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Human Factors Considerations in the X-31 <u>Aircraft</u>

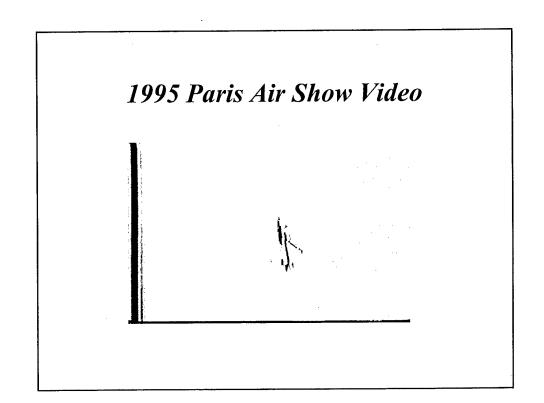
Joseph C. Antonio, MD
Crew Systems Department
Naval Air Warfare Center – Aircraft Division
Patuxent River, Maryland

Introduction

Purpose

 Provide an insight to human factors issues that are relevant to the X-31 ESTOL maneuver

• Background

 US Navy Crew System Department human factors lead engineer for the Vectoring ESTOL Control Tailless Operation Research (VECTOR) Program 

ESTOL Maneuver

- High alpha approach with derotation just prior to touchdown
 - Design goal 40° alpha
 - Best payoff 25°
 - Automatic (hands off) approach and touchdown
 - Integrated Beacon Landing System (IBLS)
- Pilot will not have direct view of runway environment
 - Specialized display symbology
 - Indirect view of runway environment
 - Reduced workload
 - · HOTAS controls
 - · Location of other cockpit controls

Manually enter window and transition to high angle of attack Engage automatic ESTOL control Curved Trajectory Tracking De-rotation and Touchdown feet AGL Approximately 2 miles (one minute)

Human Factors Issues

- · Display symbology
- Video
- HOTAS and other pilot controls
- Ejection seat
- O² regulator
- Communications ear plug (CEP)

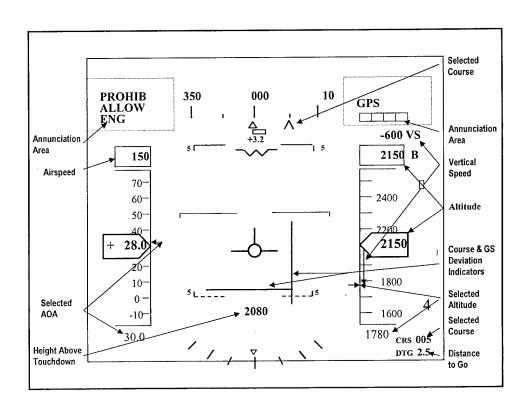
Symbology

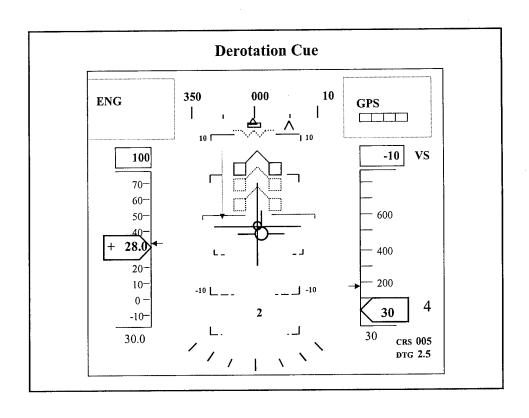
- Modified to meet ESTOL flight profile
 - ESTOL-specific symbology
 - Declutter during standard operations
 - Centralized scan of display
- Primary flight display during approach
 - HUD vs DDI
 - Opto-Kinetic Cervical Reflex
 - Difficult to assess in simulator
 - Display symbology in both displays
 - Ease of transition from DDI to HUD
 - A/C vs VV centered displays

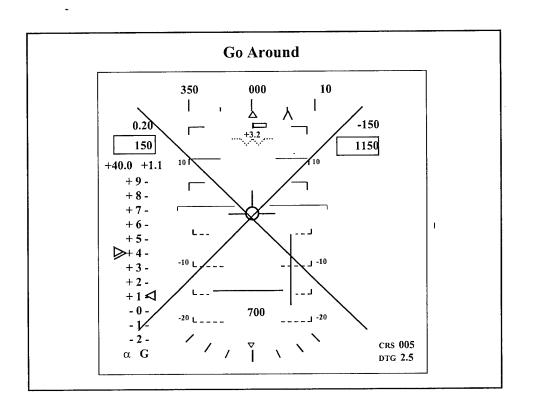
ESTOL-Specific Symbology

- Annunciator boxes
- · Selected heading
- Commanded AOA pointer
- Commanded altitude pointer
- Needles

- Height above touchdown (HAT)
- Selected course
- Distance to go (DTG)
- Acceleration caret
- Derotation cue
- Wave-off X







Video

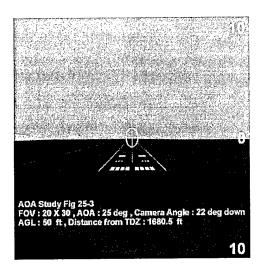
- Provides indirect view of runway during approach
 - Runway FOD
 - Gross alignment
 - No symbology overlay of touchdown point
- Camera mounted internally in lower aspect of nose
 - High alpha view of runway
 - No obstructions from nose gear
- · Display located on instrument panel behind stick
 - Easy to scan with DDI and HUD
 - Daylight readability issues
 - Potential obstructions due to stick
- Flight testing prior to ESTOL flights

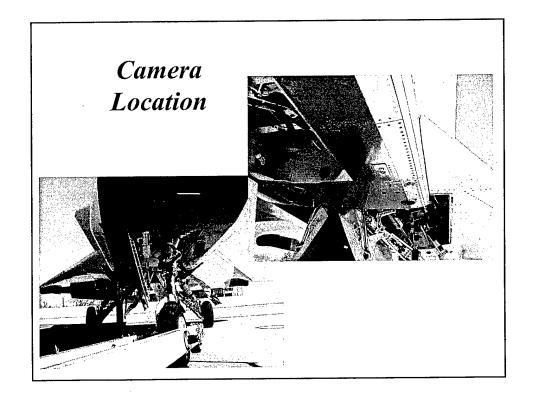
Camera



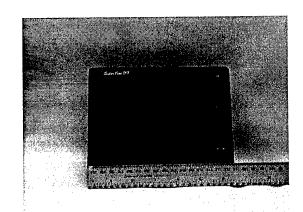
- · Ground tests to evaluate FOV of various lens
- · Use of simulations to determine mounting angles
- Mounting location to provide clear view
- Flight tests to verify design concepts

Simulated Video Image



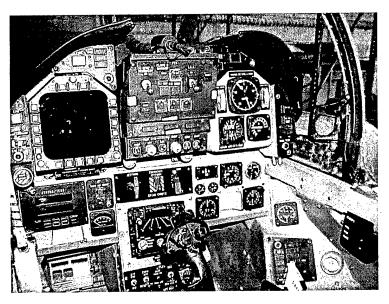


Display



- Video on DDI not feasible
- Ground tests to compare off-the-shelf displays
- Flight tests to evaluate display location and video quality
 - Camera positioning, daylight readability, etc.

Video Display Location



Summary

Application of human factors design concepts will enhance the safety and effectiveness of the VECTOR program.