



Dedicated to innovation in aerospace

## **Anticipating Future Safety Issues**

**28-30 November 2023**

This NLR document is company confidential to its recipients and should not be copied, distributed or reproduced in whole or in part, nor passed to any third party without prior written consent of NLR.

Use, intentionally or unintentionally of any of the content, information, or services in this document in a manner contrary to the objective of this document is not allowed.



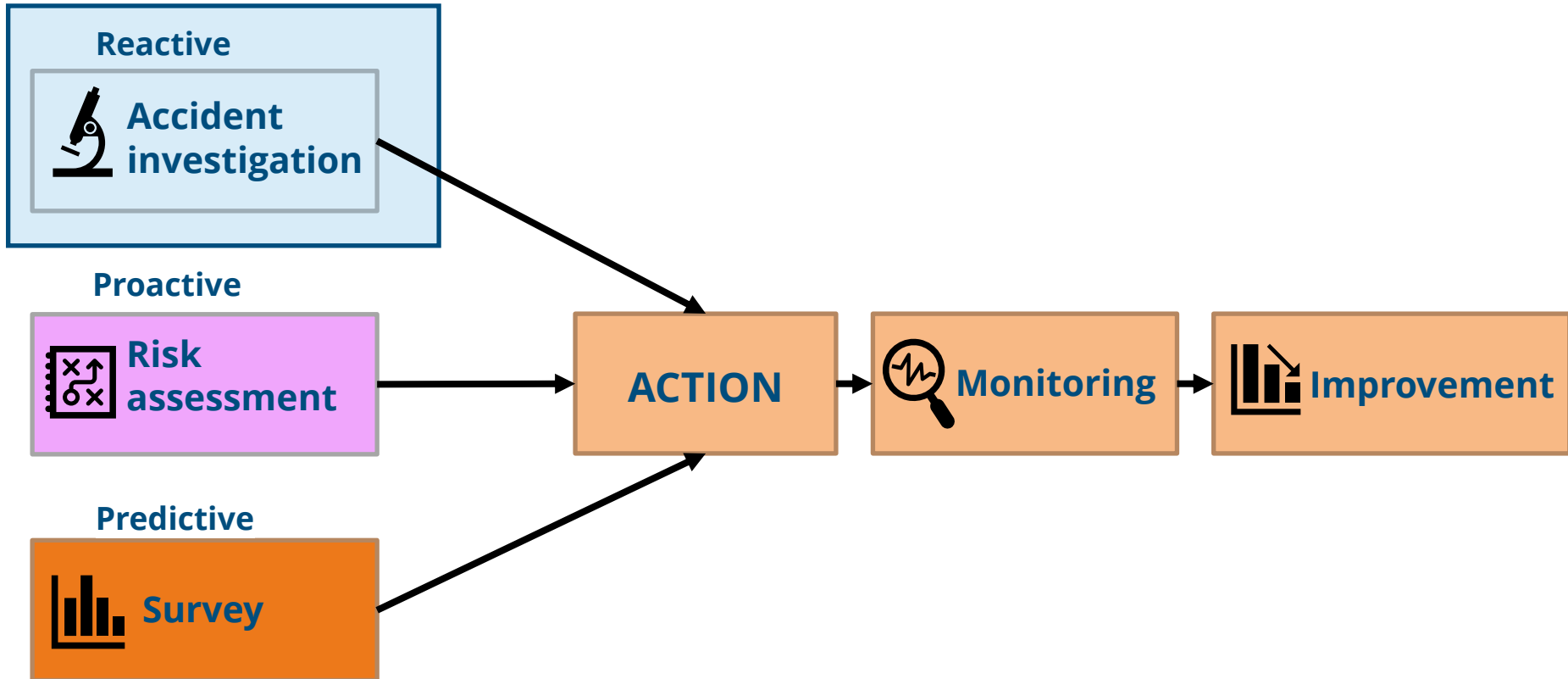
# Objectives of this session

- Inform
  - About developments on the challenges for aviation operations (focused on helicopter operations)
- Reflect
  - About future developments
  - About the related (new) safety risks

# (How) does technology help me?

## Inform & Reflect

# Safety Actions – Technology Implementation



# Current safety risks are known

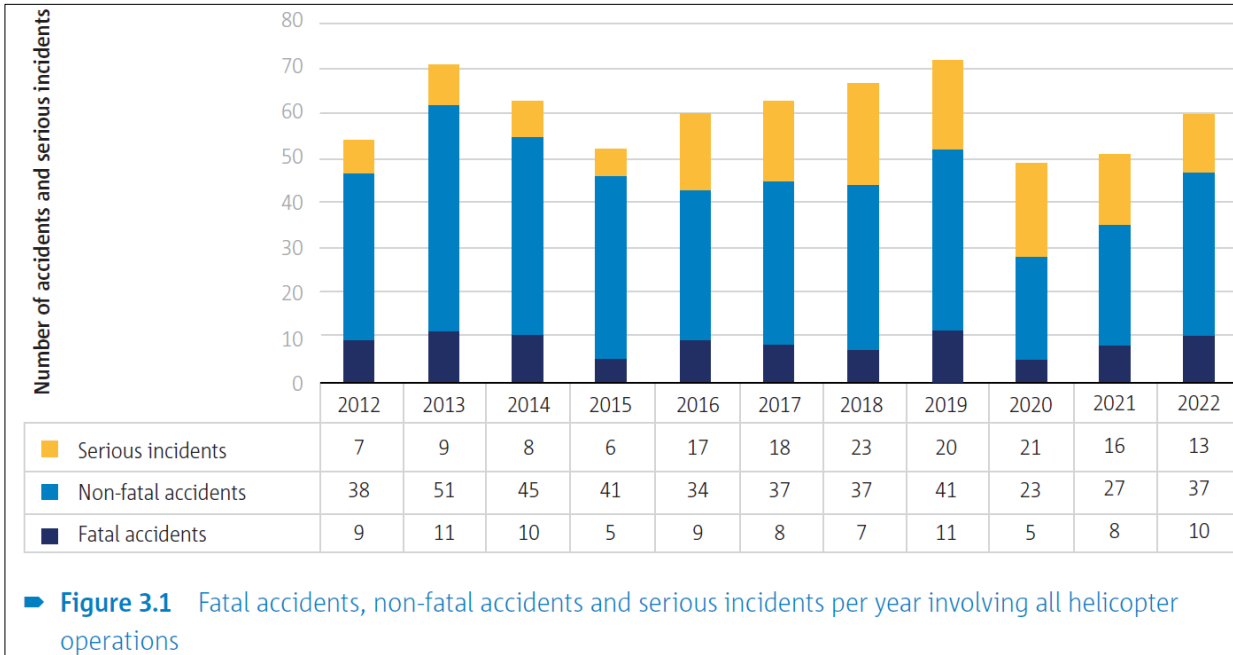
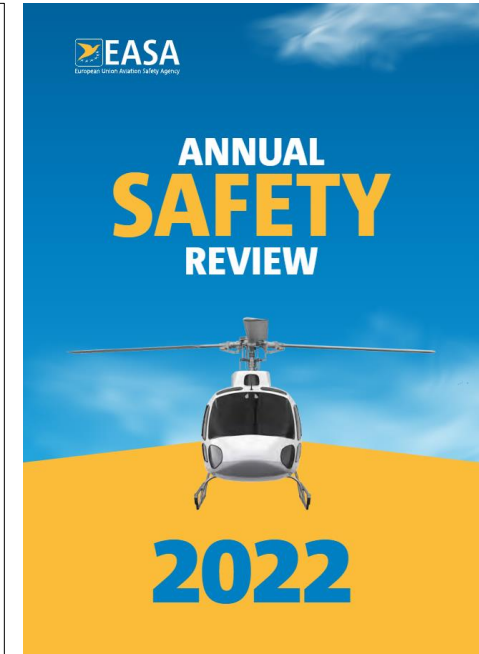


Figure: EASA Annual Safety Review 2023



# Current safety risks are known

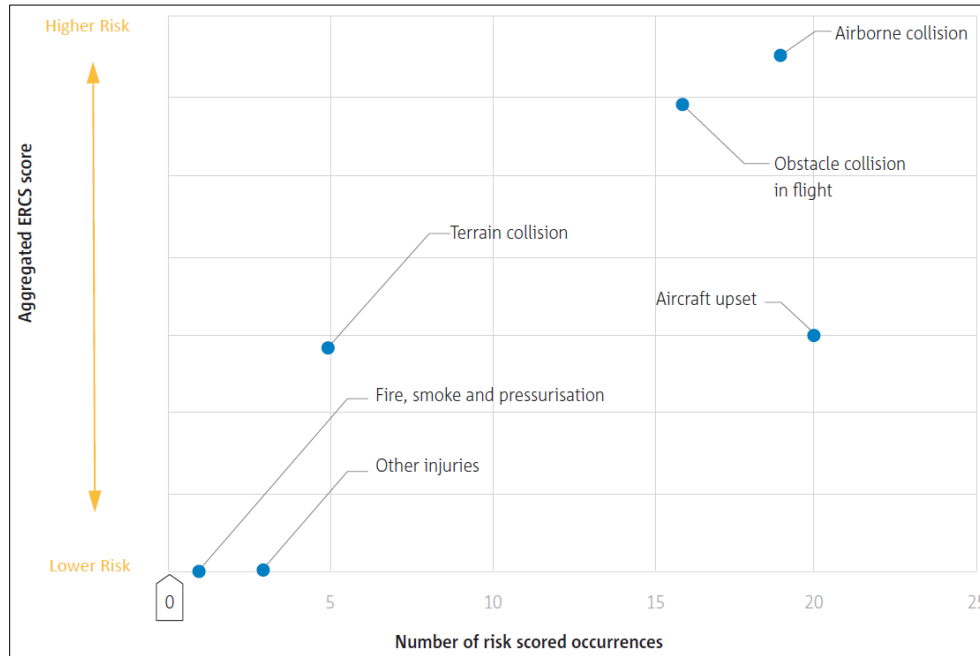


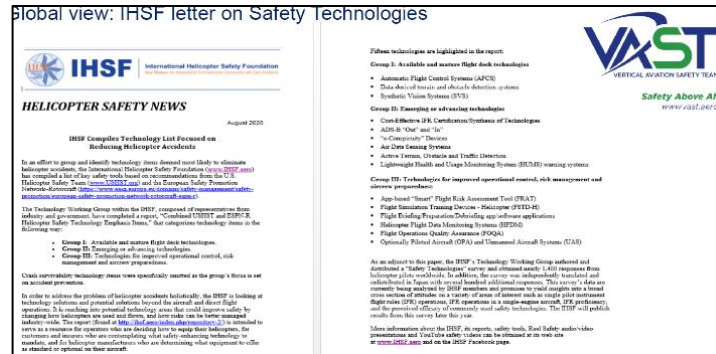
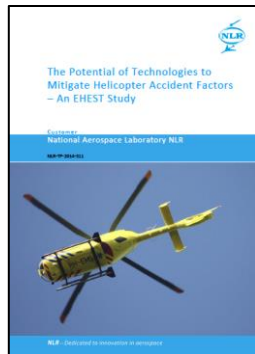
Figure: EASA Annual Safety Review 2022



# Safety Technologies

*Technology to directly or indirectly prevent accidents or increase survivability*

- NLR - The Potential of Technologies to Mitigate Helicopter Accident Factors (2014 & 2018)
- IHSF Compiles Technology List Focused on Reducing Helicopter Accidents (2020)



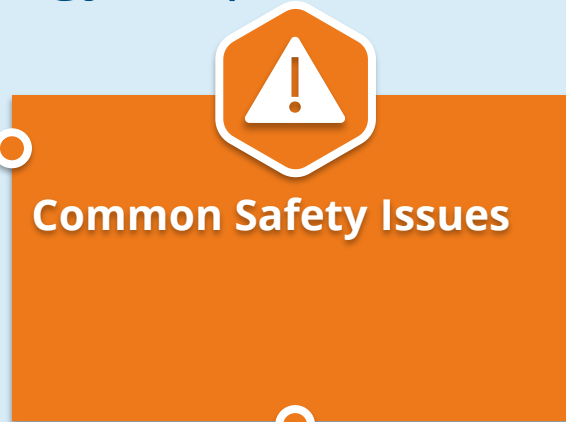
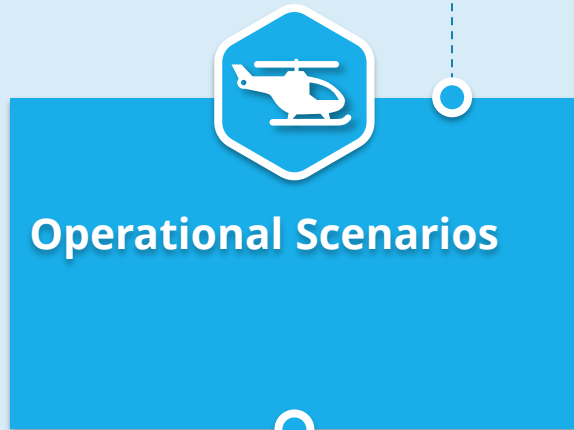


# How does technology help?



# How does technology help me?

? Link to be established  
More awareness needed



✓ clear link

? Link to be established  
More awareness needed

# An example



## Operational scenario



## Common Safety Issues

**Operation:** Sightseeing flights

**Rotorcraft:** Single piston/turboshaft engine helicopter in the light-end of the market

**Operator:** fleet of 4-9 helicopters, offers various services including VIP transport, aerial film/photography, training flights,...

**Safety Issue A:** Collisions against other aircraft or rotorcraft in flight

**Safety Issue B:** Collisions against obstacles in flight

**Safety Issue C:** aircraft upset - often caused by system failures and unanticipated yaw in CA, but also by many other factors in non-CA



## Existing Safety Technologies

Technology	Example application	Applicable safety issue
<b>Tech. 1:</b> Wire strike protection system (wire cutters)	-	B
<b>Tech. 2:</b> Laser radar obstacle and terrain avoidance system	Brand X	B
<b>Tech. 3:</b> Passive tower-based Obstacle Collision Avoidance System	System Y	B
<b>Tech. 4:</b> Flight data evaluation and processing for accident/incident investigation + Cockpit Information Recorder System (CIRS)	System Z	A, B, C
<b>Tech. 5:</b> Light Helicopter Operations Monitoring Programme (HOMP) systems	-	C
<b>Tech. 6:</b> Collective Pull Down (CPD)	-	C
<b>Tech. 7:</b> High-speed data via satellite communication	Brand Y	A, B



## Future Safety Technologies

Technology	Tech. Readiness Level	Applicable safety issue
<b>Tech. 8:</b> Practical regime prediction approach for HUMS applications	TRL4	C
<b>Tech. 9:</b> PAVE: a prototype of a helicopter pilot assistant system	TRL7	C
<b>Tech. 10:</b> Active Inceptors in FHS for Pilot Assistance Systems	TRL8	C
<b>Tech. 11:</b> TCAS II on Helicopters (Traffic Collision Avoidance System)	TRL8	A
<b>Tech. 12:</b> A Low Cost Approach To Helicopter Health and Usage Monitoring	TRL6	C
<b>Tech. 13:</b> AWIATOR Lidar sensor	TRL6	A, B
<b>Tech. 14:</b> iConspicuity	TRL4	A, B

## Operational Scenario

**Operation:** Sightseeing flights

**Rotorcraft:** Single piston/turboshaft engine helicopter in the light-end of the market

**Operator:** fleet of 4-9 helicopters, offers various services including VIP transport, aerial film/photography, training flights,...

## Common Safety Issues

**Safety Issue A:** Collisions against other aircraft or rotorcraft in flight

**Safety Issue B:** Collisions against obstacles in flight

**Safety Issue C:** aircraft upset - mainly caused by system failures and unanticipated yaw (or loss of tail rotor effectiveness) in CA, and by many more factors for non-CA.

## Existing Safety Technologies

Technology	Example application	Applicable safety issue
<b>Tech. 1:</b> Wire strike protection system (wire cutters)	-	B
<b>Tech. 2:</b> Laser radar obstacle and terrain avoidance system	Brand X	B
<b>Tech. 3:</b> Passive tower-based Obstacle Collision Avoidance System	System Y	B
<b>Tech. 4:</b> Flight data evaluation and processing for accident/incident investigation + Cockpit Information Recorder System (CIRS)	System Z	A, B, C
<b>Tech. 5:</b> Light Helicopter Operations Monitoring Programme (HOMP) systems	-	C
<b>Tech. 6:</b> Collective Pull Down (CPD)	-	C
<b>Tech. 7:</b> High-speed data via satellite communication	Brand Y	A, B

## Future Safety Technologies

Technology	Tech. Readiness Level	Applicable safety issue
<b>Tech. 8:</b> Practical regime prediction approach for HUMS applications	TRL4	C
<b>Tech. 9:</b> PAVE: a prototype of a helicopter pilot assistant system	TRL7	C
<b>Tech. 10:</b> Active Inceptors in FHS for Pilot Assistance Systems	TRL8	C
<b>Tech. 11:</b> TCAS II on Helicopters (Traffic Collision Avoidance System)	TRL8	A
<b>Tech. 12:</b> A Low Cost Approach To Helicopter Health and Usage Monitoring	TRL6	C
<b>Tech. 13:</b> AWIATOR Lidar sensor	TRL6	A, B
<b>Tech. 14:</b> iConspicuity	TRL4	A, B

Does this bring any added value to you?

Does this help to think about which technologies could help you?

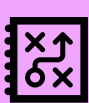
# Safety Actions – Technology Implementation

## Reactive



**Accident  
investigation**

## Proactive



**Risk  
assessment**

## Predictive



**Survey**

**ACTION**



**Monitoring**



**Improvement**

# Future trends

Reflect





# Trends

1. Automation
2. Flight guidance
3. Connectivity
4. Training by simulation
5. New propulsion technologies
6. New VTOL concepts
7. Data usage
8. Phasing out of traditional flight controls and instruments
9. Autonomy
10. Increase in traffic density and multimodality
11. Increase of urban operations
12. More integration between pilots and air traffic management

# Future safety risks

Reflect

# Risks

- Functionality loss if technologies cannot replace each other 1:1
  - Vandalism (e.g. spoofing)
  - Remote pilots feeling detached from aircraft
  - Loss of important signals (e.g. GPS)
1. Automation
  2. Flight guidance
  3. **Connectivity**
  4. Training by simulation
  5. New propulsion technologies
  6. New VTOL concepts
  7. Data usage
  8. Phasing out of traditional flight controls and instruments
  9. Autonomy
  10. Increase in traffic density and multimodality
  11. Increase of urban operations
  12. More integration between pilots and air traffic management



# Risks

- Fly-by-wire
  - Increased risks during training
  - Fires due to batteries
  - Increased VRS risk
  - Operations in unfavourable weather conditions
1. Automation
  2. Flight guidance
  3. Connectivity
  4. Training by simulation
  5. New propulsion technologies
  - 6. New VTOL concepts**
  7. Data usage
  8. Phasing out of traditional flight controls and instruments
  9. Autonomy
  10. Increase in traffic density and multimodality
  11. Increase of urban operations
  12. More integration between pilots and air traffic management

# Risks

- Too much trust in technology
  - Software errors
  - Integration manned-unmanned (e.g. U-Space)
  - Loss of important signals (e.g. GPS)
  - Significant change for ATM
1. Automation
  2. Flight guidance
  3. Connectivity
  4. Training by simulation
  5. New propulsion technologies
  6. New VTOL concepts
  7. Data usage
  8. Phasing out of traditional flight controls and instruments
  - 9. Autonomy**
  10. Increase in traffic density and multimodality
  11. Increase of urban operations
  12. More integration between pilots and air traffic management

# Overview trends

1. Automation
2. Flight guidance
3. Connectivity
4. Training through simulation
5. New propulsion technologies
6. New VTOL concepts
7. Data usage
8. Phasing out of traditional flight controls and instruments
9. Autonomy
10. Increase in traffic density and multimodality
11. Increase of urban operations
12. More integration between pilots and air traffic management

#	RISKS	TREND
1	Fly-by-wire	1, 6, 8
2	Conflict between what the pilot and the computer want	1, 2
3	Pilot does not understand the computer's intention	1, 2
4	Too much trust in technology	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9
5	Functionality loss if technologies cannot replace each other 1:1	3
6	Increasing risks during training	4, 6
7	Fires due to batteries	5, 6
8	Increased VRS risk	6
9	New regulations needed	all
10	Incomplete or outdated datasets	7
11	Too much or insufficient information	8
12	Software errors	8, 9
13	Increased chance of collisions	10, 11
14	Static electricity / EMC	5
15	Decrease in standards	4, 10
16	Vandalism and disrespect of rules	3, 10, 11
17	Remote pilots feeling detached from aircraft	3
18	Operations in turbulence	11
19	Operations in unfavourable weather conditions	6
20	Integration manned-unmanned (e.g. U-Space)	9, 10
21	Loss of important signals (e.g. GPS)	3, 9, 10, 11
22	Significant change for ATM	9, 10, 11, 12
23	Dependence on new energy sources	5
24	Increased number of emergency landings	10, 11

Thank you!

Questions?



Dedicated to innovation in aerospace

# Fully engaged

## NLR - Netherlands Aerospace Centre

**Anthony Fokkerweg 2  
1059 CM Amsterdam  
The Netherlands**

**p ) +31 88 511 31 13  
e ) [info@nlr.nl](mailto:info@nlr.nl) i ) [www.nlr.org](http://www.nlr.org)**

**Voorsterweg 31  
8316 PR Marknesse  
The Netherlands**

**p ) +31 88 511 44 44  
e ) [info@nlr.nl](mailto:info@nlr.nl) i ) [www.nlr.org](http://www.nlr.org)**

