



#### Angle Of Attack Do we need AOA indications in transport aircraft?

# LOC-I Salzburg, November 19, 2012 Arun Karwal

Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaartlaboratorium – National Aerospace Laboratory NLR



#### Summary

- Rationale for research
- Examples of AOA presentation in civil flight decks
- Experiment design
- Simulator



#### **Rationale for Research**



## Landmark recent stall accidents

- ANZ D-AXLA, A320 Perpignan, November 2008
- Colgan Air 3407, DHC-8, Buffalo, February 2009
- Turkish Airlines 1951, B737, Amsterdam, February 2009
- Air France 447, A330 GIG-CDG, June 2009
- Gulfstream, G650 N652GD, Roswell, April 2011





## **BEA AF447 Final Report**

Published July 2012 inal Report On the accident on 1st June 2009 to the Airbus A330-203 registered F-GZCP operated by Air France flight AF 447 Rio de Janeiro - Paris Bureau d'Enquêtes et d'Analyses ir la sécurité de l'aviation ci e, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logemen

#### 4.2.2 Recommendation relating to Certification

#### **Angle of Attack Measurement**

The crew never formally identified the stall situation. Information on angle of attack is not directly accessible to pilots. The angle of attack in cruise is close to the stall warning trigger angle of attack in a law other than normal law. Under these conditions, manual handling can bring the aeroplane to high angles of attack such as those encountered during the event. It is essential in order to ensure flight safety to reduce the angle of attack when a stall is imminent. Only a direct readout of the angle of attack could enable crews to rapidly identify the aerodynamic situation of the aeroplane and take the actions that may be required.



### **BEA AF447 Final Report**

Published July 2012

#### **F**inal Report

On the accident on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2009 to the Airbus A330-203 registered F-GZCP operated by Air France flight AF 447 Rio de Janeiro - Paris Consequently, the BEA recommends:

That EASA and the FAA evaluate the relevance of requiring the presence of an angle of attack indicator directly accessible to pilots on board aeroplanes.





#### **Examples of AOA presentation in civil flight decks**



# **Stall: AOAmax versus Vs**

#### AOAmax

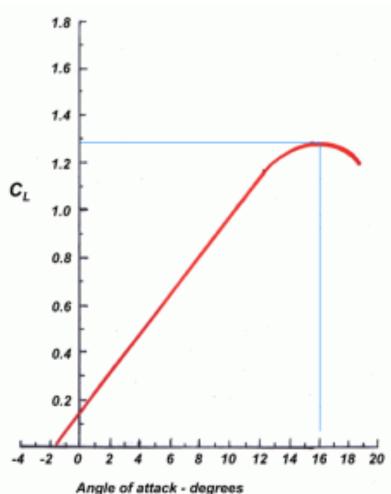
Flaps/slats Mach Ground Effect Wing contamination



#### Vstall (Pitot tube)

Flaps/slats Mach Ground Effect Wing contamination Load factor Weight C.G.





# High AOA warning (W) and prevention (P) devices



- Stick shaker (W)/pusher (P)
- Envelope protection (P)
- Speed stability (P)
- Aural warnings ("STALL STALL STALL", tones) (W)
- EFIS: speedtape, PLI/AOA-margin (W)
- AOA indexer (W)



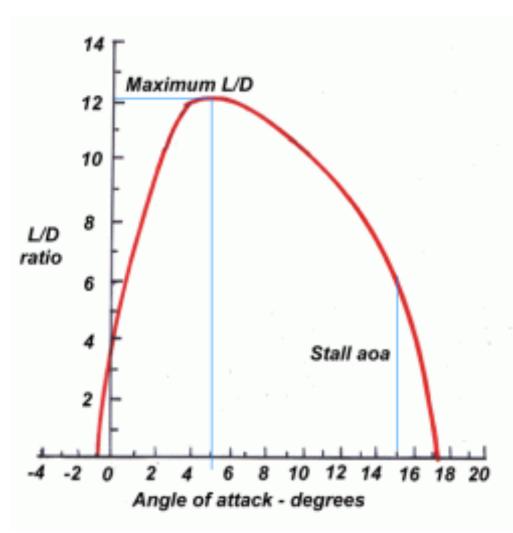
# Use of AOA for flight path optimization ?

#### **Parameters**

- Vx (Best Angle)
- Vy (Best Rate)
- Long Range Cruise Speed
- Holding Speed

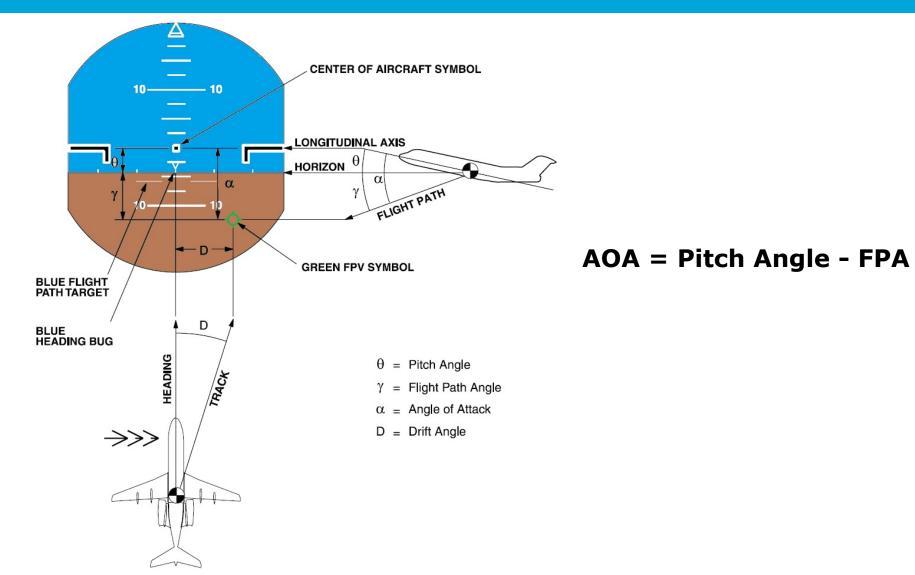
# can be expressed as an AOA independent of actual weight

- Weight entry errors can be detected
- Simple to use, no reference to tables



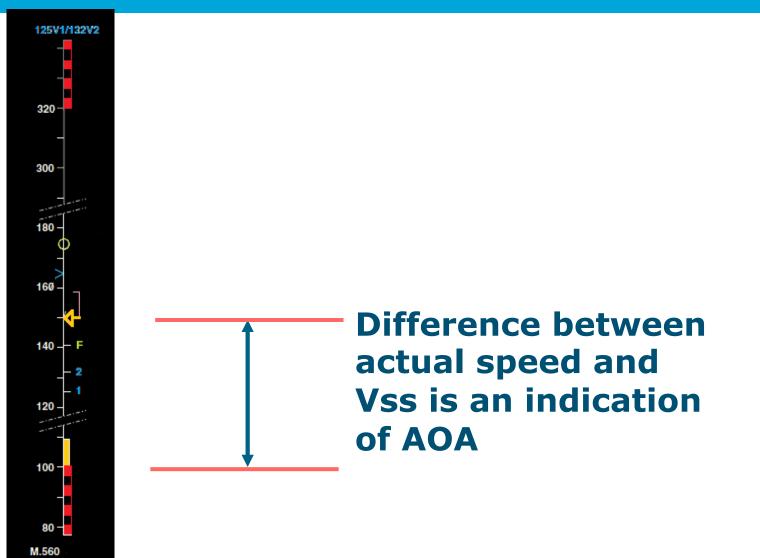


# Examples of AOA indications (1)



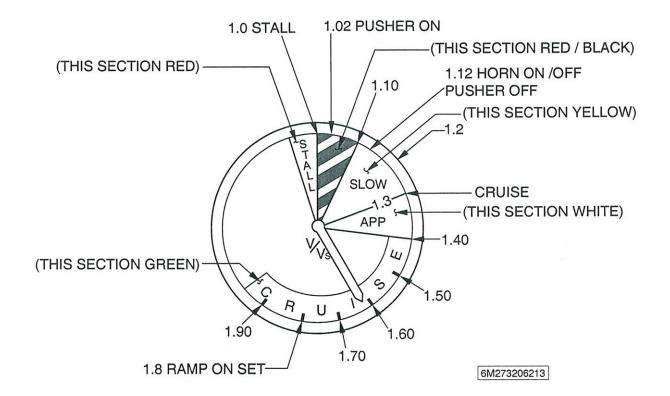


# **Examples of AOA indications (2)**





# **Examples of AOA indications (3)**





# **Examples of AOA indications (4)**



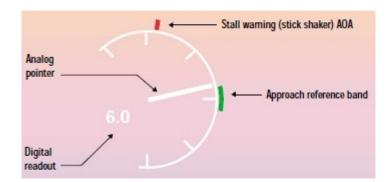






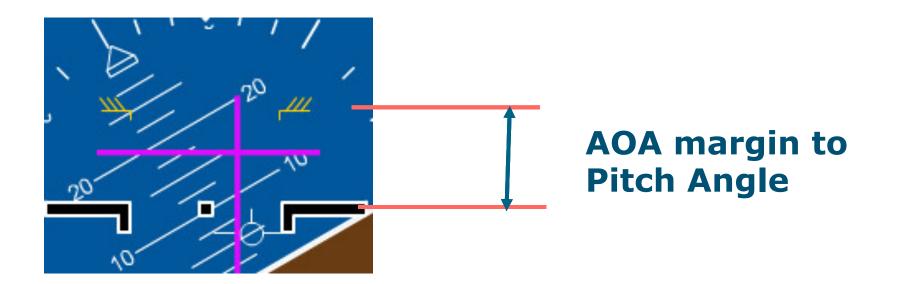
# **Examples of AOA indications (5)**







# **Examples of AOA indications (6)**

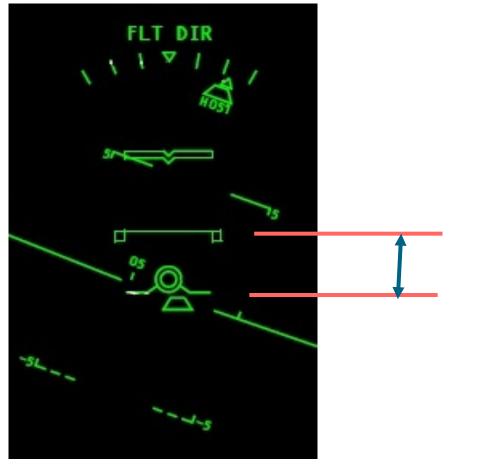


#### **Pitch Limit Indicator (PLI, Boeing)**

AOA Margin Indicator (AMI, Fokker WINDSHEAR option)



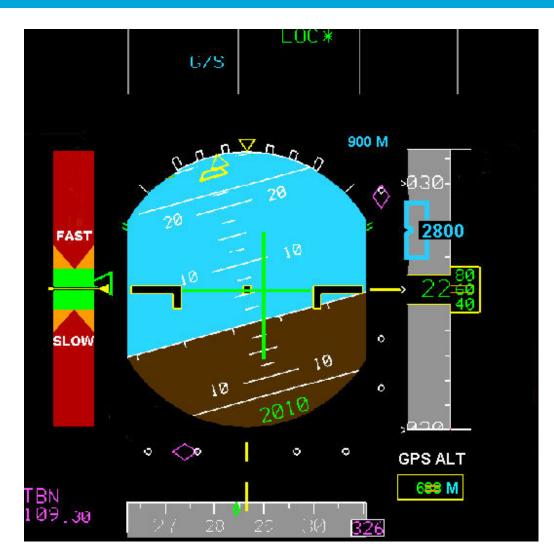
# **Examples of AOA indications (7)**



# AOA margin to FPA (B787 HUD)



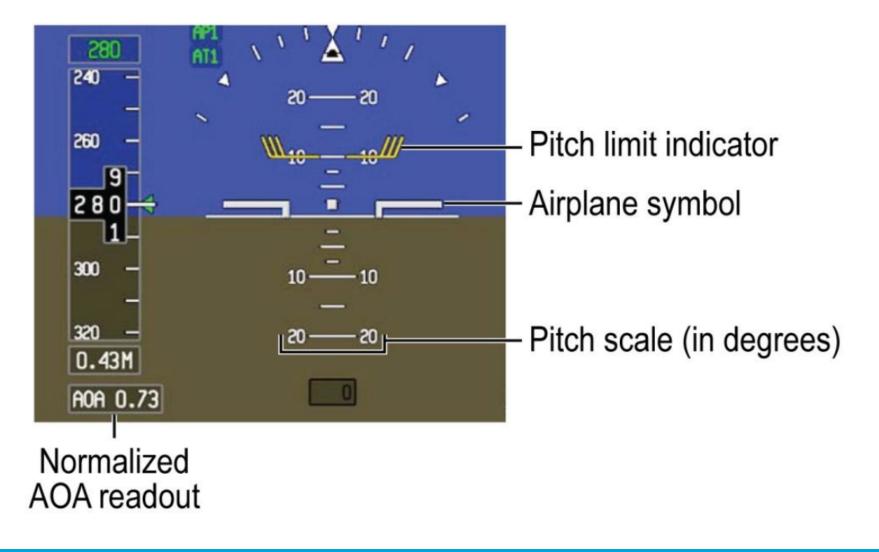
# **Examples of AOA indications (8)**



Airbus Back-Up Speed Scale (BUSS) option replaces the normal PFD speedand altitude tapes with AOA and GPS ALT when all ADRs are switched OFF.



# **Examples of AOA indications (9)**





#### **Experiment design**



# Why AOA on the flight deck?

- Positive AOA control, rather than speed- or pitch control
- Critical flight conditions with reduced stall margin
  - UNRELIABLE AIRSPEED
  - WINDSHEAR
  - TERRAIN ESCAPE
  - UPSET RECOVERY
  - STALL RECOVERY
- Optimize flight profile (Best Angle, Best Rate)
- Detect weight entry errors voor approach



# **Design and validation**

#### • Research objective: Make recommendations

- Under which circumstances adding AOA information is useful
- On what display elements give the best performance

#### Simulated trials

- Phase I : Expert sessions, definition of test matrix
- Phase II: User sessions, data gathering





#### **Test matrix**

#### Scenarios

- Upset recovery
- Windshear recovery
- Icing
- Stall recovery at low altitude
- Stall recovery at cruise altitude
- Unreliable airspeed (pitot tube blockage)

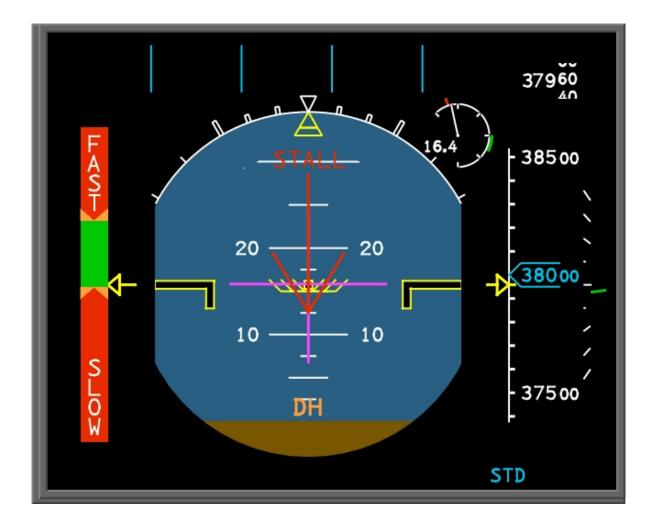
#### Display elements

- Fast/Slow indicator versus speed indication
- Absolute versus normalized AOA indication
- Integrated display elements versus stand-alone indicator

#### • No/Minimal impact on existing procedures



# Examples of display elements (Fokker JetLine)





#### **Issues to be addressed**

- Protection of intellectual property: some display elements are patented
- Sensor accuracy
- Conflicting information
- Impact on existing procedures

In-depth analysis is considered out-of-scope...



### Simulator



## **Simulated trials**

#### High Fidelity simulation in NLR Generic Research Aircraft Cockpit Environment (GRACE)

- Motion
- Realistic environment
- Realistic scenario
- Yoke or sidestick





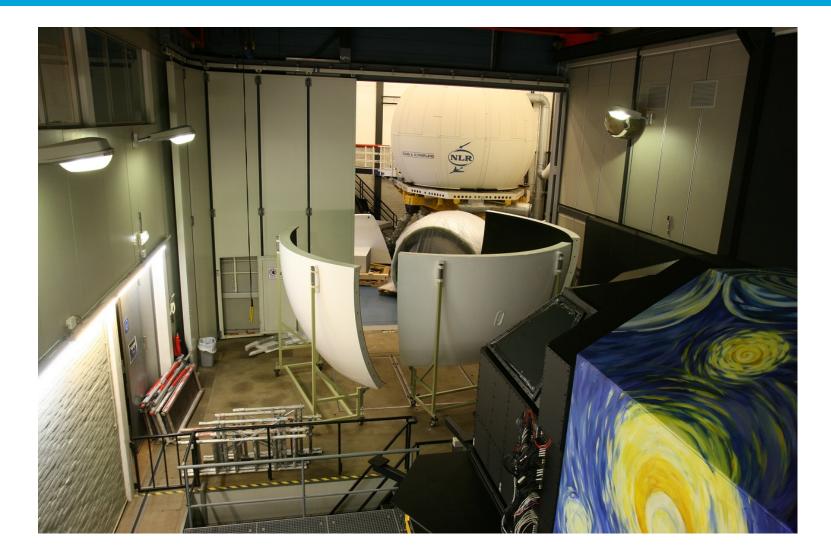


# **GRACE November 2012**





# **GRACE November 2012**





#### **Current planning**

- NOV 2012 Acceptance of new visual system
- DEC 2012 Phase I AoA trials
- FEB-MAR 2013 Phase II AoA trials
- APR 2013 Recommendations to the community

➔ Your input is highly appreciated !





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