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DEVELOPING C-17A CONTROL LAWS IN-FLIGHT

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SEPTEMBER 2018

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. 412TW-PA-18568

> 412TH TEST WING EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE					Form Approved
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response including the time for reviewing instructions					OMB No. 0704-0188
data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing					
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valid OMB control number	PLEASE DO NOT RETURN	YOUR FORM TO THE ABO	OVE ADDRESS.	,	
1. REPORT DATE	(DD-MM-YYYY)	2. REPO			3. DATES COVERED (From - 10)
	21-09-2018	Briefing	g slides		9/26/2018-9/29/2018
4. IIILE AND SUB		71. 1.4			ba. CONTRACT NUMBER
Developing C-17.	A Control Laws In-I	Ingnt			
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
					5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)					5d. PROJECT NUMBER
Maj Patrick Ris					
Maj Duncan Reed				:	5e. TASK NUMBER
Maj Daniel Edelstein					
					5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AND ADDRESS(ES)					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT
412th Test Wing					NUMBER
195 E Popson Ave					412TW-PA-18568
Edwards AFB CA	A 93524				
9. SPONSORING /	MONITORING AGENO	CY NAME(S) AND AD	DDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
412th Test Wing					N/A
195 E Ponson Ave					
Edwards AFB CA 93524				-	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT
					NUMBER(S)
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT					
Approved for public release A: distribution is unimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
Society of Experimental Test Pilots Annual Symposium, Anaheim, CA, 26-29 Sep 2018					
The C ₁ 7A was known for Level 2 handling qualities during aerial-refueling and extensive turbofan time delay during both aerial-refueling					
and powered life configuration longing. This improved the pilot composition required for carried refining and dographic defaut moreing for					
and powered int configuration failung. This increased the phot compensation required for actial-fertuening and decreased safety margins for adverse wind condition landings. The Acriel Refueling Hendling Quelities Improvement (ARHOI) was a three axis control law designed to					
adverse wind condition fandings. The Aenai-Keruening Handling Quanties improvement (AKHQI) was a three-axis control law designed to					
improve no with a vertical-speed feedback loop. Additionary, AKnor implemented hap and sporter bias with elevator feedback to create					
a throttle-controlled drag differential, with zero net pitching moment, to augment relative fore-art control and reduce time delay. Robust					
Flight Path Control was a control law designed to reduce time delay by mixing flap, spoiler, and elevator with throttle movement to					
increase powered-lift control. These two control laws were developed in a risk-reduction program including control law first-flight, safety					
build-up, in-flight control law tuning, offset landings, tanker contacts, and lessons learned for future flight control developmental testing.					
15 SUBJECT TERMS					
C 17A Control Laws Agrial Defugling (AD) Landing Deduct Elight Dath Control (DEDC) Change A Cain (CAC) Handling Qualities					
(HO)	aws, Achai Keinell	ing (AIC), Lallullig,	Robust Englit Fath Colle	$(\mathbf{R} + \mathbf{C}), \mathbf{C}$	
16. SECURITY CLA	ASSIFICATION OF:		17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
	Unclassified		ABSTRACT	UF PAGES	412 TENG/EN (Tech Pubs)
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE	None	2	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code)
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	1,0110	_	661-277-8615
					Chanadand Farma 200 (Dave 0.00)

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39.18 [DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; Distribution is unlimited 412TW-PA-18545]

Developing C-17A Control Laws In-Flight

3-AXIS AERIAL-REFUELING & ROBUST FLIGHT PATH

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Maj Patrick Ris, Maj Duncan Reed, & Maj Dan Edelstein — 27 September 2018

C-17A Legacy Control Laws

> Air-refueling

- > Thrust axis: computer controlled engines
- Pitch rate command
- Roll rate command

Approach & landing

- > Pitch attitude command
- Augmented powered lift



New Control Law Requirement: Air-Refueling

HQR Air-Refueling Pilot Comments During Full Scale Engineering & Development

- "Training would not significantly improve pilot's ability to compensate"
- "Engine throttle response was marginal. Small throttle changes resulted in large thrust changes...increasing pilot workload"
- "Delay between throttle movement and thrust response contributed to throttle sensitivity deficiency...lag time unavoidable with high bypass turbofan engines"
- "Lack of predictability in pitch...tendency toward moderate, periodic, pitch excursions or bobbles increased workload"
- "Aircraft moved rapidly around envelope...nearly impossible to stabilize without constant correction"



New Control Law Requirement: Landing

HQR Approach Pilot Comments During Full Scale Engineering & Development

- "Moderate workload in thrust axis"
- "Workload tolerable, compensation moderate, struggle to match [Flight Path Vector] response"
- "Thrust is difficult to control"
- "Gusty winds/thermals make stabilization on final difficult"
- "Crosswind landing: thrust axis hard to control, workload high for task with gusty winds"
- "Throttles are unpredictable"
- "[Flight Path Vector] control sluggish"
- "Lots of throttle, drives up workload concentrated more on throttle than lateral or pitch"



New Design: 3-Axis AR & Robust Flight Path

Air-refueling: thrust axis > Spoiler, flap & elevator augmentation

> Air-refueling: pitch rate command

- Short input: attitude command
- Sustained input: rate command
- Vertical speed feedback

Air-refueling: roll rate command

Precision azimuth tracking

Approach: pitch attitude command & augmented powered lift

- Closed loop system
- > Flap augmentation





Change-A-Gain System

Test Unique Hardware



Test Methodology

• Single Ship

- Tanker/Receiver Formation
- Robust Flight Path Landings



Test Methodology

Single Ship

> Safety Buildup

- ➢ FQ Data Collection
- Tanker/Receiver Formation
- Robust Flight Path Landings





FTT: Throttle Frequency Sweeps

0.1 – 5 Hz ½ INCH AMPLITUDE



Test Methodology

Single Ship

- > Tanker/Receiver Formation
 - > Safety Buildup
 - > HQ Evaluation
- Landings





Air-Refueling Control Law Engagement

Initial control law engagement in one nautical mile trail Qualitative evaluation with target Rejoin in stages



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Safety buildup at 50 feet separation (Pre-Contact) Performed at two rates





Boom Tracking Strip Charts

1.25 Hz oscillation



The case for a lesson learned...

Six month break for data review & design update

Test methodology review & re-prioritization

Design the right flight test: identify and pursue the knowledge test point





FTT: Sustained Contact HQ Evaluation

Task Criteria Two minutes straight & level 180 degree turn





FTT: Sustained Contact HQ Evaluation

Control Laws Side-by-side

The case for a lesson learned...

Test pilots with 1,000s of hours in one platform have inherent bias

"I used to fly AR just fine, I don't know how to compensate now, give me back the legacy control law so I know what to do"

Defeat mature aircraft bias: calibrate the test pilot on the ground and in the air



Test Methodology & Buildup

- Single Ship
- Tanker/Receiver Formation

Robust Flight Path Landings

- > Safety Buildup
- > Flight Path Performance
- > HQ Evaluation





FTT: Vertical Offset Recovery

Stress control law Increase pilot gain





FTT: Vertical Offset Recovery

Side by side video





FTT: Normal Landing HQ Evaluation





FTT: Assault Landing HQ Evaluation





FTT: Assault Landing HQ Evaluation

Side by side control law



The case for a lesson learned...

Test pilots with 1,000s of hours in one platform have inherent bias

"I used to land just fine, I don't know how to compensate now, give me back the legacy control law so I know what to do"

Defeat mature aircraft bias: calibrate the test pilot on the ground and in the air



Lessons Learned Wrap-up

Design the right flight test: identify and pursue the knowledge test point

Defeat mature aircraft bias: calibrate the test pilot on the ground and in the air



A special thanks to:

- Maddie Vega
- James Ortega
- Boggie Wozniak
- Dan Wilson
- Gary Weltz
- Michael Sizoo
- Paul Shank
- Gary Yarosloski
- Susan Choate
- ...& the everyone at the Global Reach Combined Test Force

For helping us gather data and making this test program a success!

