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First Civilian Tiltrotor Takes Flight

David King Bell Helicopter BA609 Analytical Integration Leader

200608-1



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OUTLINE

- What is the BA609 Tiltrotor?
- What can it do?
 - Flight test results
 - Video
- How was it developed?
 - Systems engineering process
 - Extensive use of Model-Based Design & simulation using The MathWorks tools
 - Example: Carefree Maneuvering functions



Bell-Agusta 609: The World's First Civil Tiltrotor



First Flight on 20 March 2003 in Arlington, TX



General Data

Prop	<u>ulsion</u>
Powe	rplants (2)
P&W	PT6C-67A

1940 shp ea.

<u>Weights</u>

Max Gross Weight Empty weight Useful Load 16,800 lb 11,300 lb 5,500 lb

Capacities

Required crew	2 6-9
Passenger seating	
Baggage compartment	50 ft

Performance

Maximum cruise speed	275 ktas
Maximum range	700 nmi
Operational Ceiling	25,000 ft.





609 Interiors

Standard Utility



Executive



Standard Club









Flight Control System Features

Interconnected Semi-automatic Conversion Control

Pro Line 21 IFR Glass Cockpit Triply Redundant Fly-by-Wire Flight Control System

Integrated Flight & Engine Controls

Artificial Force-Feel Integrated Carefree Maneuvering Functions

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BA609 Front Office





FLIGHT TEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS









304 Knots True Airspeed





<u>350 MPH</u>



Video of Demo Flight at 2006 Heli-Expo





DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



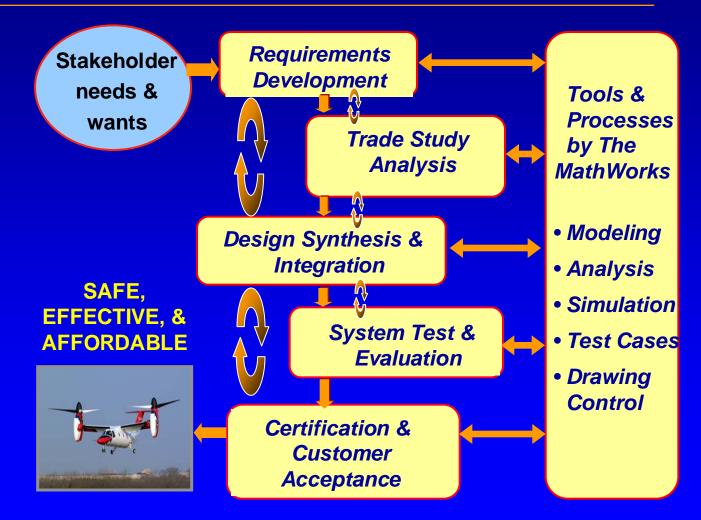
CLEAN SHEET OF PAPER Development Challenges

- How can first flight risk of a new type of aircraft be reduced?
- How will the complex, highly integrated systems be certified?
- How can the development time and cost be reduced?



SYSTEMS ENGINEERING APPROACH

- Model-Based Design expedites development
- Iterative trade study analyses to develop requirements
- Structured, iterative design process heavily reliant on simulation





RISK REDUCTION Extensive Use of Simulation

- Rapid prototyping and simulation/analysis
 - Simulink® models
 - MATLAB® and Real-Time Workshop® to evaluate performance vs. requirements
- Incremental build-up to full hardware in the loop simulation
 - Stress testing of aircraft systems in a realistic, closed-loop manner
 - Piloted validation of emergency procedures and failure mode responses



Full Capability Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) Simulation



Electrical Generator Room



Hydraulic Pump Room



Flight Control Test Benches



Cockpit Rig



Use or dis Swash Plate Actuator Rigs



Conversion Actuator Rigs



Electrical Sys Test Bench



Avionics Test Bench



PROCESS EXAMPLE:

Development of Carefree Maneuvering Functions



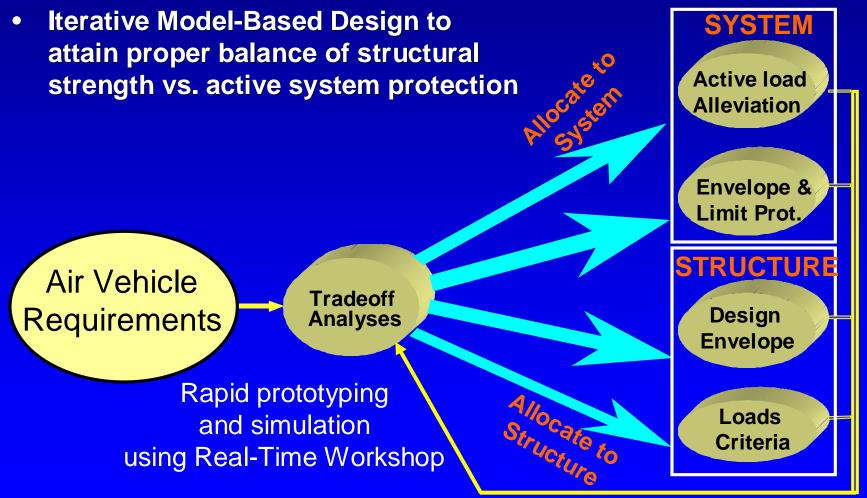
CAREFREE MANEUVERING: Motivation

- 40% of helicopter piloting workload derived from monitoring aircraft and flight envelope limits from G. D. Padfield, <u>Helicopter Flight</u> <u>Dynamics</u>
- Large # of rotorcraft accidents attributed to abrupt maneuvers, high pilot workload, or violation of limits

from Harris, Kasper, and Iseler, "U.S. Civil Rotorcraft Accidents, 1963 to 1997"



Design Requirements defined via Simulation & Analysis



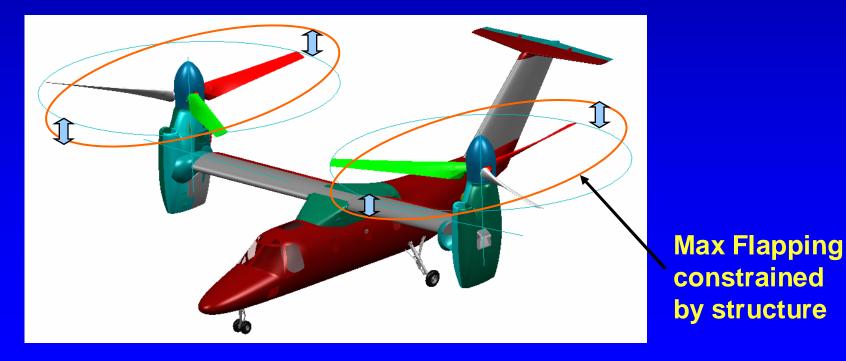
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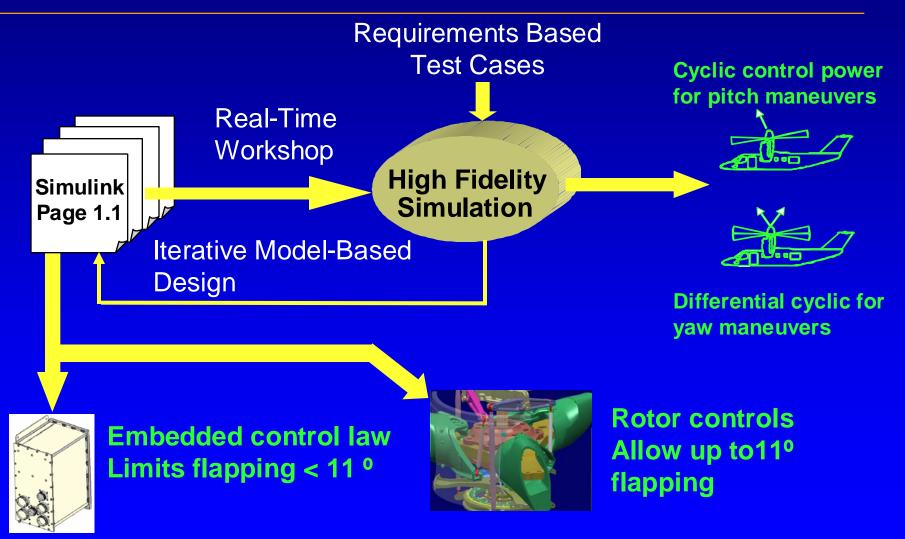
Description

Rotor flapping is maintained within structural limits through active control of longitudinal cyclic command authority



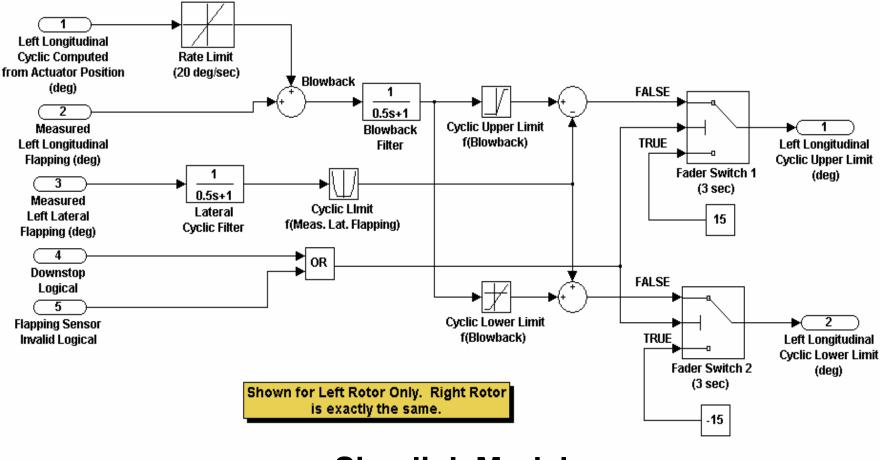


Flapping Limiter Model-Based Design



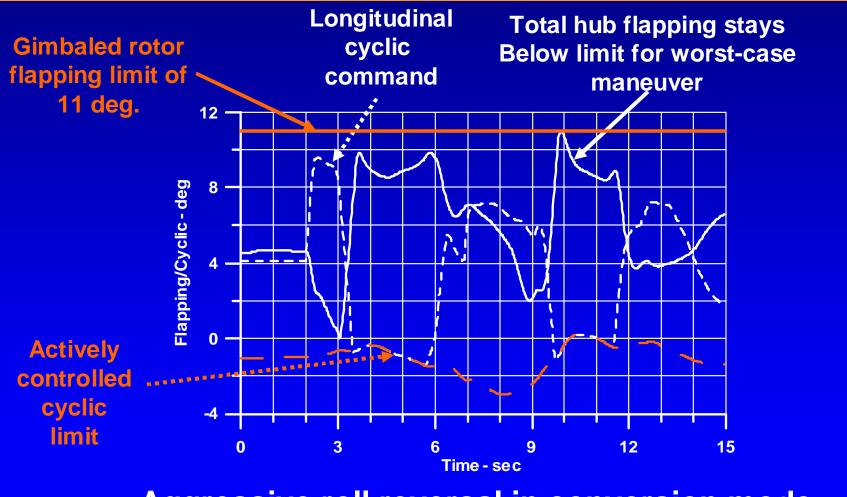


Flapping Limiting Control Law



Simulink Model

Flapping Limiting Performance

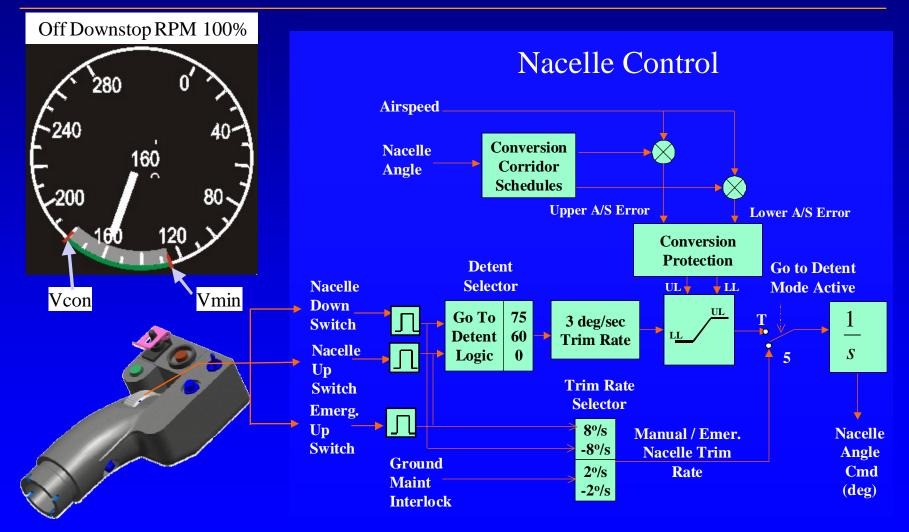


Aggressive roll reversal in conversion mode

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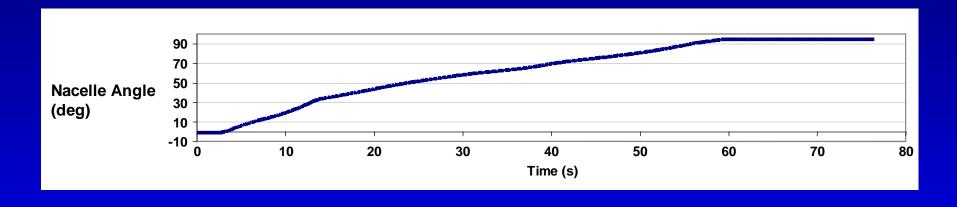


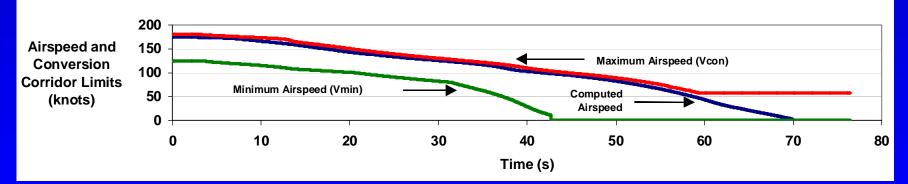
CFM EXAMPLE: Conversion Protection





CONVERSION PROTECTION TIME HISTORY





Aggressive re-conversion from 175 knots (HILS)



CONCLUDING REMARKS

- The BA609--world's first civil tiltrotor--is flying
- Extensive use of iterative, Model-Based Design and simulation has minimized flight test surprises
 - Simulink
 - MATLAB
 - Real-Time Workshop
- Carefree maneuvering functions have been successfully implemented through Model-Based Design



Questions ?



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