

EASA-FAA AM Workshop:

EASA AI Roadmap - challenges and opportunities for use of AI in Aviation

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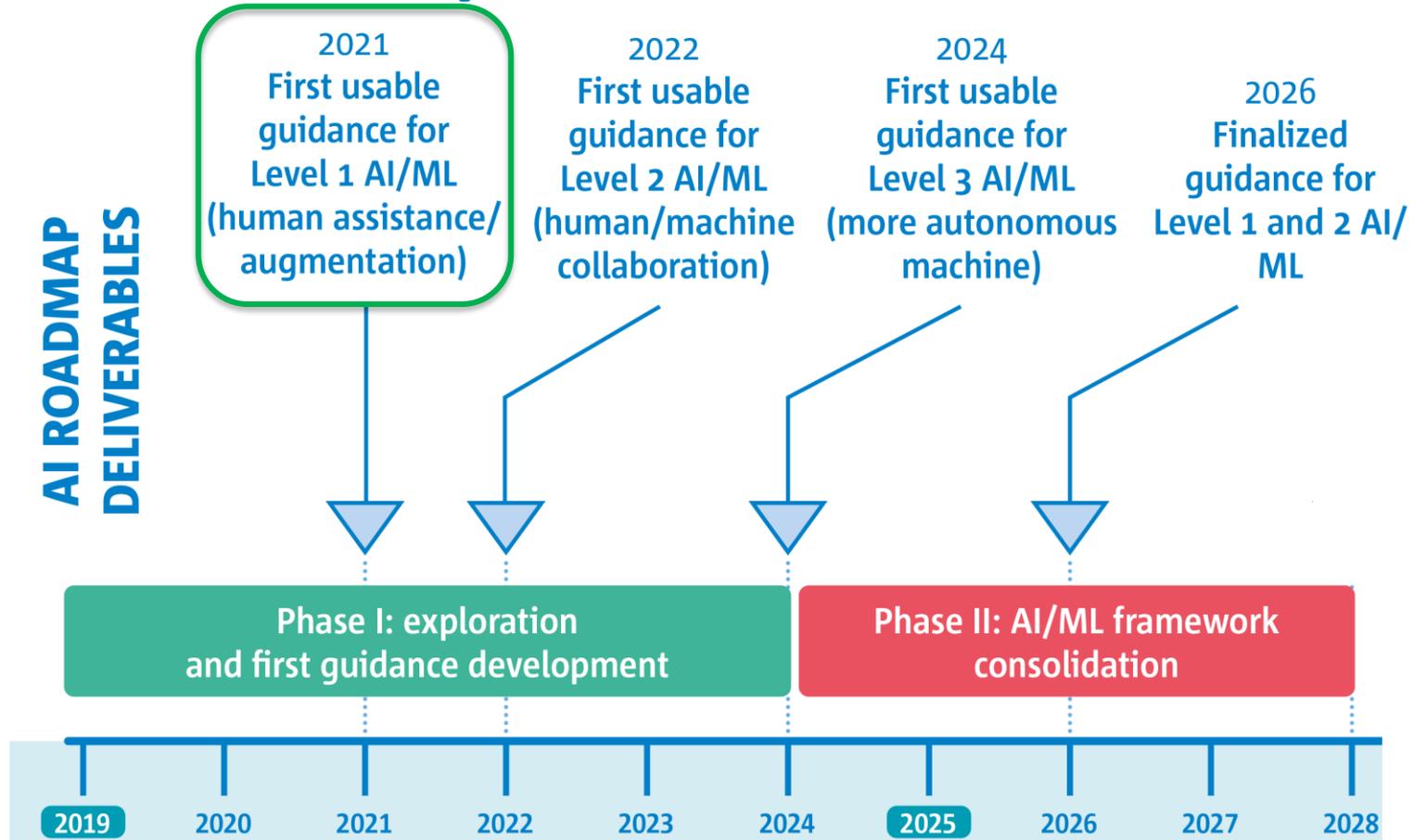
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Aircraft Maintenance Expert

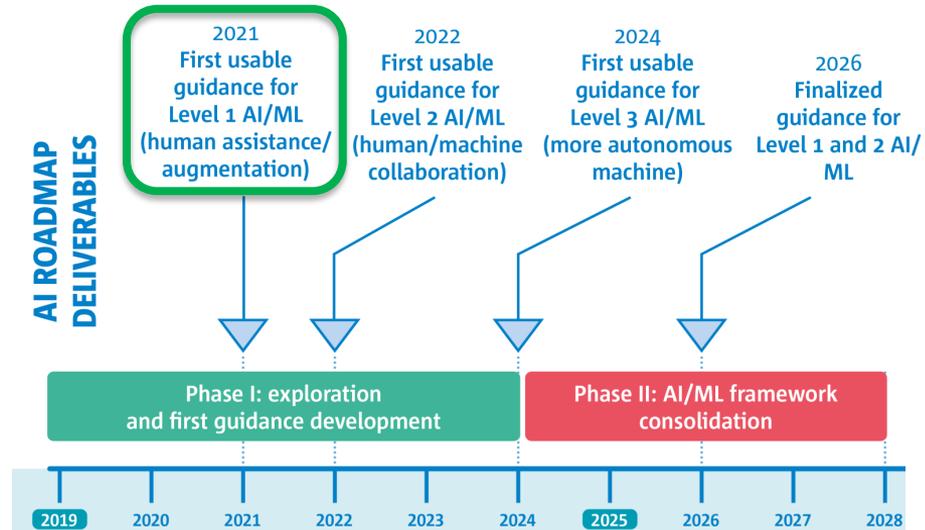
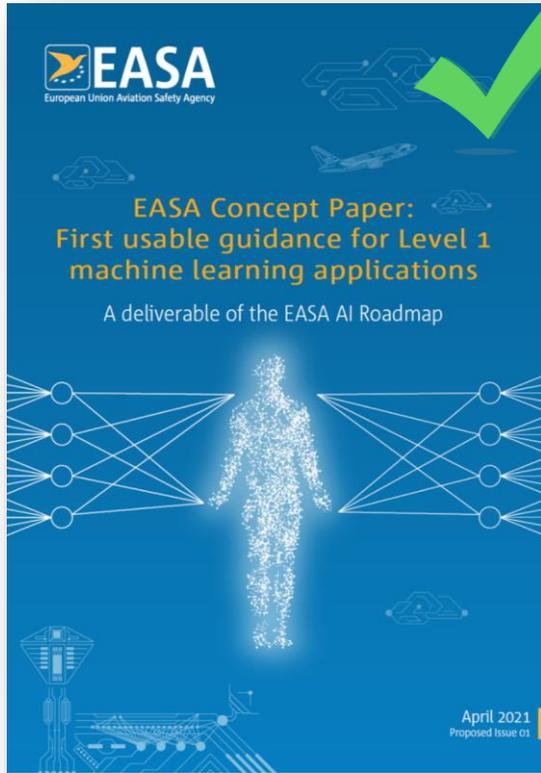
12th November 2021



EASA AI Roadmap timeframe and milestones



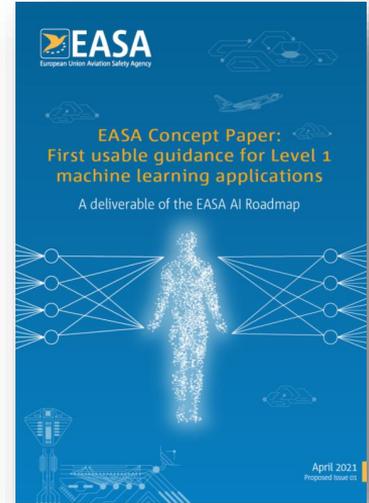
EASA Level 1 AI guidance was published for consultation!



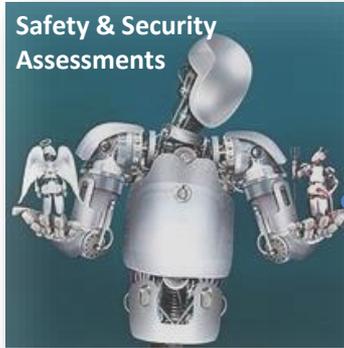
- EASA concept paper for Level 1 AI guidance has been released on 21.04.2021
- For a public consultation of 10 weeks until 30.06.2021

Scope and Objectives

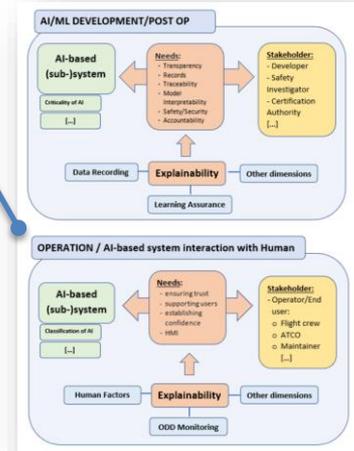
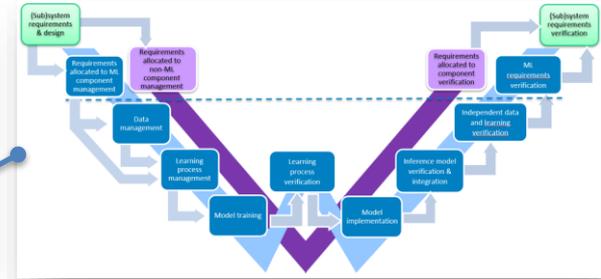
- The scope is focused on an initial set of AI/ML techniques
 - Safety-related or environmental protection applications
 - Covering non-adaptive supervised learning
 - Guidelines will be enriched with other advanced techniques, in line with future updates of the EASA AI Roadmap.
- The goal of this document is twofold:
 - To allow applicants to have an early visibility on the possible expectations of EASA with respect to the implementation of AI/ML solutions.
 - To establish a baseline for Level 1 AI applications that will be further refined for Level 2 and Level 3 AI applications.



First usable guidance overview



EASA Trustworthy AI building-blocks



AI classification scheme



EASA AI Roadmap AI Level	High level function/task allocated to the (sub)systems
Level 1A Human augmentation	Automation support to information acquisition
	Automation support to information analysis
Level 1B Human assistance	Automation support to decision-making
Level 2 Human-AI collaboration	Overseen automatic decision-making
	Overseen automatic action implementation
Level 3A More autonomous AI	Overridable automatic decision-making
	Overridable automatic action implementation
Level 3B Autonomous AI	Non-overridable automatic decision-making
	Non-overridable automatic action implementation

Table 1 — EASA AI typology and definitions

Exercising the AI Guidance with use cases



AI/ML Guidance



Use Cases

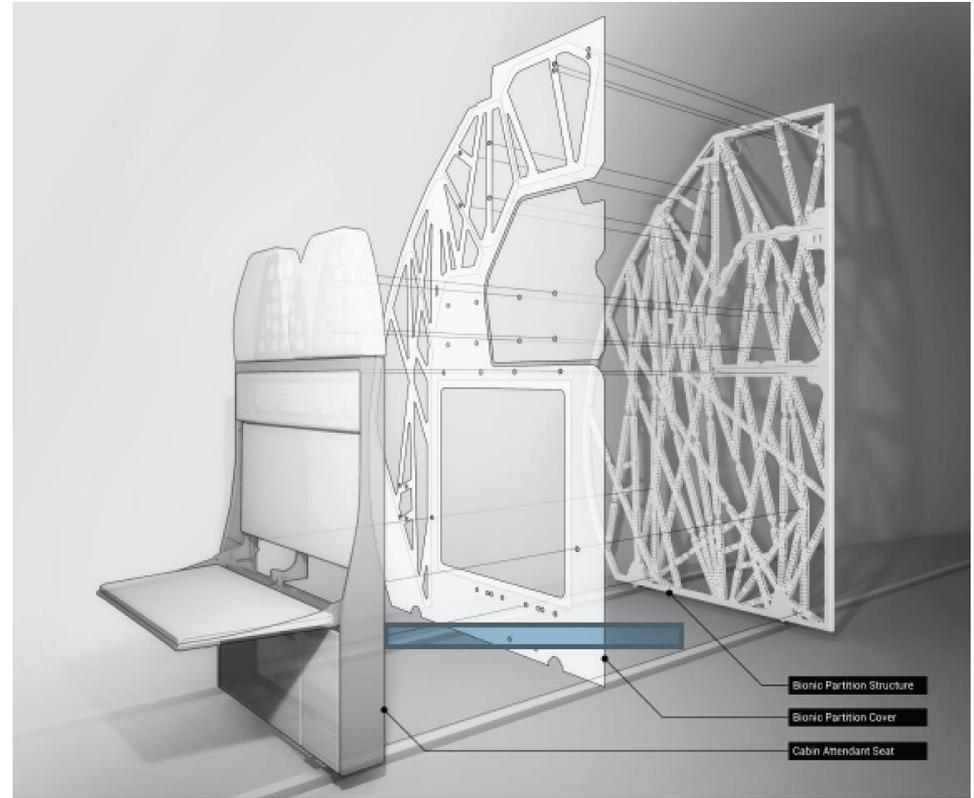
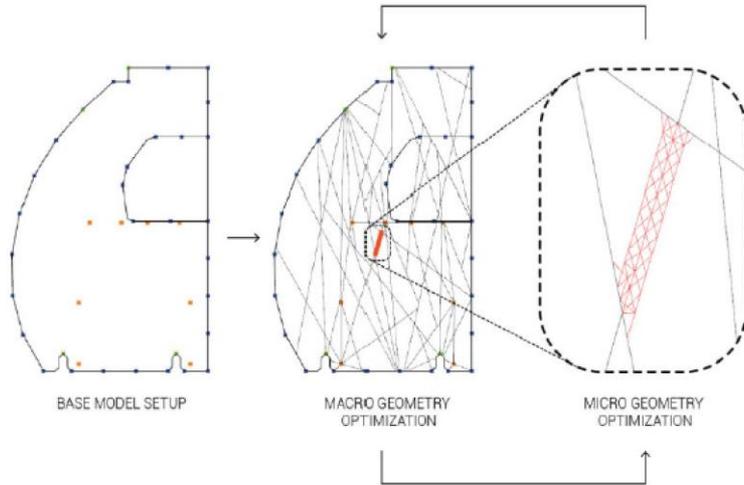


Standardisation
WG-114/G-34



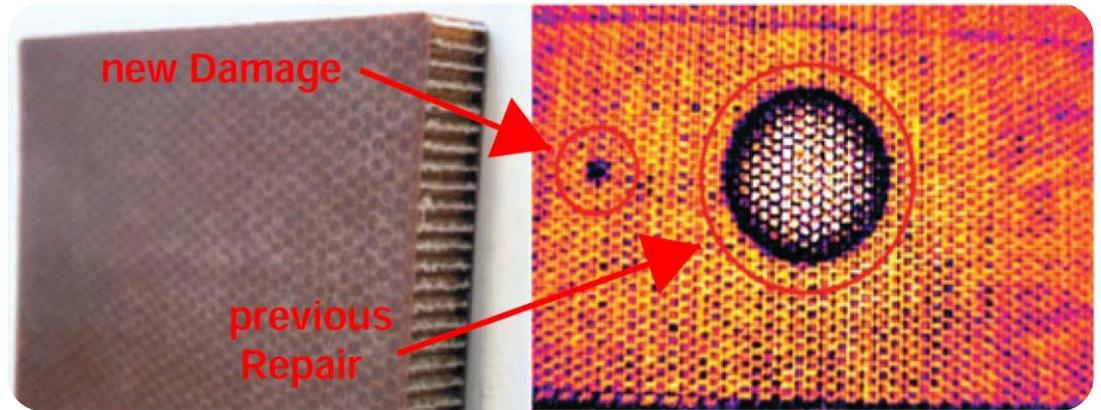
Use case - Generative design coupled with AM

- Novel bionic partition for Airbus A 320 cabin interiors
- Result is 45 per cent (30 kg) lighter than current designs



Use case – Non destructive inspection/testing

- Recognising damage shown on digital pictures would be a typical application of AI
- The ML algorithm and the training datasets depend on the different types of structures and damages to be evaluated.



Optical and thermographic image of a GFRP (Glass fiber reinforced plastic) sandwich panel

Thank you for your attention!

TRUST

Any question?

Please contact us: ai@easa.europa.eu

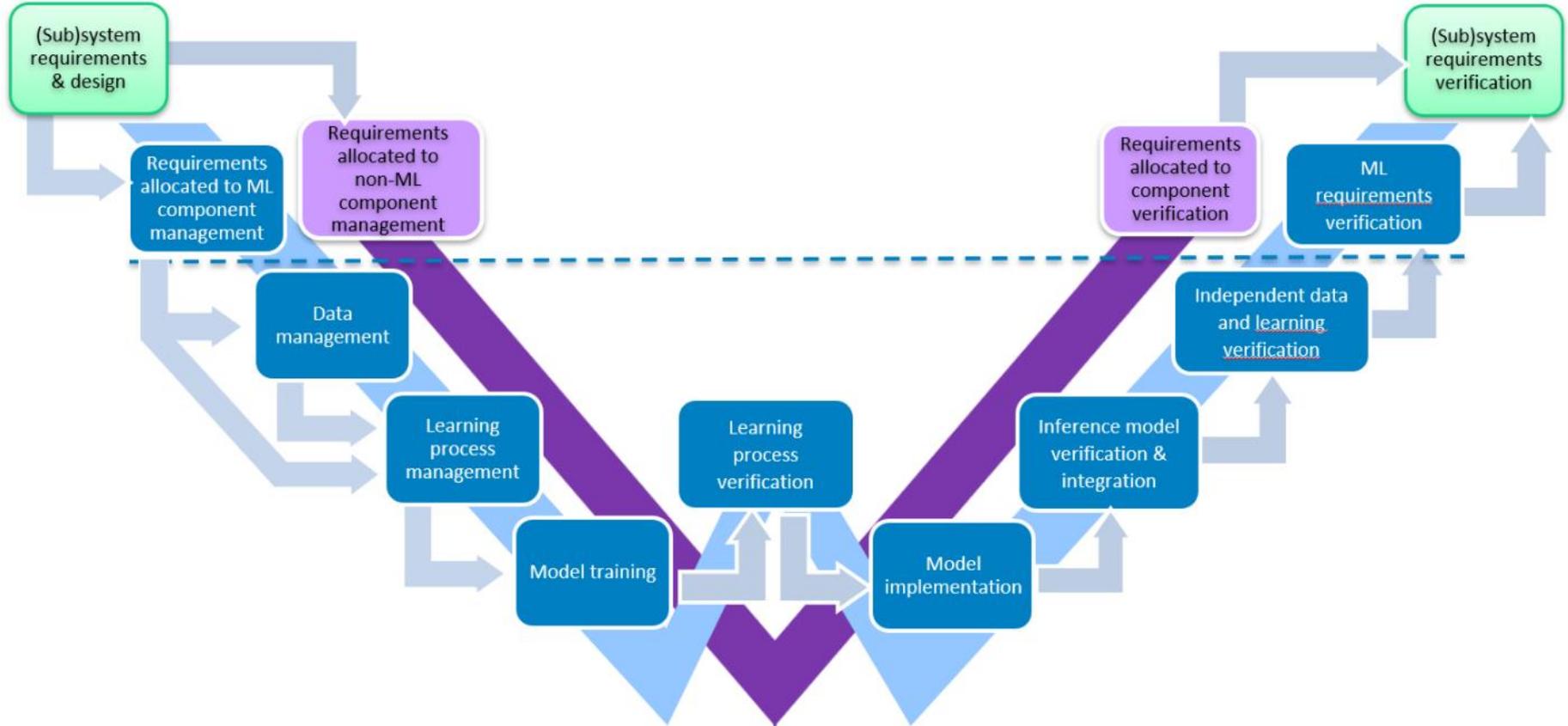
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Learning Assurance W-shaped process



AI Explainability – Overview

AI Explainability: Capability to provide human with understandable and relevant information on how an AI/ML application is coming to its results.

