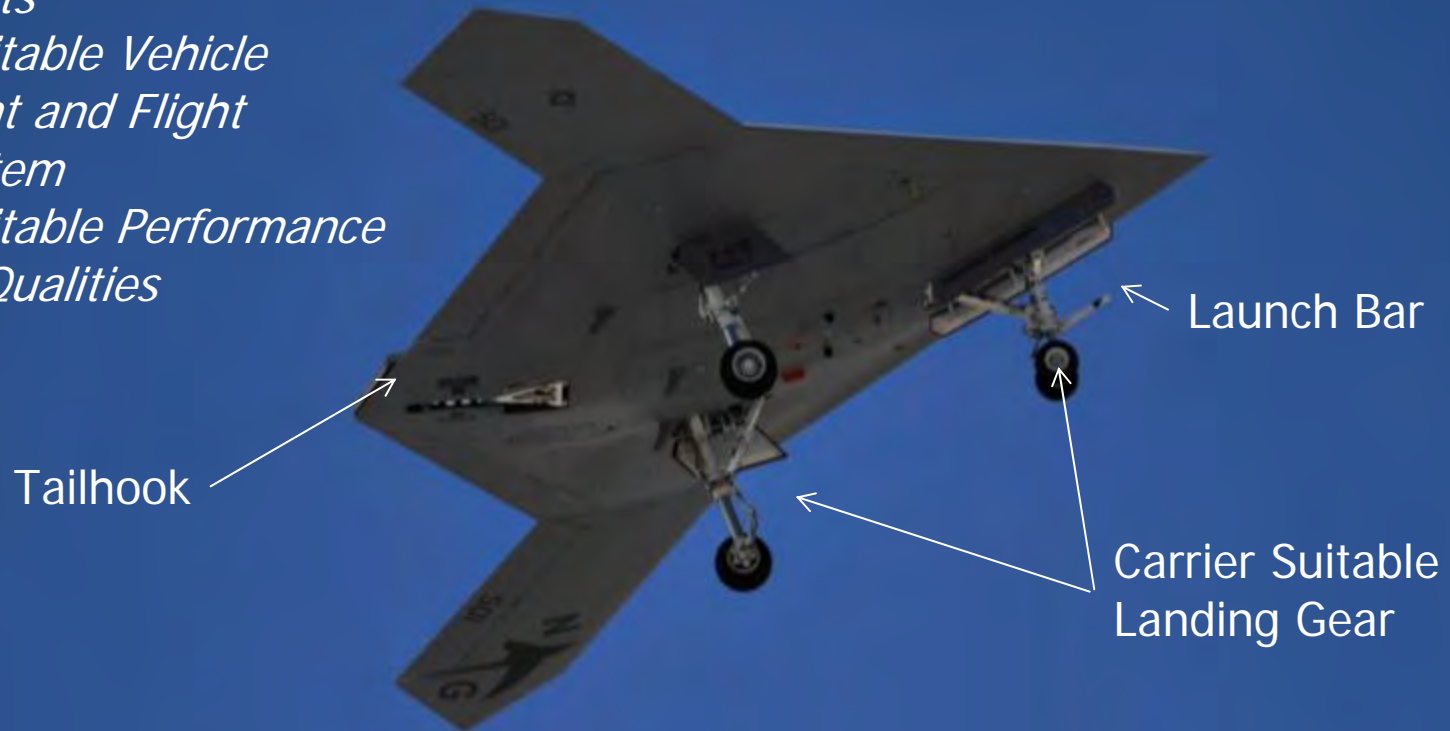
System Description – Design Features



Carrier Suitable System

- *Strength, Durability, and Damage Tolerance to NAVAIR Requirements*
- *Carrier Suitable Vehicle Management and Flight Control System*
- *Carrier Suitable Performance and Flying Qualities*

LO relevant design

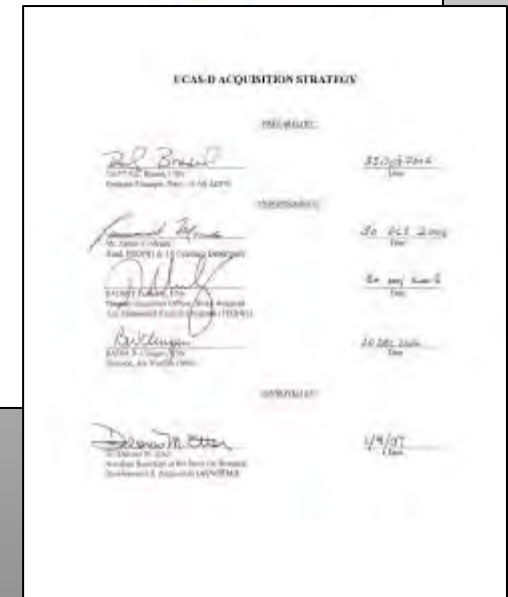




UCAS Demonstration Objectives



- Demonstrate critical technologies for a Carrier Suitable, Low Observable (LO) Unmanned Air System in a relevant CVN environment (TRL-6)
 - Carrier Control Area (CCA) Operations
 - Catapult Launch and Departure Performance
 - Arrested Landing Performance Including Approach, Wave off and Bolter
 - Mission Control Segment (MCS) CVN Integration
 - UCAS interface to CVN and associated systems
- Critical Technologies include:
 - Autonomous CV/Tanker Airspace Ops
 - Guidance/Navigation/Control
 - Flush Air Data Systems
 - Tailless Vehicle Aero/ Control
 - Low Latency Safety of Flight C2
 - Precision Navigation in CCZ
 - Deck Handling/Deck Operations



TRL - 3

Lab Testing

C-12 & F/A-18
Surrogate

Airworthiness
Testing

Shore-Based Ship
Suitability Testing

Carrier Control
Area Testing

Sea-Trials

TRL - 6





Test Program Scope & Buildup



- **Extensive Shore-based Lab Integration, M&S**
- **X-47B VMS Surrogate Flight Test**
 - Vehicle Management System
 - MCS Integration
- **A/SI Surrogate Flight Test**
 - CV Segment Verification
 - Shipboard TTNT, PGPS Testing
 - CCA Operations
 - Approach, Bolter, Wave off, Departure
- **Surrogate Shore Launches**
 - CV Segment Verification
 - Shipboard TTNT, PGPS Testing
 - Shipboard MCS Testing
 - CCA Operations
 - Approaches, Touch and Go's
 - Nominal & Off-nominal Tests
- **Airworthiness/Envelope Expansion**
- **Shore-based Ship Suitability Tests**
 - Catapult Launch, Arrested Landing
 - Deck Handling
 - Landing System Tests
 - Simulated CCA Operations
 - E3 Testing for CV Environment
 - Hoist Aboard
- **UCAS Shore Launches**
 - CCA Operations
 - Approaches, Touch and Go's
 - Build down to first trap
- **UCAS CVN Operations**
 - Deck Operations, Catapult Launch, Departure, CCA Ops, Approach, Trap, Wave off, Bolter



X-47B Block 1 Edwards AFB



- Taxi, airworthiness testing
- Command and control data link verification
- Ground handling
- Navigation performance

- Airworthiness
- Flying qualities
- Approach and landing performance



Surrogate Aircraft Testing



- Manned surrogate testing used to mature and validate critical technologies for the UCAS demo
 - King Air, Lear Jet, F/A-18D, and K707 Tanker aircraft modified with UCAS hardware and software
 - Several aircraft carriers modified with the systems to support UCAS operations for the demo program
- Aircraft Carrier Systems surrogate testing
 - USS HARRY S. TRUMAN (CVN-75) test detachment in February 2010
 - USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN-69) test detachment in July 2011
- Autonomous Aerial Refueling surrogate testing
 - Niagara falls test detachment in October 2010
 - Upcoming test detachment in St. Augustine Dec 2011



Overview of Test Results to Date



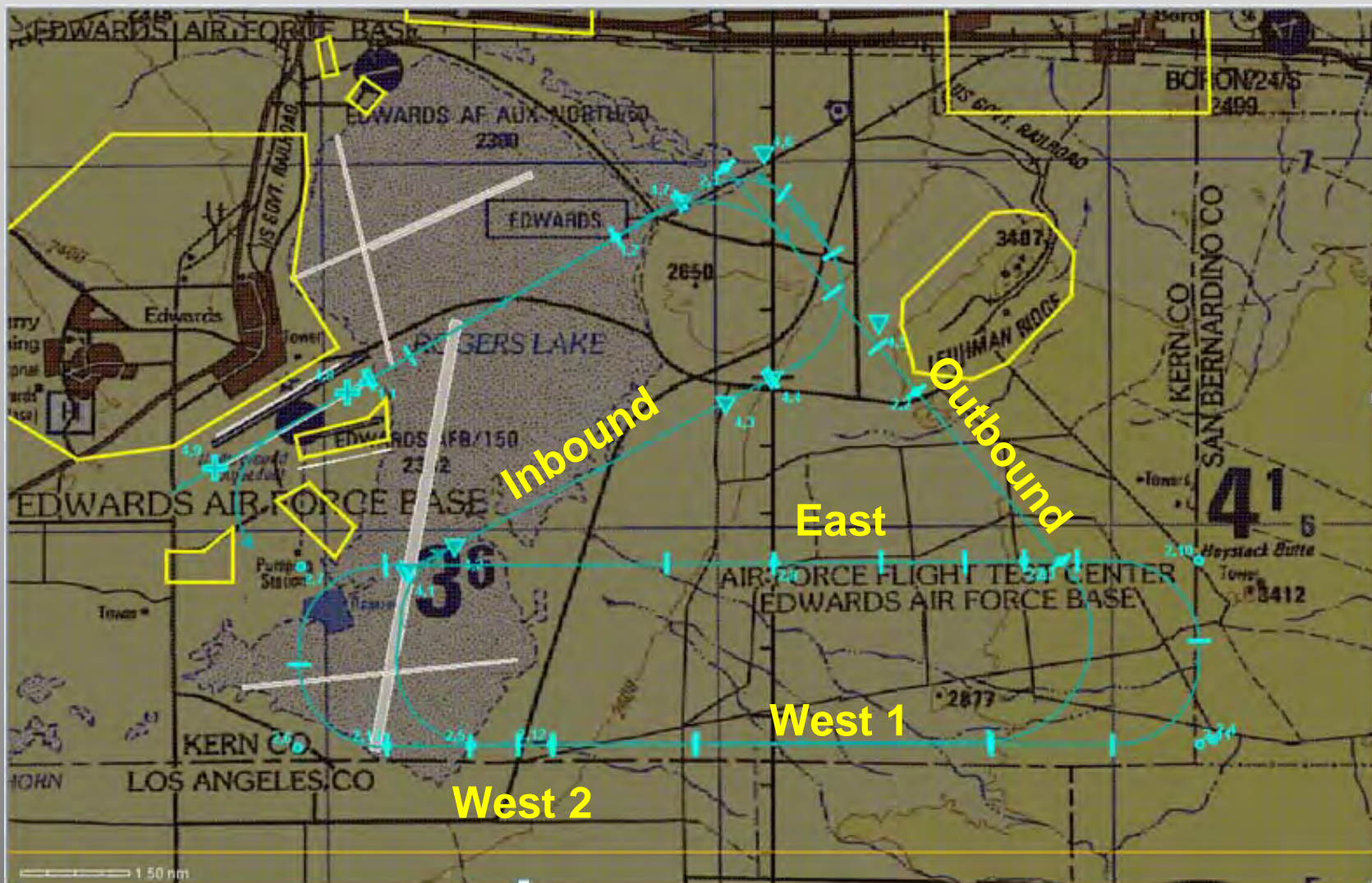
- Hundreds of hours of on-aircraft Systems Check Out (SCO) and VMS 0015 check out
- Dozens of tow tests – now a standard maintenance evolution
- Full EMC/SOF evaluation of the Edwards AFB environment
- Over 100 mission rehearsals, simulator sessions, etc
- Over 100 Low, Medium and High Speed Taxi test events
- 18 Flights on the X-47B
- Hundreds of flight hours across 4 manned surrogate aircraft



X-47B Test Flight Route



Gear Down, 29 minutes total time en route





X-47B Flight 1-5 Highlights



- Testing accomplished:
 - 140 -180 KCAS in PA configuration, 160 – 180 in TO configuration at 5,000 and 7,500 ft
 - Pitch/Yaw/Roll doublets, steady heading sideslips, throttle burst and chop
- Nominal performance during all three flights
 - Cross track error, altitude error, and air speed control were very precise
- Acceptable Air Data System performance
 - Flush Air Data System , no flight test boom
- No system failures or faults
- Excellent touchdown dispersion and braking results
- RTB on Flight 3 due to indicated structural wing bending load measurement exceeding limit during final sideslip maneuver
 - Post test analysis indicated strain gage drift and no limit was exceeded
 - Effective drill for the test team!



Surrogate Testing Highlights



- Completed initial field performance testing of the UCAS carrier landing systems
 - Precision (Differential) GPS guidance using high speed data-link (Tactical Targeting Network Technology (TTNT))
 - Straight-in (Case 3) and approach turn (Case 1) automatic (coupled) landings
 - Field results were nominal with acceptable performance to test at CV at sea.
- Completed initial at-sea testing using surrogate aircraft on CVN-69
 - Build up approach – manual then automatic approaches
 - Completed first ever coupled arrestments to an aircraft carrier using GPS only guidance
 - Completed first ever coupled landings and arrestments in a Case 1 (approach turn) pattern to an aircraft carrier



First coupled arrestment



LESSONS LEARNED



Lesson Re-Learned #1

Software, Software, Software



- Airplane built and ready to fly/test on schedule, however, well ahead of software certification readiness
 - Over 2.5M executable lines of code
- V&V takes longer than anticipated after fixes to address discoveries
- Lab/Hardware In The Loop (HITL) testing is critical and can be a choke point
 - Program Action Request (PAR) burn down rate was affected
 - Manpower can be a limiting factor; 24/7 operations at times



Lesson Re-Learned #2A

Autonomous requires mindset change



- Contingency logic / fault response
 - Coding a machine to “react” like a human
 - Need to think of all “what-ifs” ahead of time and code responses
 - Challenge in early development and “unknown unknowns”
 - The desired Autonomous response could be different from what you would want from a manned air vehicle
 - Predictable response / unintended consequences validation



Lessons Re-Learned #2A (cont)

Autonomous requires mindset change



- Contingencies
 - Flight Critical Fault – “It depends”
 - Come back early or have separate profiles for different locations
 - Minimize time aloft
 - Or allow time to deal with emergency
 - Lost Link
 - Have to plan all contingency routing
 - Set Link timers to allow momentary interruptions / regain backup comms
 - Can’t be too long in case of other emergency
 - Risk of manually overriding planned flight route with an invalidated comm. configuration
 - General philosophy for contingencies
 - Decide, plan, code for all contingencies on ground
 - Allow AV to execute planned responses and monitor to ensure appropriate
 - **Override as a last ditch if necessary / undesired response**
 - Train for likely contingency scenarios prior to test flights



Lesson Re-Learned #2B

Autonomous requires mindset change



- Flight test maneuvers
 - Developed using standard FTM procedures for airworthiness
 - Multiple conditions and parameters for each condition
 - Coding many combinations for a “menu” of options that can be executed
 - Significant amount of time/effort to validate all maneuvers in simulation
 - FTMs have build up required, so key parameters need to be monitored/instrumented
 - FTE / RE involvement in development and expansion plan
 - Robust test planning
 - No way to change responses airborne or without a software change
 - Significant up front work and planning
 - Anything missed will have to be re-coded or reduced in scope
 - Maneuvers are precise -- minimizes re-fly potential for missed / blown points

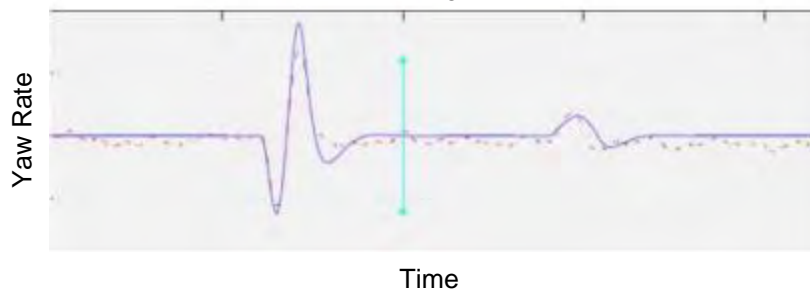
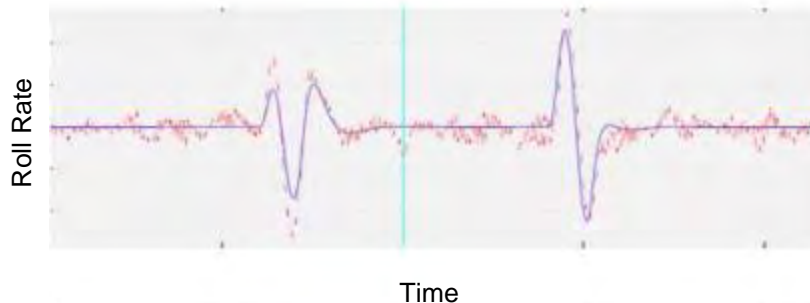
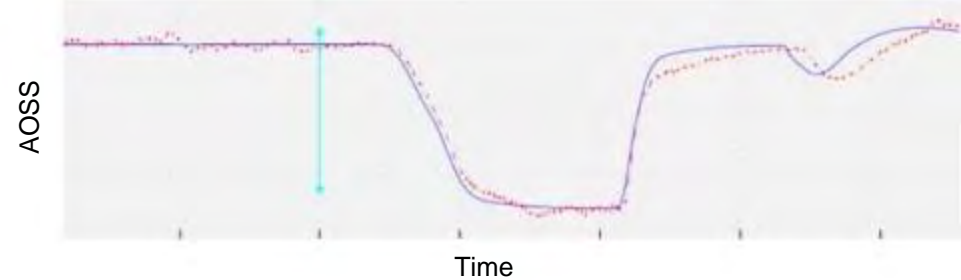
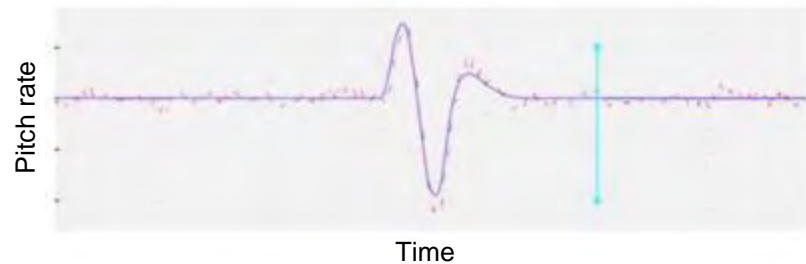


Which of These Data Sets is Actual?



- Data plots from flight number 2 versus simulation results

BLUE=Simulation RED=Flight test data



- Very close correlation between predicted results and observed results
- Builds confidence in performance of system under test



Lessons Re-learned #3

Training, Training, Training



- Training as part of validation
 - Ran small test team rehearsals using pre-validated mission plans
 - Work out timing / discover issues / update profile prior to formal validation
 - Practice contingencies
 - Mission operators worked directly with coders to develop / validate plan
- Train nominal mission scenarios and contingencies with entire team
 - Goods
 - Work as a team to iron out solutions
 - Develop cards / procedures / workarounds
 - Identify new anomalies / limits
 - Expose entire team to off-nominals, develop contingency plans with experts
 - Others
 - Coordination logistics of team
 - Experience / background of engineers to practice “cockpit” ORM, SA, assertiveness
 - Decision by committee



Lessons Re-learned #4

Training, Training, Training (cont.)



- Team training highly successful
 - Successes
 - Aircrew (MOs) sit side by side with RE, TC, TD
 - Expose entire team to off-nominal, develop contingency plans with experts
 - Line of sight trust / discussion
 - Aircrew can “see” displays of RE if a question arises
 - On site resident expert who built/developed system
 - Living user manual
 - Work as a team to iron out solutions
 - Develop cards / procedures / workarounds
 - Identify new anomalies / limits
 - One to one training environment with RE/FTE/Aircrew
 - Train and fly in same control center
 - Enhances Crew Resource Management



Lesson Learned #3

Taxi Testing is not Straightforward or Easy



- High Speed taxi tests
 - High risk / a lot of planning discussion
 - Traditionally very low amount of HST done in manned aircraft
 - Verify control power, air data
 - For autonomous system, need to evaluate all of those items plus
 - Interlock response
 - Corrections, response to disturbances, during T/O and landing roll
 - Ground to aero control / braking transition
 - Balanced approach (how much risk is too much)
 - Initially desired 19 HST taxi runs
 - » Concern over the risk/reward
 - » HST runs essentially takeoff aborts
 - Reduced to 11 critical points
 - » Still concern over amount
 - After braking anomaly (separate discussion), reduced to 4 runs



Braking Challenges



- Brake asymmetry
 - No differential braking
 - Asymmetric brake performance creates yaw disturbance
 - Slightly exceeded cross track error SOT limit
 - Saturated NWS control power
- Stop, evaluate
 - Software fix required significant software change / hardware change
 - Reduce contributing factors
 - Brake Control Valve (BCV) mismatch
 - Bring to within acceptable tolerance
 - Monitor
 - Build up in deceleration rate to determine acceptable rate to minimize
- Long term solution versus good enough
 - What is acceptable performance?
 - Characterize system based on design model
 - Update design model based on data
 - Determine if acceptable
 - Deemed okay to continue (at risk)



Lesson learned #6

Surrogates are not exactly like the test article



- Carrier landing systems field testing
 - Simulations do not always translate exactly to the aircraft hardware
 - Command/response polarity and magnitude
 - Initial response different from inputs
 - Smooth versus step response
 - Software coded for precise closed-loop aircraft path
 - Deviations from path at transition to automatic control caused unexpected guidance
 - Usually required airborne troubleshooting, decreasing test efficiency
 - Effects of Datum conversion on a GPS based system
- Testing at sea
 - Precision GPS guidance and satellite DOP
 - Plan events to minimize performance disruptions
 - Sometimes could not avoid due to real world constraints





Upcoming Testing



CV Suitability Testing

- EMI Testing
- PA Flying Qualities
- Loads Buildup (Cats/Traps)



Launch and Recovery Bulletin (LRB)

- Cat Steam Ingestion
- Arresting Cable Roll-ins/Roll Over
- Jet Blast Deflector



Carrier Control Area / Zone

- Land Launch – transit to OPAREA
- C2 Handoff
- Marshall / Holding
- Case 1,2 and 3 approaches
- Deck Handling
- Traps and Cats



Autonomous Aerial Refueling

- Rendezvous
- Station Keeping
- Basket and Boom



Summary



- Solid results to date from test aircraft and surrogates
- Modeling and simulation providing valuable insight
- Extensive team training paid off
- Lessons learned are being applied to ensure we have a safe, efficient, and executable test program
- Looking forward to providing update next year

Questions?



First Surrogate Coupled Trap

