



Aerospace Cyber Physical Systems — *Challenges in Commercial Aviation*

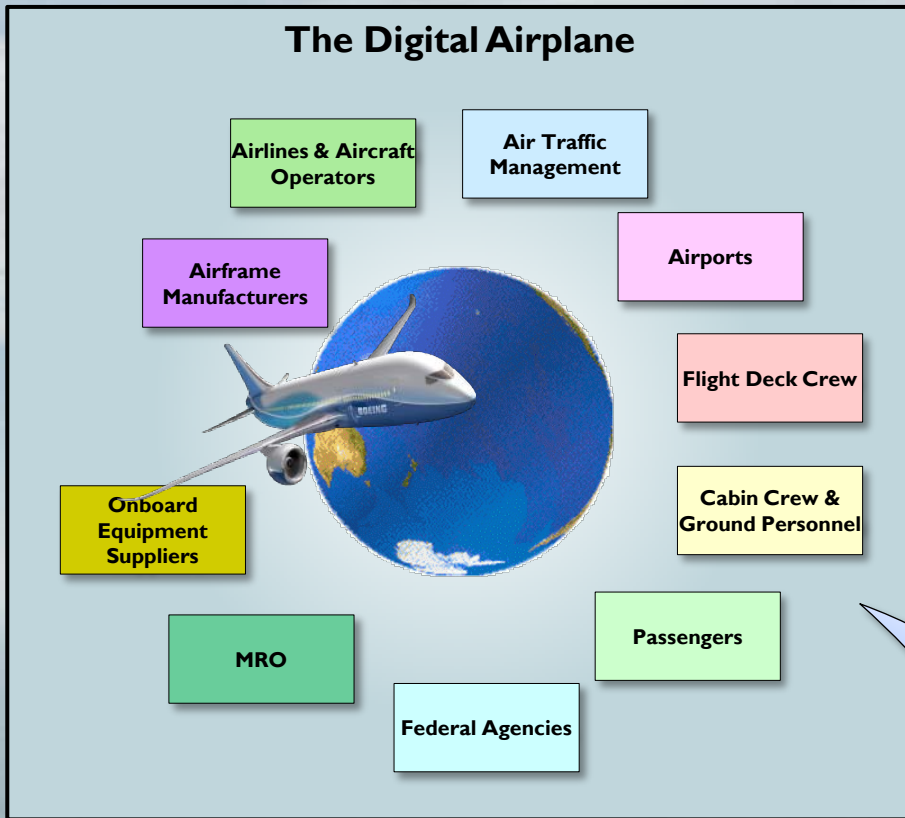
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Boeing Research and Technology

March 2012

Aerospace Cyber Physical Systems

The Digital Airplane



Airplane in Factory



Airplane in Operation



Airplane in Air Traffic System



Cyber Physical Systems in Aerospace Manufacturing

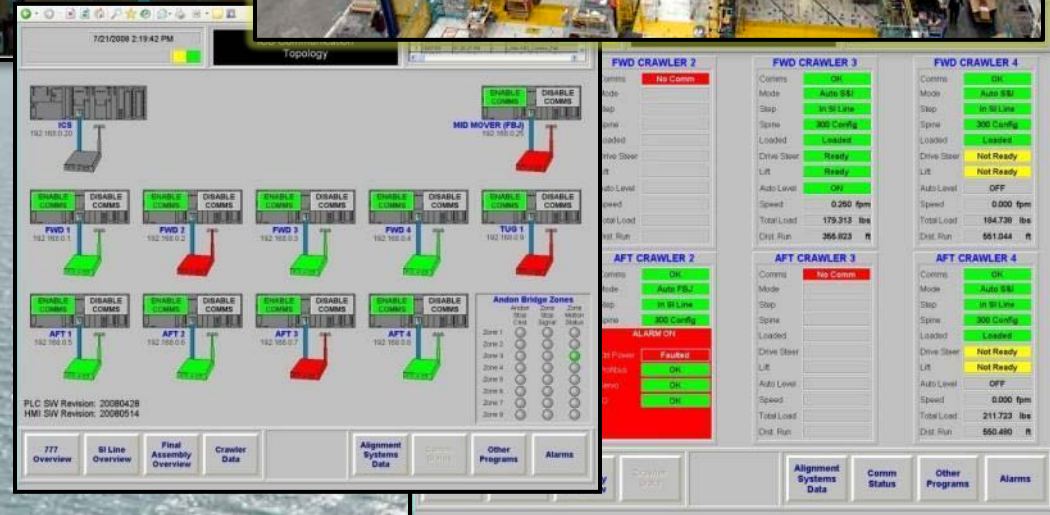


**42 Acres Factory: *fit 75 NFL football fields*
911 NBA basketball courts, or a few billion pop cans**

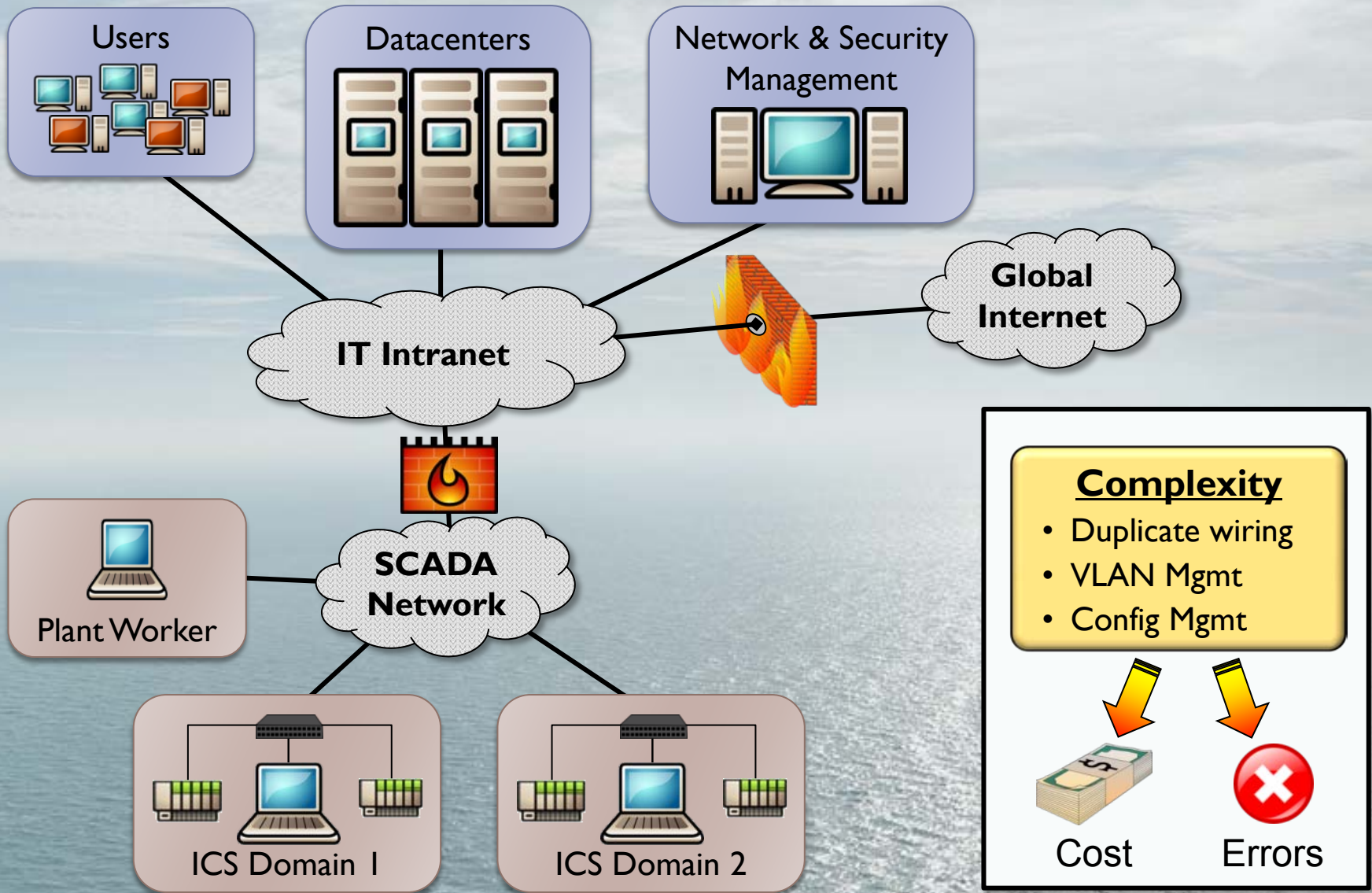
Example: 777 Moving Assembly Line



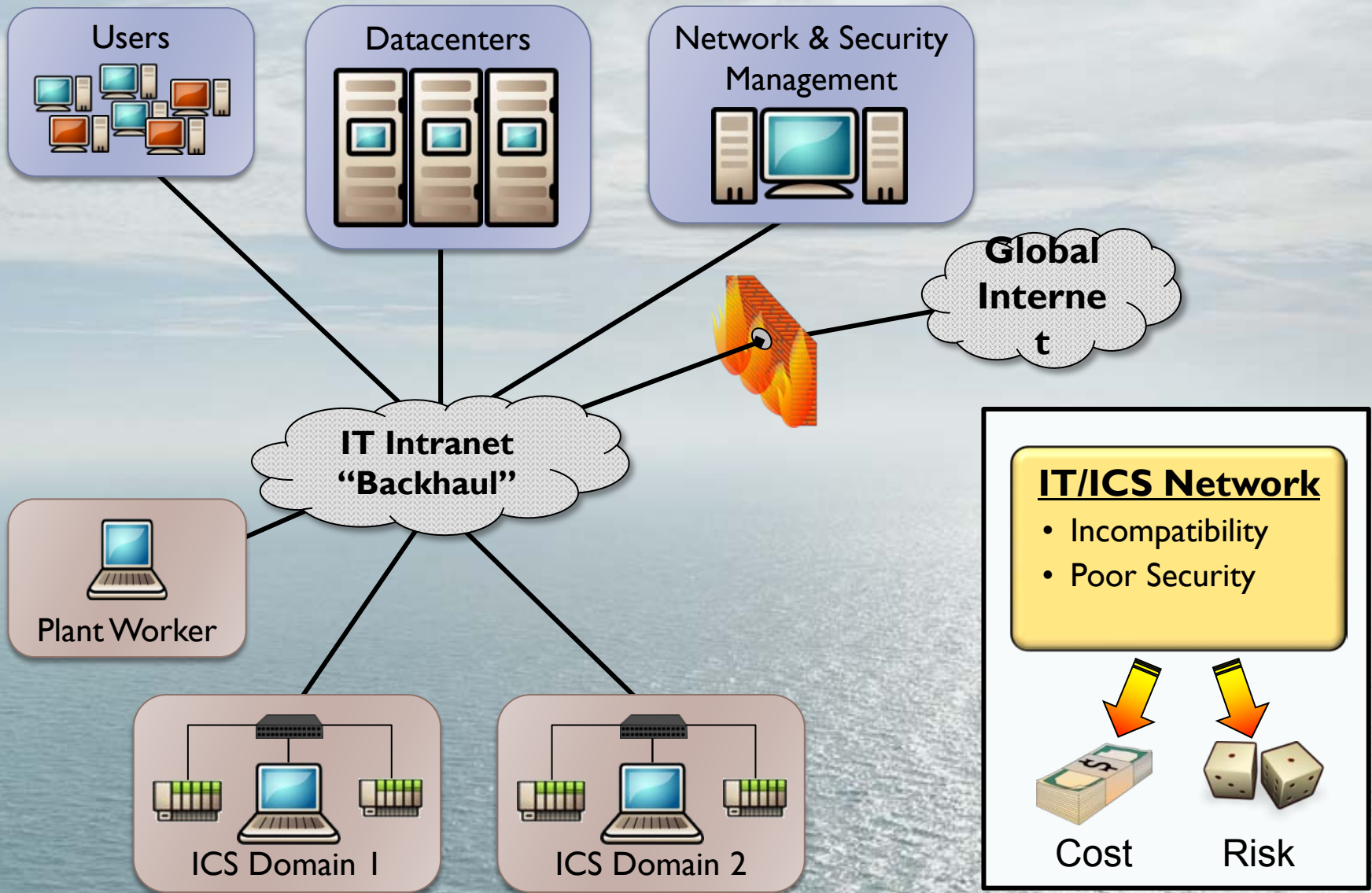
- (8) Fwd/Aft “S&I Crawlers”
- (1) “Mid-Mover” for FBJ
- (2) Airplane “Tugs”
- (1) Data historian and visualization system



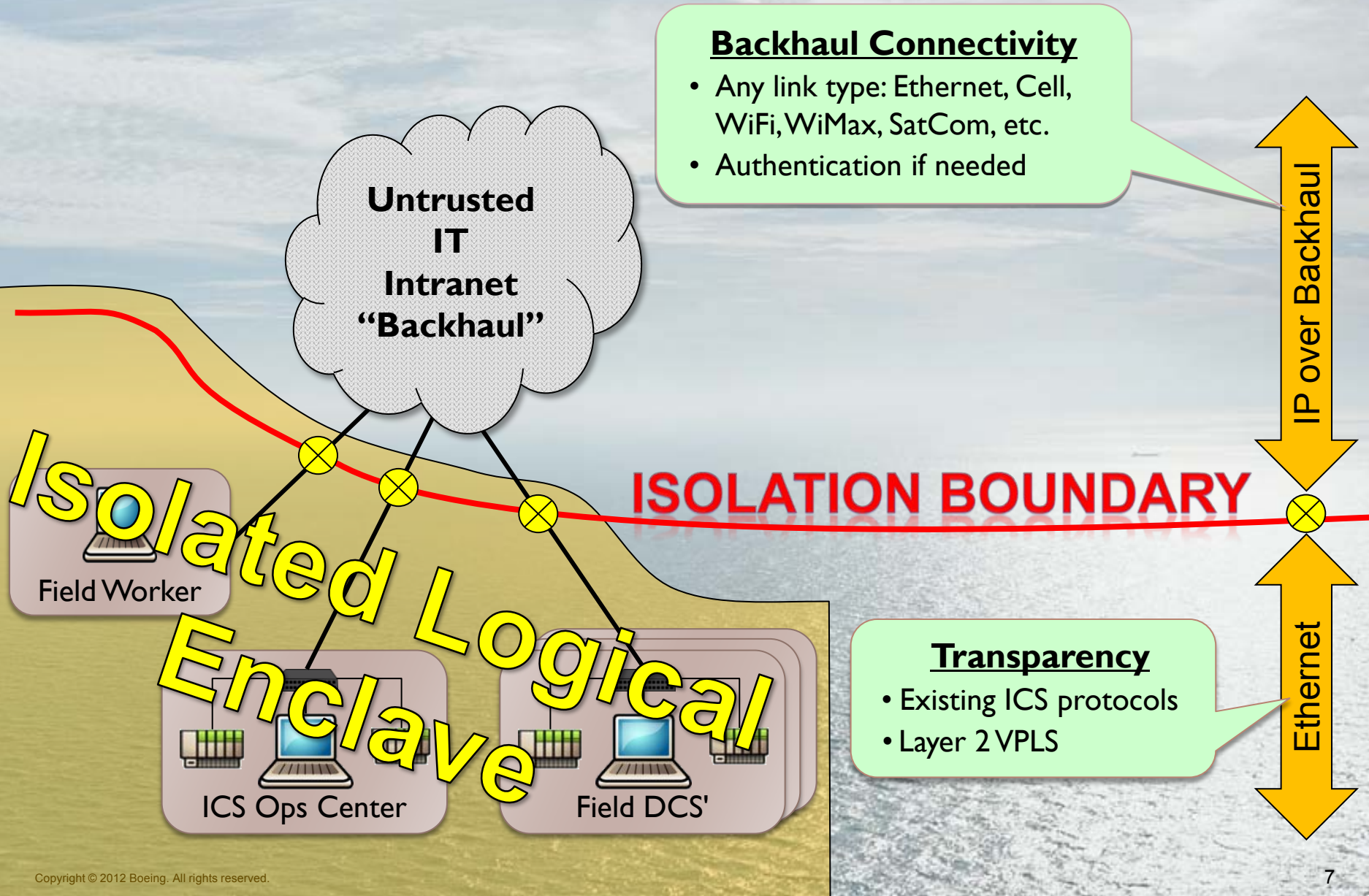
Typical IT ↔ SCADA Isolation Scheme



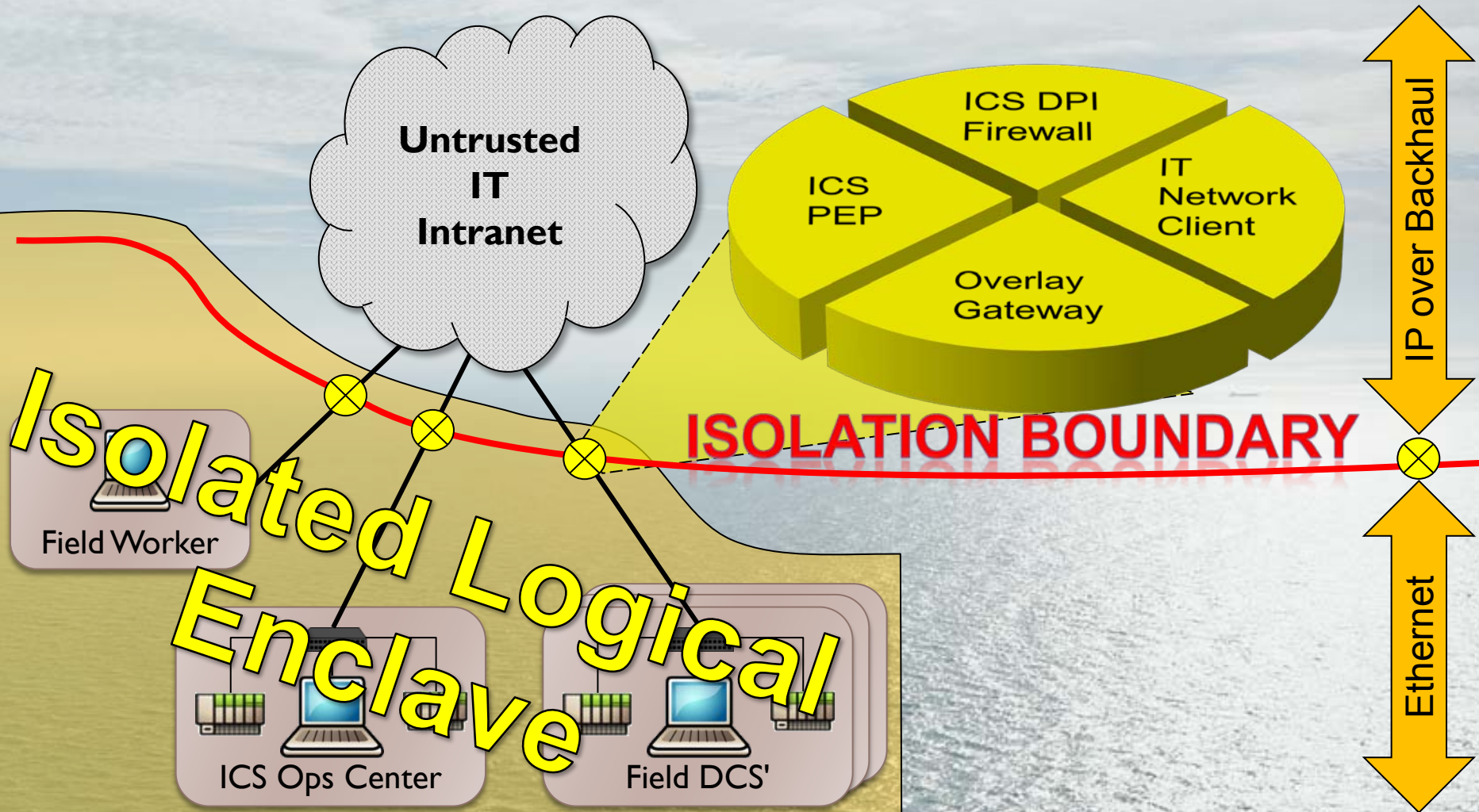
“Ideal” ICS ⇔ IT Shared Network



SCADAnet Architecture



Enclave Architecture



Airplane in Factory Challenges

▶ How do we...

- ▶ Utilize commodity IT networks for SCADA connectivity?
- ▶ Protect our manufacturing controls equipment?
- ▶ Create a clear division of responsibility?
- ▶ Create a solution that scales well?



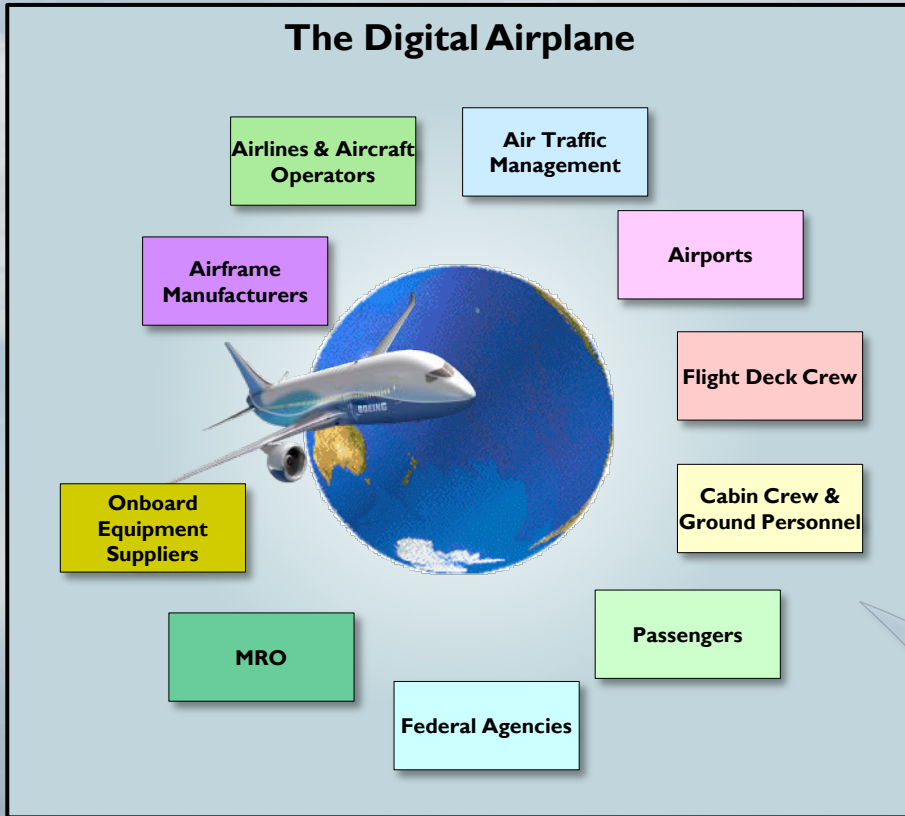
▶ Cross – industry commonality...

- ▶ Not unique to Boeing, nor to manufacturing in general
- ▶ Equally applicable to
 - ▶ Oil/Gas industry (platforms, pipelines, refineries)
 - ▶ Energy sector (generation, transmission, distribution)
 - ▶ Automotive manufacturing
 - ▶ Chemical sector
- ▶ Interoperability: combining forces with vendor and user communities to standardize solutions in this space



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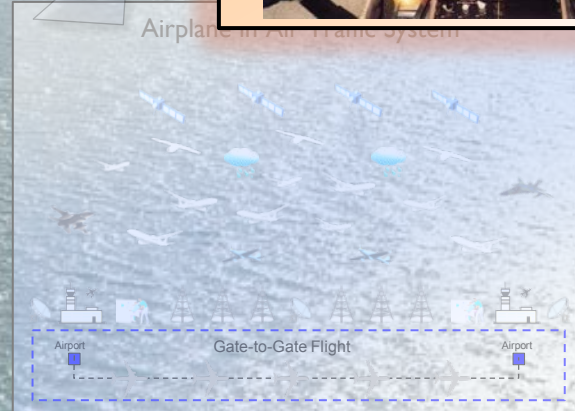
Airplane in Factory



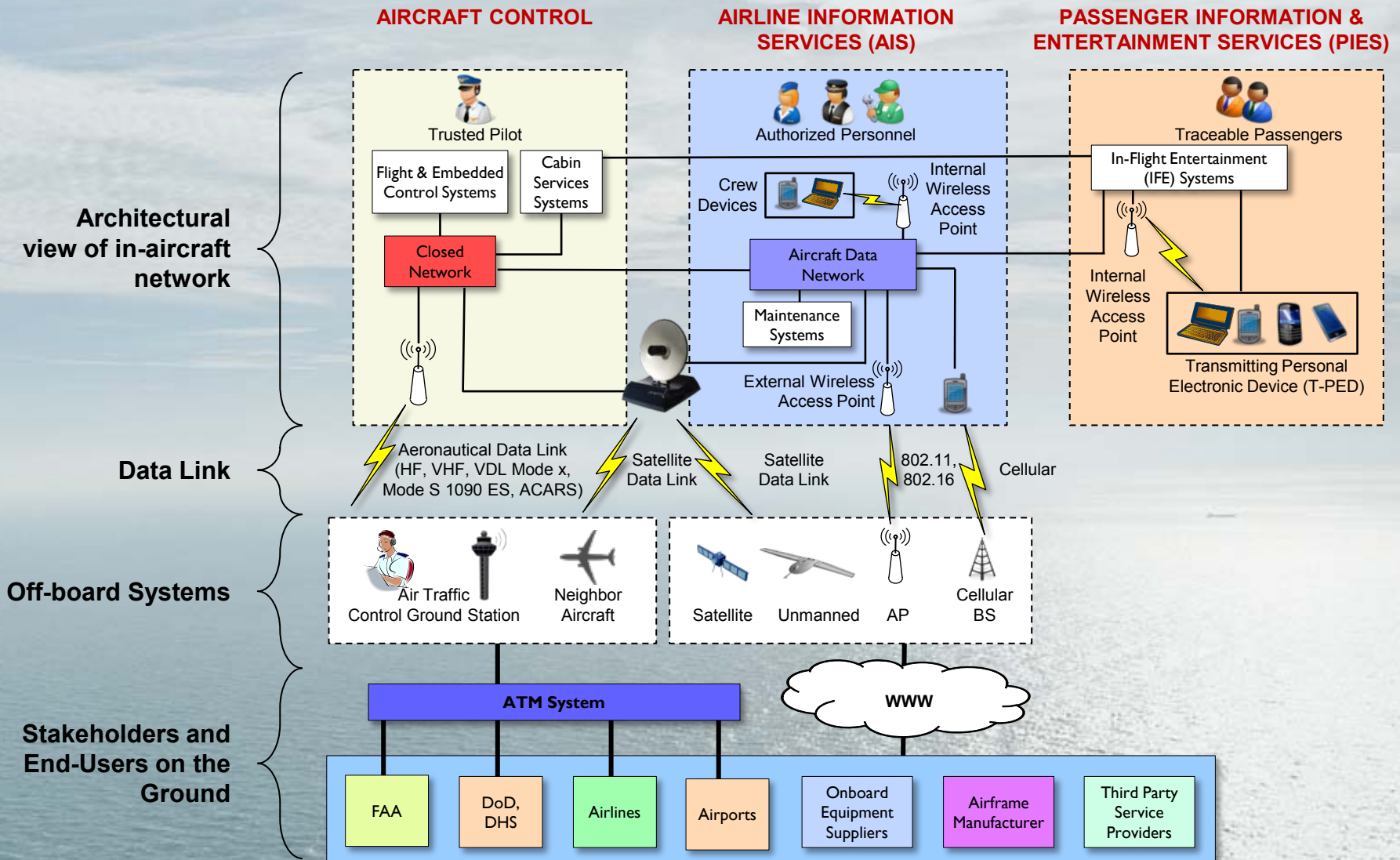
Airplane in Operation



Airplane in Air Traffic System

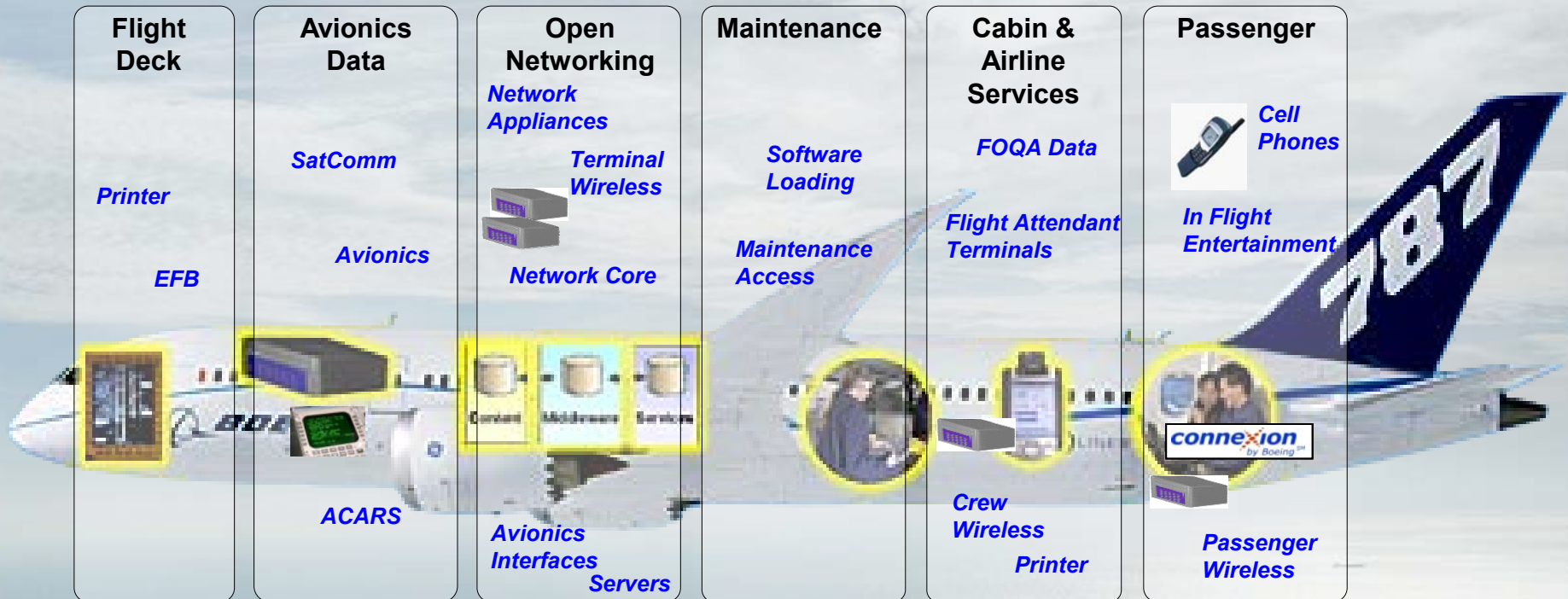


Airplane in Operations



Tight integration within aircraft, and between aircraft and off-board systems

Smart Airplane Needs Wireless Sensor Technologies



- ▶ **Current sensors impose extensive wiring and power requirements that limit their use**
- ▶ **Breakthrough technologies in wireless sensing and actuation required in order to realize major benefits**
 - ▶ Extremely low energy or energy harvesting sensors
 - ▶ Highly efficient sensor communication and networking
 - ▶ Highly reliable
 - ▶ Cyber Security

Smart Airplane Onboard Software (OSW)

▶ Development and certification

- ▶ 787 Certified by FAA & EASA in 2011
- ▶ Integration of SW from dozens of suppliers
- ▶ Up to O(20 million) source lines of OSW code
- ▶ Cost trend shifting away from traditional aero/propulsion and structures to systems and OSW
- ▶ SW verification leading systems cost (supporting FAA flight certification)

▶ OSW critical for functions

- ▶ Flight control & navigation
- ▶ Passenger entertainment
- ▶ Passenger cabin lighting
- ▶ Dimmable window tint control
- ▶ Control of the bidet in passenger lavatory

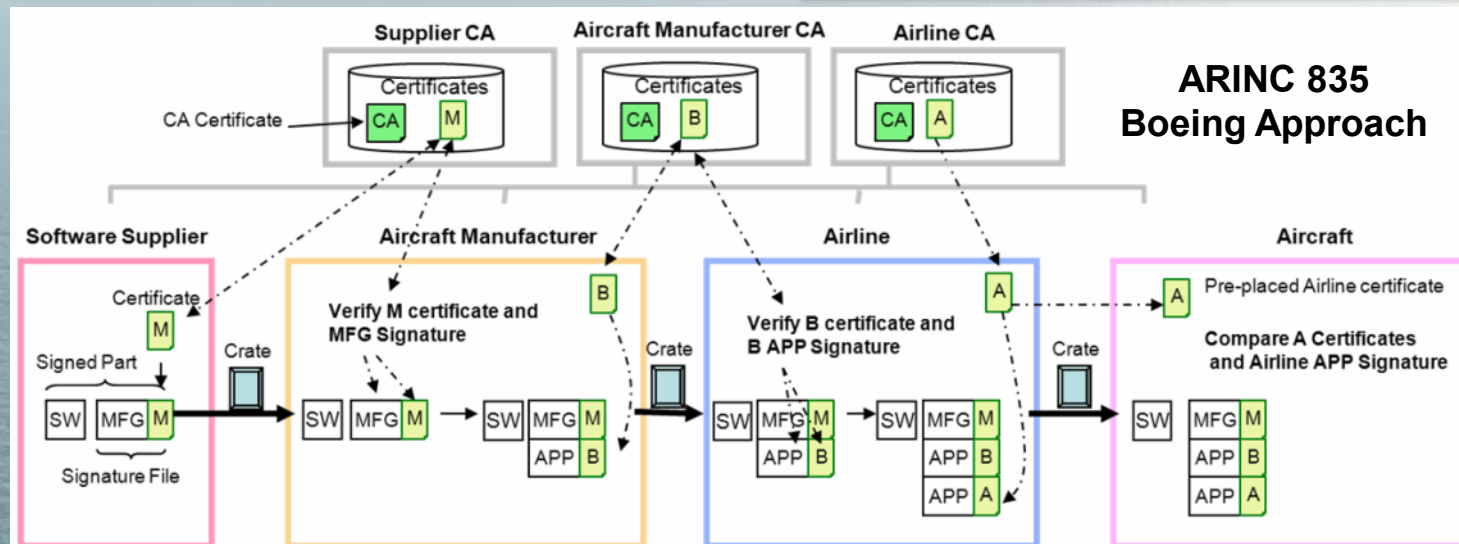
▶ Flight control function

- ▶ Allows for optimizing wing camber in flight
- ▶ Fully augmented authority in all three axes



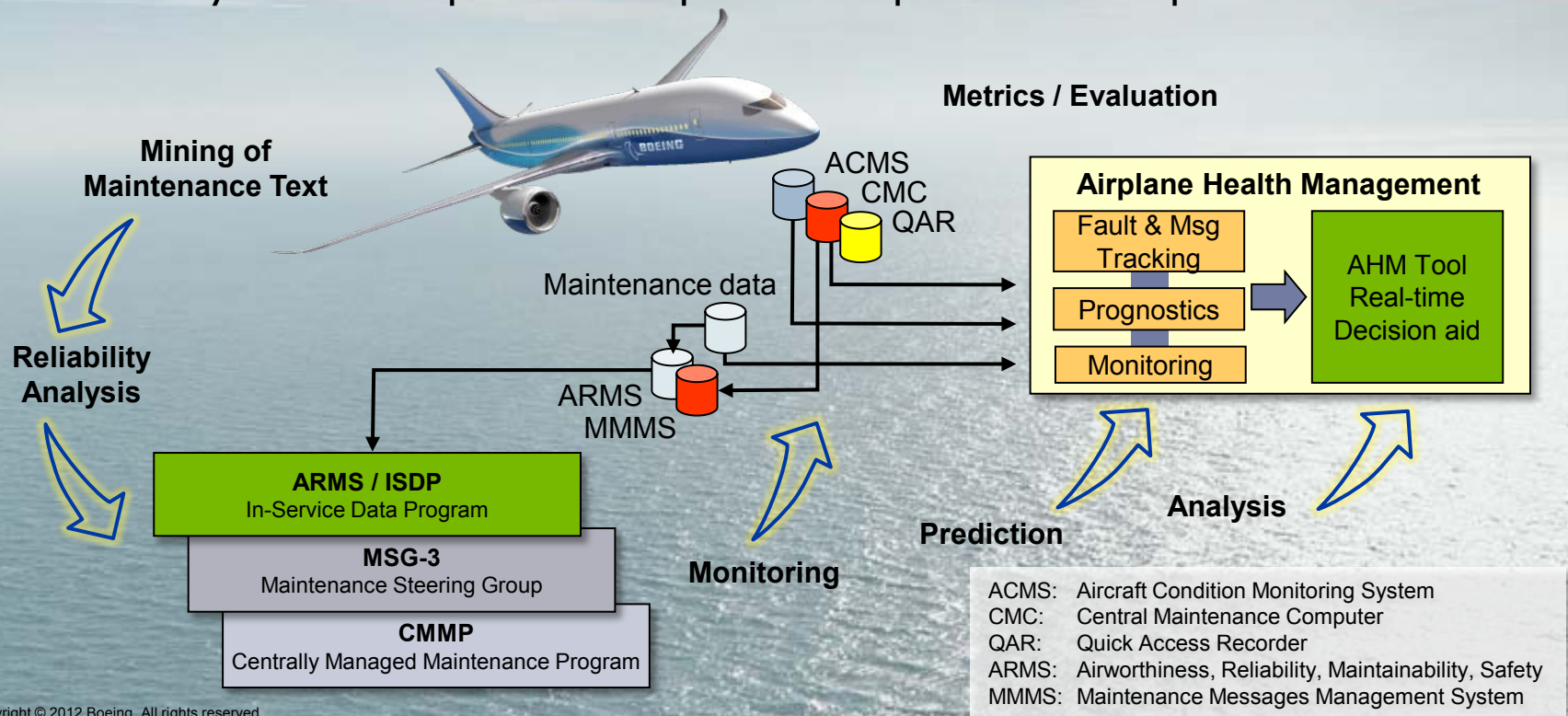
Software Distribution and Applications

Airplane, Manufacturers, Airline, and Airport/Internet Interfaces



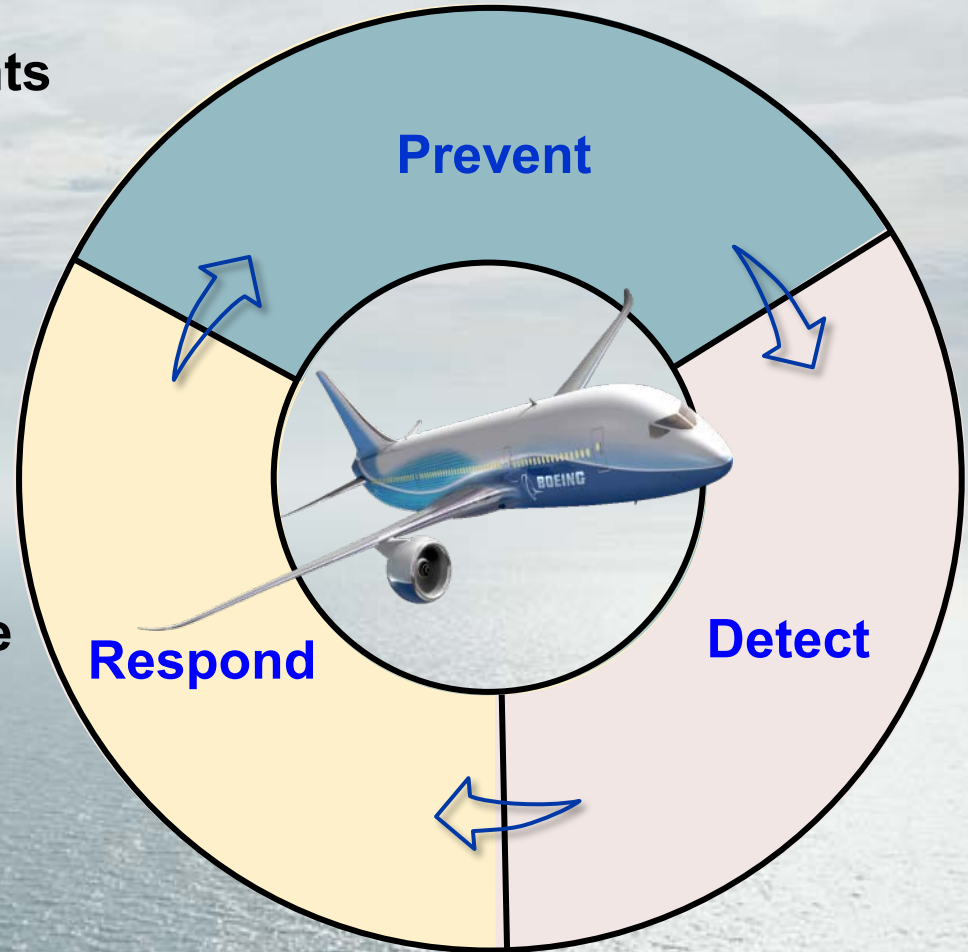
Data Analytics for Smart Airplane Operations

- ▶ Volume and variety of data collected on smart aircraft and by ground operations growing exponentially
 - ▶ Maintenance messages / Fault codes
 - ▶ Quick Access Recorder (QAR) of flight and system parameters
 - ▶ Maintenance action logs / test results / shop data
 - ▶ Real-time data and real-time information management for decision making
- ▶ Data analytics enables proactive response to improve aircraft operations



Information Assurance & Cyber Security Challenges

- ▶ **Cyber security requirements for e-Enabled airplanes addressed during certification**
- ▶ **Anti-Tamper avionics hardware and software**
- ▶ **Industry/government collaboration will be essential in addressing the cyber threat to aviation**



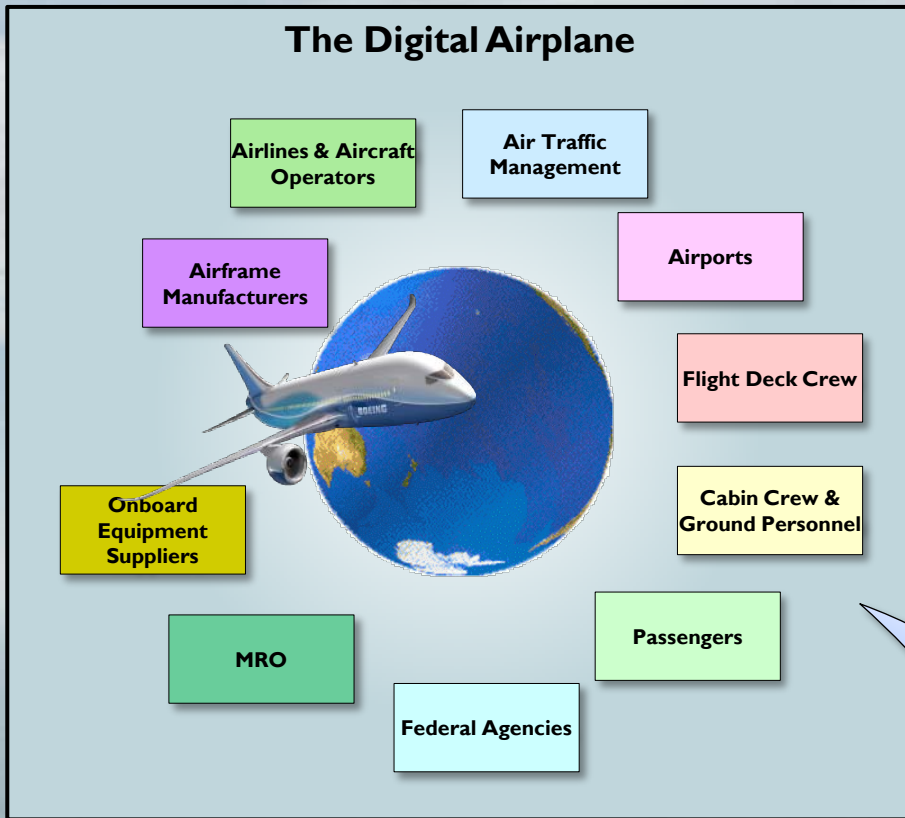
Airplane in Operations Challenges

- ▶ **Communication and network:** signal processing, wireless performance, worldwide interoperability for aeronautical networks, and aircraft interfaces to the Internet
- ▶ **Onboard Software:** efficient verification and validation, secure distribution for end-to-end processes, life-cycle cyber-physical scale
- ▶ **Airplane health, control, and prognostics:** sensor networks/fusion, data analytics, information management, systems-of-systems for sharing critical real-time data, assured timely end-to-end information exchange, distributed cooperation and coordination for efficient and optimized decision making
- ▶ **Human-automation interface:** visualization, human-in-the-loop modeling and simulation, cyber security, close coupling of networking with aircraft controls and air traffic systems



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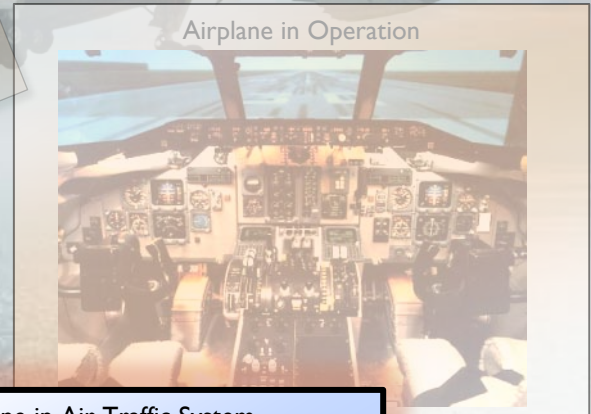
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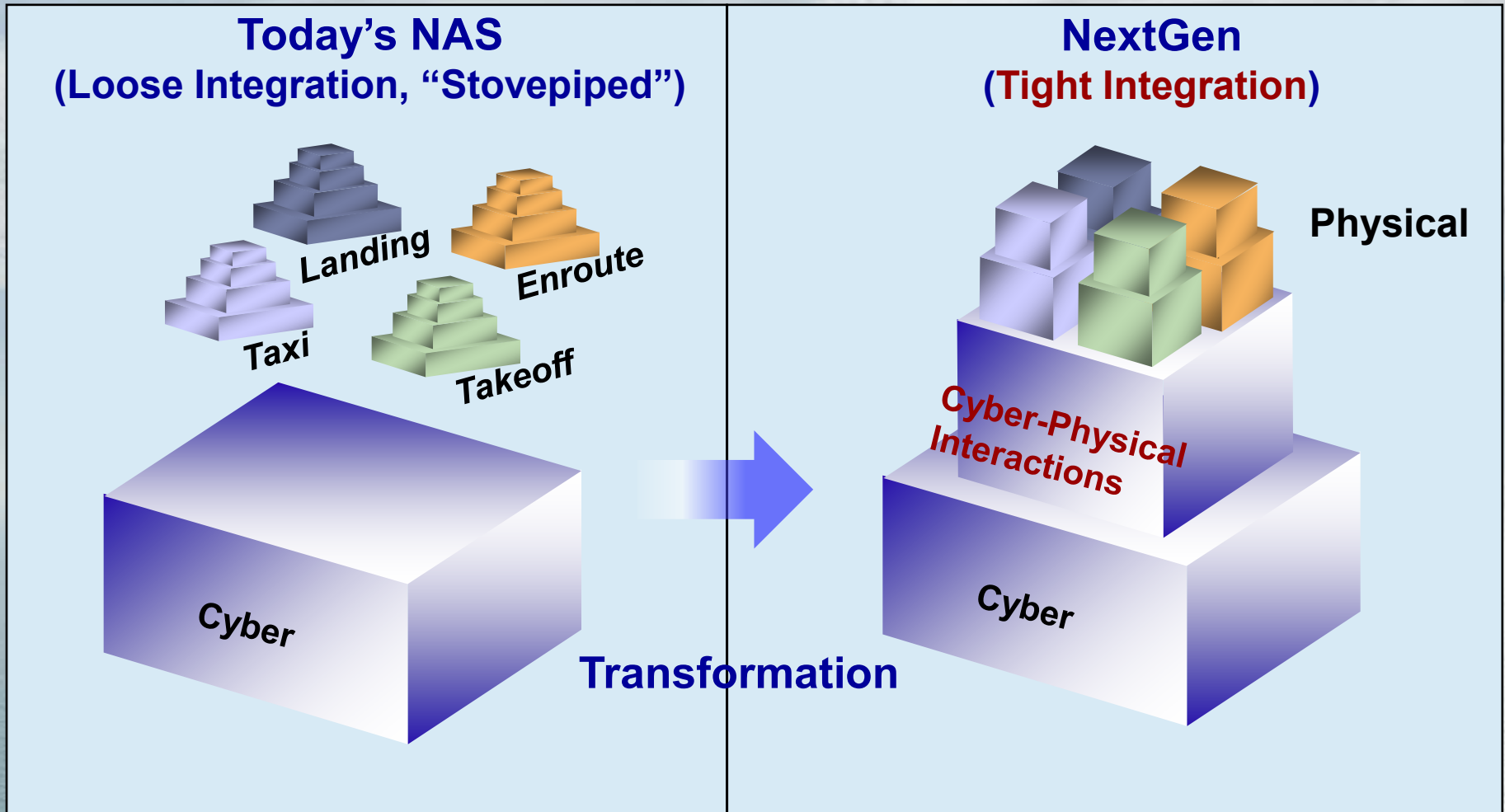
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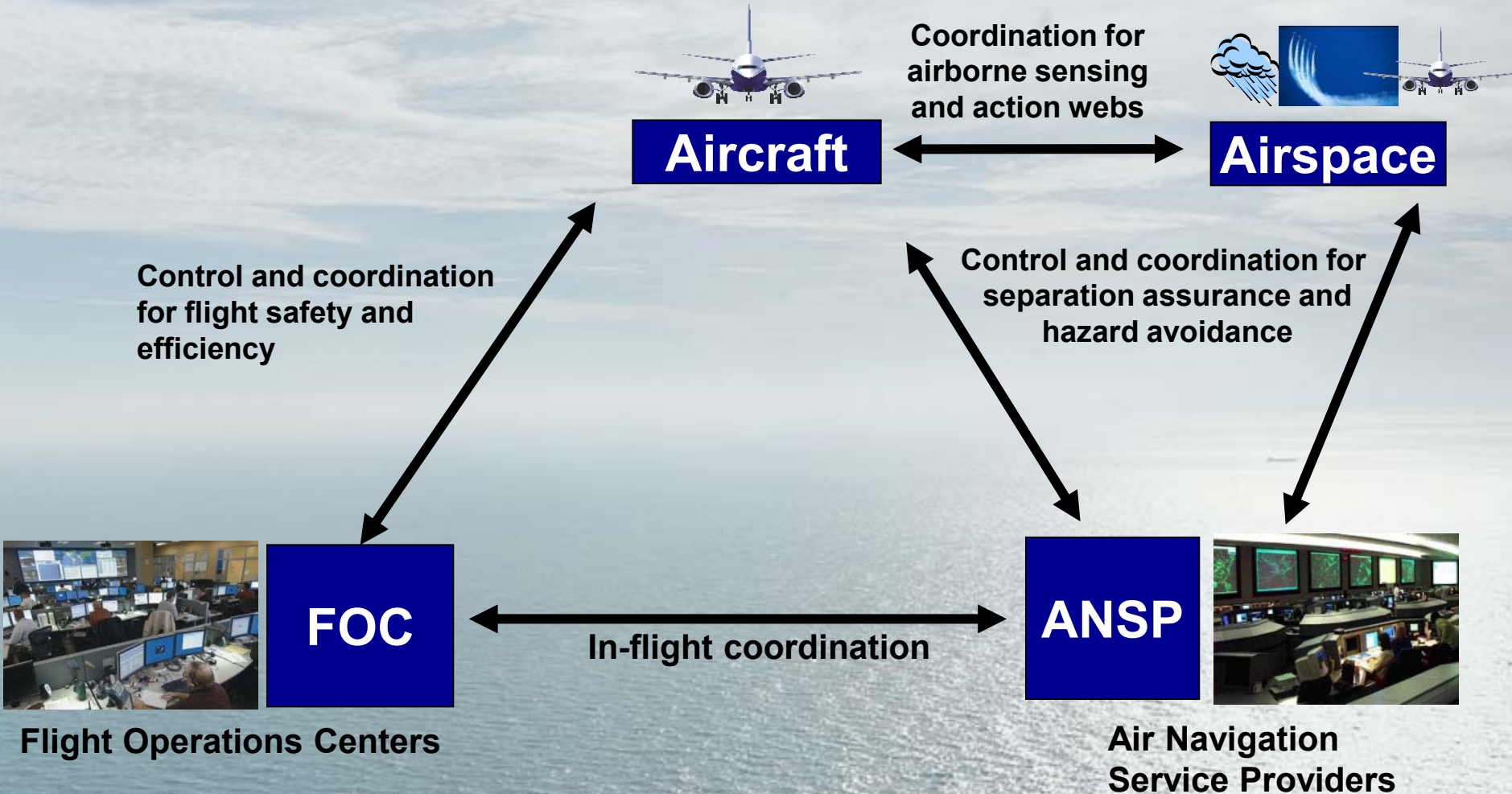
NextGen is a Large-Scale CPSS



NextGen uses "cyber," i.e., networking, software, computing, to tightly weave taxing, takeoffs, enroute flight paths, and landings

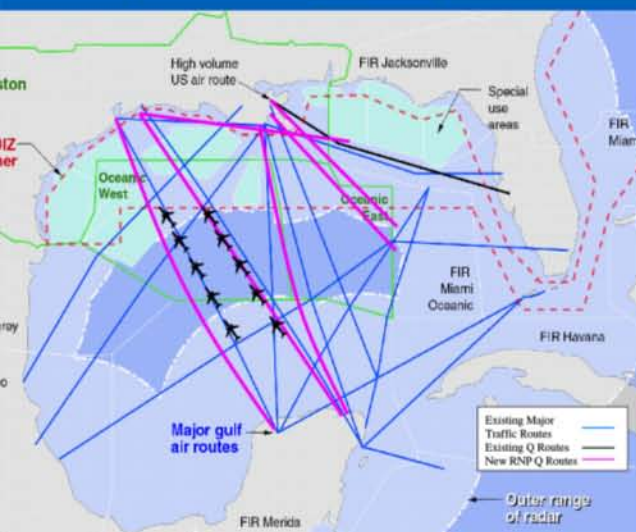
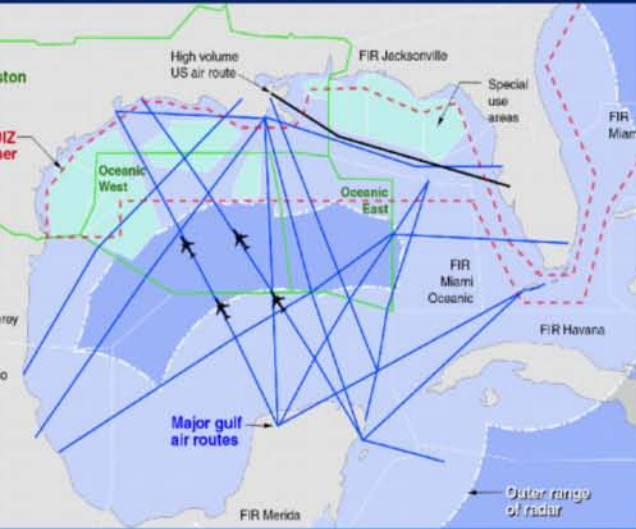
Cyber-Physical Interactions in NextGen

Examples



Operations Enabled With ADS-B

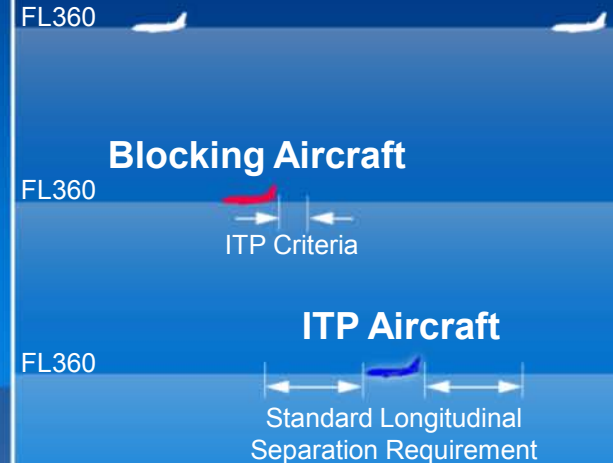
Reduced-Separation in Non-Radar Airspace



Merging and Spacing, Surface Operations, and Closely-Spaced Parallel Approaches



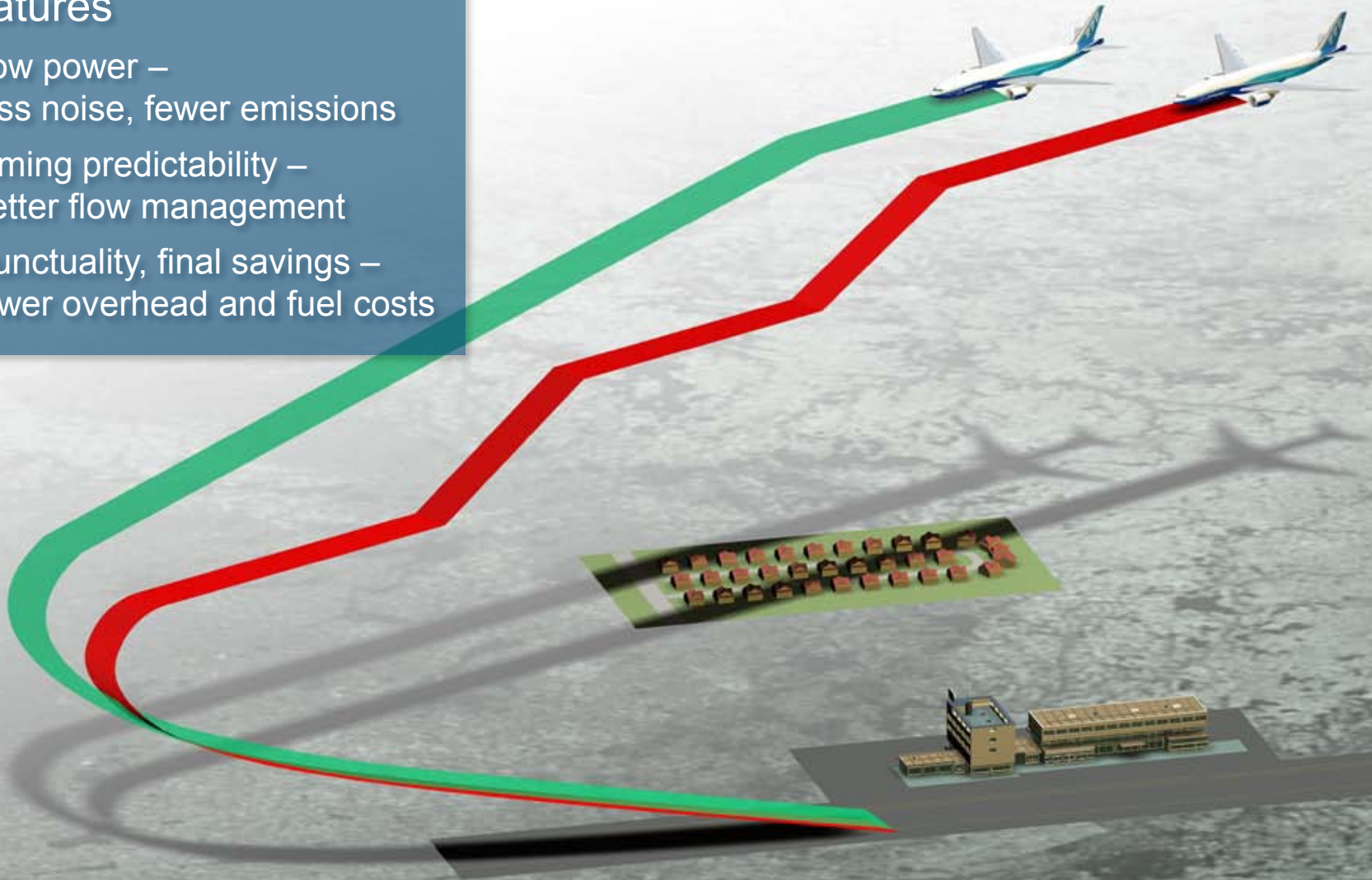
In-Trail Procedures



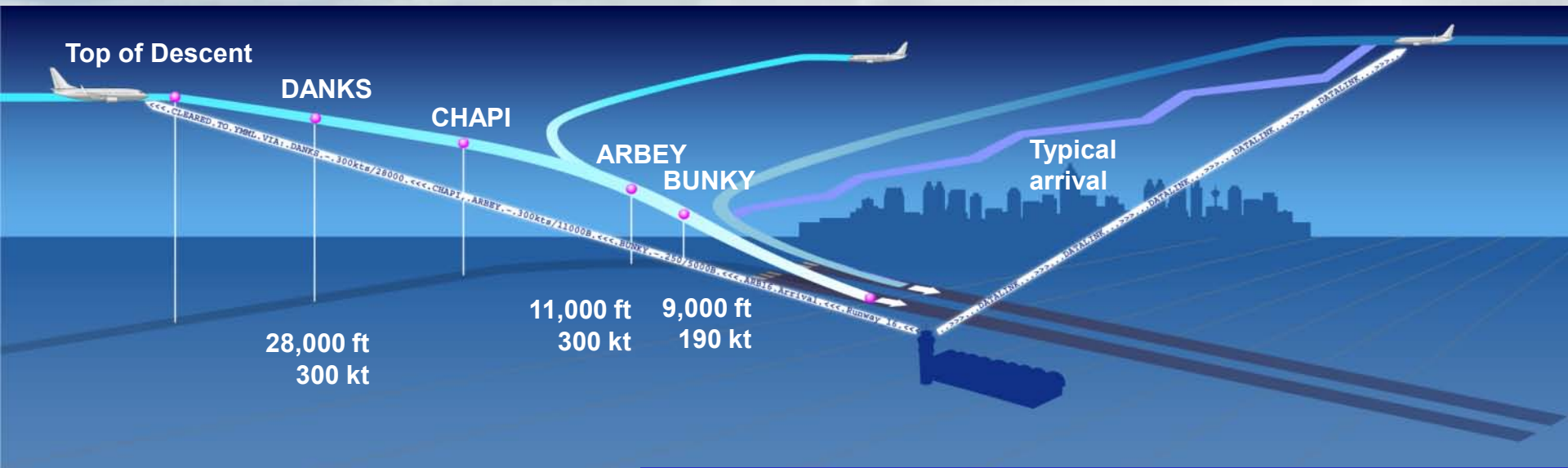
Continuous Descent Approaches

Features

- Low power – less noise, fewer emissions
- Timing predictability – better flow management
- Punctuality, final savings – lower overhead and fuel costs



A Near-Term Example – Tailored Arrivals



Tailored arrivals are CDAs, or near-CDAs, flown on 4D paths that are shaped for local constraints and timed for merging traffic.



CPS Challenges in Air Traffic System

- ▶ **NextGen systems must function with a variety of legacy aircraft and operational procedures**
- ▶ **Worldwide interoperability**
- ▶ **Advances in human-automation interfaces are needed to increase airport capacity, efficiency, and airplane/ airspace safety**
- ▶ **NextGen requirements (2012 Congressional Mandate) for Unmanned Systems operating in national airspace**



Summary

- ▶ **Manufacturing supervisory control and data acquisition networks enable automation and integration with IT systems**
- ▶ **Airplane operations employ CPS on a grand scale**
- ▶ **NextGen is a Cyber-Physical System-of-Systems (CPSS) challenge that requires tight integration to increase overall system capacity, efficiency, safety and security.**

CPS investments cross multiple technology domains/ industries, and require national-level critical mass to achieve required performance and affordability

