

Australian Government
Department of Defence
Defence Aviation Safety Program

HUMS Certification for Military Aircraft

**Safety First,
Capability Always**

Directorate General Technical Airworthiness
Australian Defence Force

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Scope

- Certification
- The importance of Validation and Verification
- The Challenge of Complexity
- Exploitation of HUMS Data
- HUMS Infrastructure
- Case Studies



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Certification

- Lack of robust international standards for HUMS
- Defence has its own requirements of HUMS certification
 - Usage Monitoring
 - Health Monitoring

Certification (2)

- May require indigenous V&V
 - Support from DSTO and industry
- iRPA
 - Early stipulation of data requirements

The Importance of Validation and Verification

- Replacement of legacy maintenance
- Need rigorous demonstration of validity
- Invalid usage can result in catastrophic failures

The Challenge of Complexity

- Modern HUMS much more complex than legacy
- Strain gauges, sensors and complex mathematical algorithms
- Increased complexity / reduced conservatism
 - Cost savings and improved failure prediction

The Challenge of Complexity (2)

- Increased complexity = increased V&V effort
 - Must balance complexity with development / verification cost
 - Must match complexity with underlying design methodologies
 - “Don’t measure grains of sand if your lives are in mountains.”



The Challenge of Complexity (3)

- More frequent inspections might ease requirements for HUMS fidelity
 - Reduced V&V effort / time
 - Reduced system cost and complexity
- Example (KC-30A)
 - Complex system presents challenges
 - Cumulative error from multiple discrete processes
 - Neural Network requires significant data to train



Exploitation of HUMS Data

- Must understand how the HUMS / HUMS data will fit into System of Maintenance
- Elements may be included to satisfy specification requirements only
 - Not incorporated into System of Maintenance
 - Data collected but never used

Exploitation of HUMS Data (2)

- Appropriate limits should be set
- Data mining to identify uses for raw data
 - Trends / peaks leading up to actual in service failure
 - Update processes to monitor for those trends

HUMS Infrastructure

- Integrated HUMS ground systems must be robust
 - Modern aircraft have their own unique systems / software
 - Difficulties integrating with Defence IT
 - Support and management must be appropriate
 - Need to understand scope of use
- Requirements for Certification / V&V must be appropriately specified to supplier early in the project

Case Studies

- MRH90 Taipan
- E-7A Wedgetail



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MRH90 Taipan

- HUMSVP
 - Difficulty getting access to necessary data
 - IP limitations
 - Different aircraft baselines with different functionalities
 - Complicates / fragments V&V activity

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MRH90 Taipan (2)

- GLIMS (Ground Logistics Information Management System)
 - Support and implementation issues

MRH90 Taipan (3)

- Certain key functions independently validated and authorised by DGTA-ADF
 - UM for engine critical parts
- Majority of HUMS still not validated
- Issue will require ongoing management



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E-7A Wedgetail

- HUMS permanently installed on all 6 RAAF E-7A Wedgetails
- Structural Monitoring Data Acquisition Unit (SMDAU)
 - Developed for E-7A by Honeywell
 - 100 samples per second

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E-7A Wedgetail (2)

- Analog recording capability
 - Measures
 - Acceleration
 - Angular rate data
 - FDR
 - Operational Loads Monitoring System
- SMDAU gathers flight performance data via ARINC-429

E-7A Wedgetail (3)

- Aircraft Structural Integrity Ground Station (ASIGS)
 - COTS Windows Server Platform
 - Post-processes HUMS data to calculate usage statistics and fatigue damage
 - Uses parametric approach to calculate fatigue damage

E-7A Wedgetail (4)

- ASIGS generates:
 - Individual and fleetwide usage
 - Service life data analysis
 - Routine Usage Status Reports
 - Usage Analysis Reports
 - Annual Fatigue Assessment Reports

E-7A Wedgetail (5)

- ASIGS Certification
 - CoA conducted certification testing
 - HUMSVP
 - Multi-faceted approach (compliance auditing, software testing, system functional testing)
- Certified in August 2012

Conclusions

- HUMS are important, but must assure robust
 - Certification
 - Validation and Verification
- If correctly implemented
 - Improved maintenance forecasting
 - Reduced cost of ownership
 - Data collection for aircraft and engine usage analysis

Conclusions (2)

- If incorrectly implemented
 - Infrastructure issues
 - Cumbersome / difficult to support
- If not correctly validated
 - Limited use
 - Airworthiness risk / incorrect usage accrual

Conclusions (3)

- Most recent aircraft acquisitions have learning opportunities
- Treatment: planning and certification ensure HUMS performs its functions (including airworthiness) effectively and efficiently

QUESTIONS?

