



# A4A NDT FORUM

September 18-21, 2023

Embassy Suites Downtown Denver

## Use of Small Unmanned Air Vehicles (Drones) to Enhance Aircraft Structural Integrity Programs

Walt Jarecki (ATF)

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# Bio

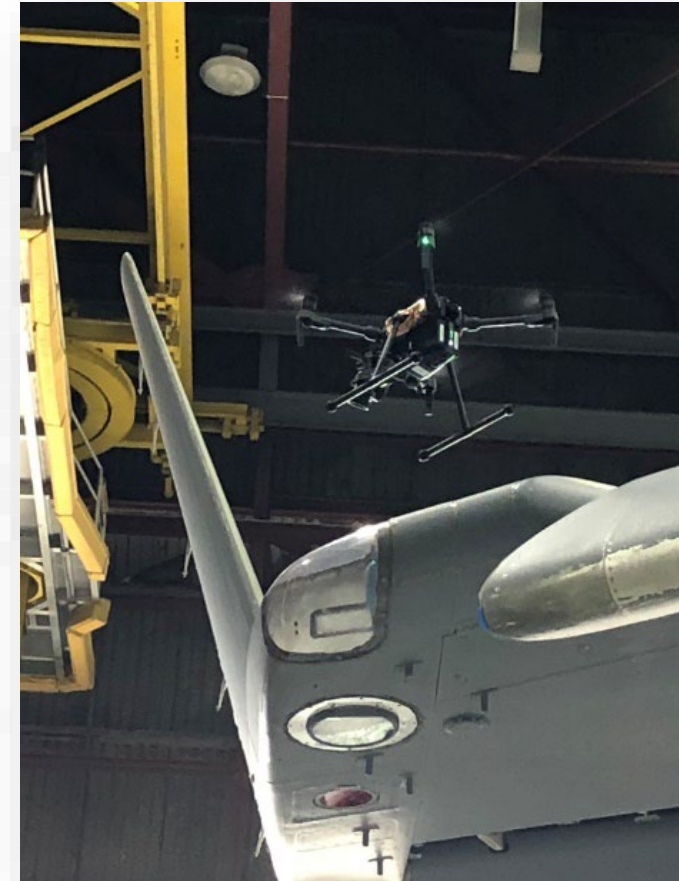


**WALTER JARECKI**  
Associated Tech Fellow (ATF)  
Airframe Customer Support

Walt is a service engineer with expertise in nondestructive testing methods for aircraft maintenance inspections. He has 30 years of aircraft wing and fuselage design experience on C-17, 787, 767-200/-300 BCF and 757 Eco Demonstrator technology demonstrator. Walt focuses on the adoption of new inspection technologies for aircraft maintenance inspections. Walt's vision is to reduce scheduled aircraft maintenance inspection task times by 50 percent by adopting inspection tools and processes that enable customer self-reliance and faster decision making. Effective integration of new inspection tools into maintenance operations will distinguish Boeing products from our competition. Walt holds a B.S in Aerospace Engineering from Iowa State University

# Overview

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  - Auto flight sUAS Assisted Zonal GVI - Operation
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# Situation

Airlines are requesting the use of Auto flight small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) to complete aircraft inspections that improve safety and cost

Current General Visual Inspection (GVI) methods require lifts causing injury risk and significant inspection time

The use of 2-D images to complete required aircraft inspections require human factors assessment, new skills and data delivery solutions

Visual analytics techniques supported by these image data streams will be a future standard incorporating camera images and machine learning to complete maintenance actions

# Unleashing Value

- Improved drone platforms
- Improved safety and reduced cost
- sUAS Supplier/Boeing/Airline in work developments
- Predictive analytics to improve aircraft design and maintenance performance





# Testing - Boeing Activities

- Boeing supports the use of Auto flight sUAS in maintenance task inspection
- Since 2019 Boeing has been conducting sUAS assisted aircraft inspection Equivalency tests
  - Goal is to prove sUAS assisted inspections are equivalent to mechanics manual inspections
    - Zonal General Visual Inspection (GVI)
    - A data set of standardized images that provide an opportunity to perform fault identification.
  - Aircraft condition images were captured in accordance with:
    - Flight plans
    - Locations
    - Camera specifications
- 2023
  - Auto flight image capture
    - Boeing Flight Plan/Supplier Flight Plan
    - Overlap/Coverage
    - Inspector image review traditional and supplier applications



# Testing - Manual Zonal GVI Process

## Data Collection

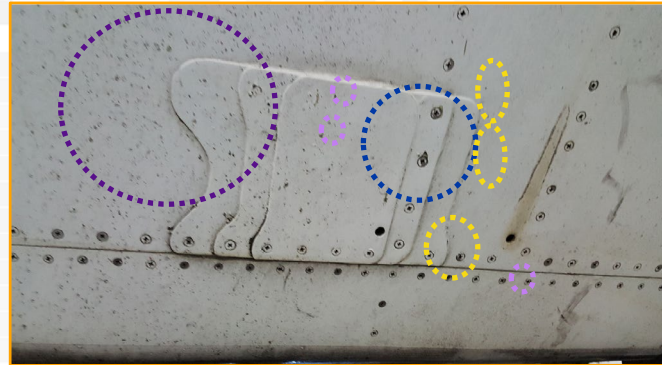


- Manual
- Labor Intensive
- Time consuming
- Unsafe to personnel or aircraft



Improve Maintenance Safety

## Data Analysis



- Manual
- Subjective
- Inconsistent



Data Driven Engineering Insights

## Maintenance History

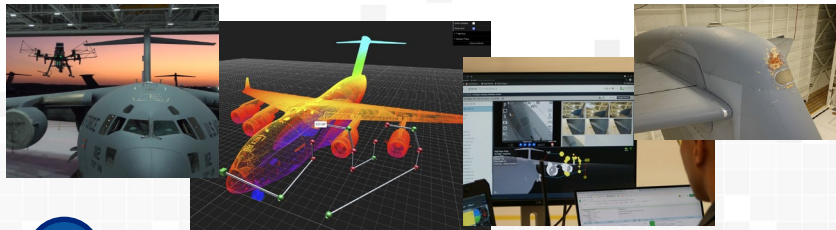


- Manual cataloging of damage in maintenance databases
- Must do manual research to find new vs old damages



Build Regulator Trust

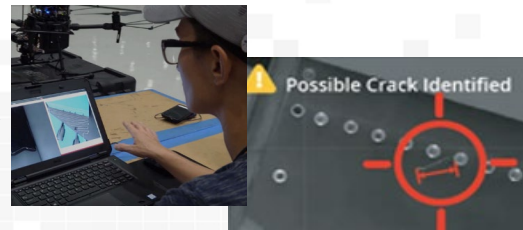
# Testing – Auto flight sUAS Assisted Zonal GVI - Process



## 1 Data Collection - Scan the Aircraft

- HD camera mounted on drone
- Drone Auto flightly controlled
- Complete aircraft task cards with drone

## 2 Image Analysis



- Technician analyzes imagery to ID defects
- Damage detection software analyzes imagery
- Locate identified defects on a virtual 3-D aircraft



- ## 3 Leveraging Data
- Provide UI with damage detection software
  - Tie to Boeing or host databases
  - Validate/document damage

### Solution Value

- **Increased safety** – reduced 80% of hazardous activities
- **Faster inspections** – >60% time savings
- **Manpower savings** – 50% reduction
- Efficiently manage damage/defect records and database
- Improve aircraft mission capability rates

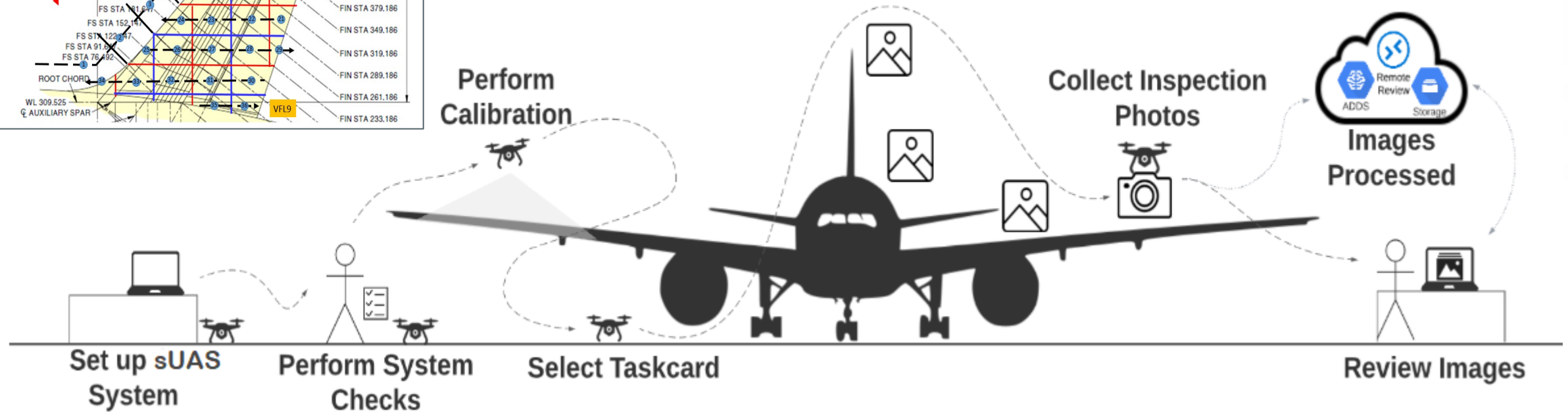
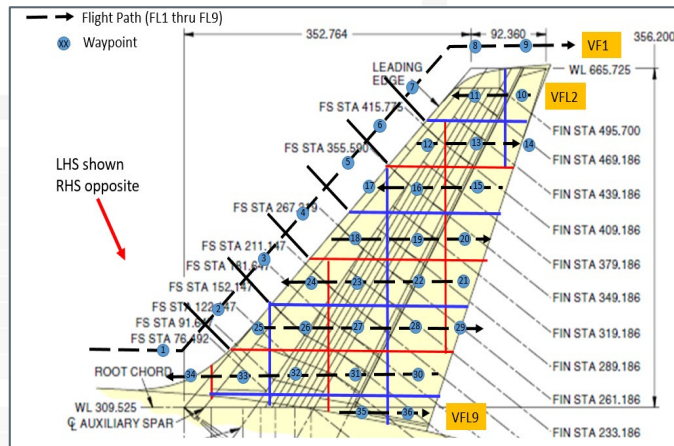
### Use Cases

- **Scheduled inspections** (pre/post-flight, phase, GVI, etc.)
- **MRO pre-induction** scan for pre-existing damage/defects and wholistic state of aircraft at induction
- **Conditional Inspection** – Detailed Visual Inspection, Lightning Strike, Bird Strikes, Hail/Storm Damage, etc.



# Testing – Auto flight sUAS Assisted Zonal GVI - Operation

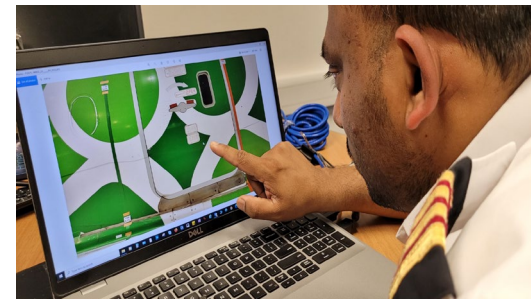
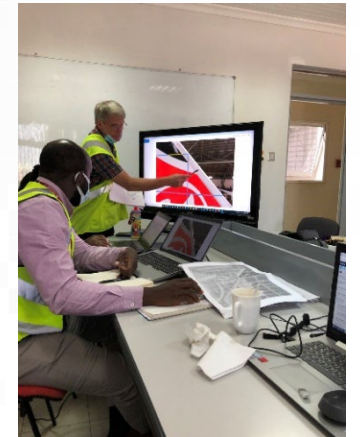
## Flight Path Waypoints



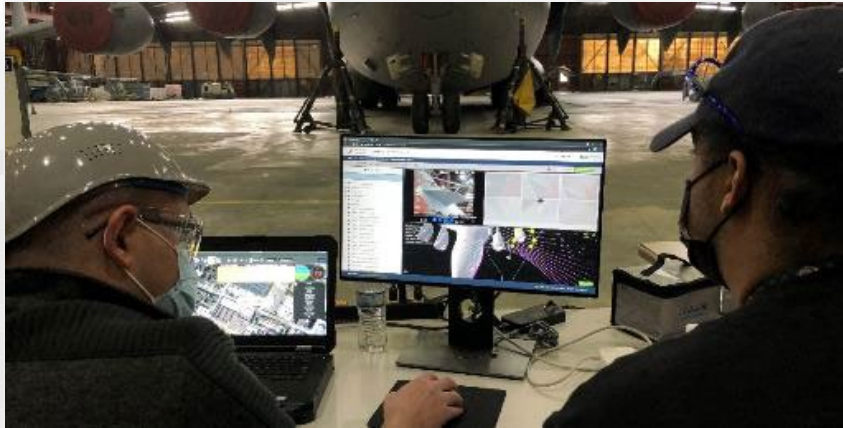
# Analysis – Human Factor Assessment

The following 11 Human Factors issues are based on the list of questions presented to the AMTs performing the Auto flight sUAS assisted Zonal GVI image review.

- Resolution Requirements for the imaging process
- Interpretation of 2-D vs 3-D images
- Basic image quality:
  - Blur, focus, overlap.
- Lighting quality and quantity
- Other available image enhancements
- Inability to use tools or touch
- Training for image review.
- Maintaining location awareness on aircraft in image set
- List of defect types
- Image interpreter fatigue and vigilance decrement
- The environment beyond visual:
  - Thermal
  - Auditory
  - Workspace design



# Analysis - Data Collection with Auto flight sUAS



*Graphical User Interface*



*Data Collection*



## Navigation

- **Auto flight:** sUAS takes off, locates and maps the aircraft using preplanned trajectories - “flight plan”

## Inflight Monitoring

- Technician monitors inspection trajectories around aircraft
- Collects HD images tagged with 3-D location on aircraft

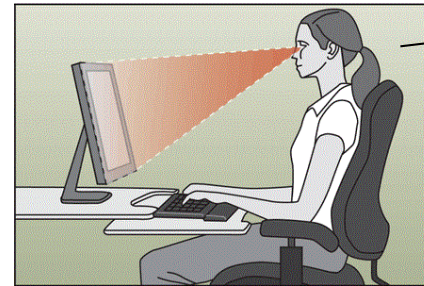
# Analysis – Monitor Resolution Requirement

## Human Factors Study



The better the screen size and resolution, affect the time spent by the Aviation Maintenance Technician (AMT) Inspector in zooming and panning.

### Observing Distance from Monitor



Monitor  
Screen  
Diagonal  
Length  
Height  
Resolution



# Analysis - Recommended Approach



Standard GVI Outline Dimension

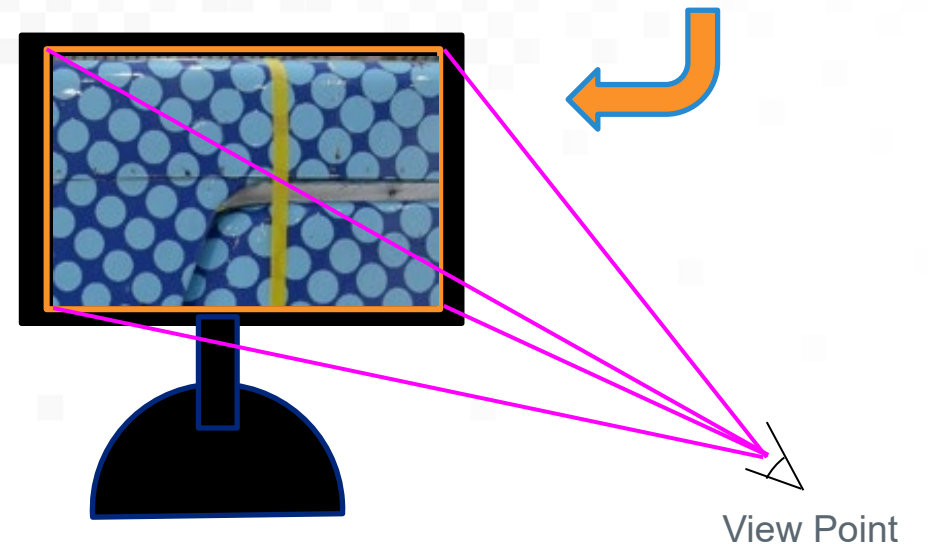
- The image should simulate as if the AMT captured from touching distance
- Any zooming images may become blurry and pixelated
- Image inspection procedure criteria will be provided to AMT or UI



The Maintenance Steering Group-3 (MSG-3) GVI definition:

“Visual examination of an interior or exterior area, installation or assembly to detect obvious damage, failure or irregularity, made from within touching distance and under normally available lighting condition such as daylight, hangar lighting, flashlight or drop-light”.

Adjustments for equivalency





# Results - sUAS Deployment Advantages and Risks

Economic:

Aircraft	UAV INSP Total Hours	Mechanic INSP Total Hours	Percent Reduction
A/C 1	8.89	21.62	58%
A/C 2	9.68	15.31	36%
A/C 3	9.65	25.18	61%
A/C 4	17.05	34.27	50%

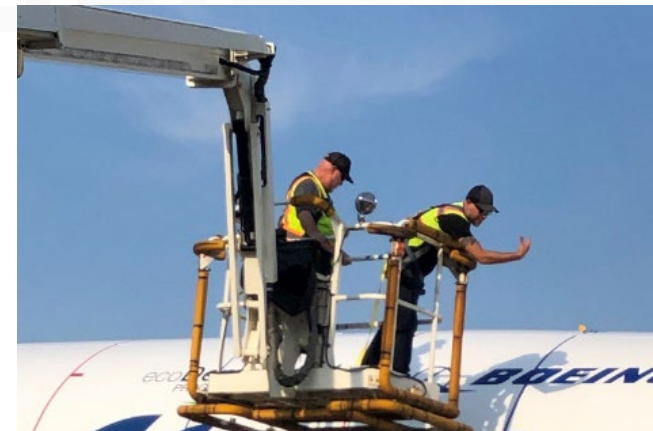
Potential saving reduction in capitol expense for lift equipment

Safety:

Quality Management estimates 80% reduction of hazardous activities (working at heights)

Deploy safe sUAS environment in place of lift operations

- Automation:
- Consistency of inspection procedure
- Reduces unknown safety risk over manual flight operations



# Results - Setting Standards

## Boeing Industry Image Standard:

- Build a methodology to conduct 2-D image aircraft inspection
- The collected image data has been used to determine damage on aircraft
- Three analysis approaches were performed
  - AMT – Established ground truth (reported damage/defect)
  - Comparative analysis - Associate AMT finding to Auto flight sUAS assisted image finding
  - Machine Learning Trial - Demonstrated machine learning technology to aid and identify damage locations
- Conversion of human analysis to machine learning
  - Require extension damage identification and tagging to create a training material for the algorithm
- Human factors considerations are essential in assessment and analysis of 2-D images.

# Results - Implementing Auto flight sUAS Assisted Zonal GVI

## Maintenance Planning Document (MPD)

**BOEING** 737-600/700/800/900 MAINTENANCE PLANNING DOCUMENT

**APPENDIX K - sUAS ASSIST GVI TASK CARD CROSS REFERENCE INDEX**

**A. SCOPE**  
This appendix to the MPD includes cross-reference index to the Task Card Numbers associated to small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) assist GVI. This index is sorted by Task Card no. This appendix contains all airplane configurations, and is not specific to an individual operator fleet. Since operator task card decks reflect delivery configuration, not all listed task cards may apply to an individual operator.

**B. The tasks in this Appendix K uses an autonomous navigation sUAS platform.**

**C. NOTES**  
This Appendix is arranged into three sections. The first section is sorted for Fuselage Zone Task Card Item no., the second section is for Empennages (Stabilizers) Zone Task Card Item no. and the last section is for Wing Zone Task Card no.

**D. PAGE FORMAT**

- TASK CARD NO.**  
Task card number for each task.  
Task card numbers reflect all fleet configurations.
- RELATED DESCRIPTION TASK CODE**
  - A- Perform AFTER the related task.
  - B- Perform BEFORE the related task.
  - W- Perform WITH the related task.
  - P- Task PRECLUDED by performing the related task.
  - R- Task PRECLUDES performing the related task.
  - G- Task is GROUPED with other systems tasks which are accomplished at the same time.
- TASK TITLE**  
The type of task performed.
- TASK DESCRIPTION**  
A short description of the task intent

Task Card No.	Task Description	Task Code
55-848-02-01	344	
55-848-02-01	345	
57-854-01-01	553	
57-858-01-01	501	
57-860-01-01	502, 503, 504, 505, 508	
57-862-01-01	507	
57-864-01-01	571	

## Task Cards (TC)

**TBC** **BOEING** 737-600/700/800/900 TASK CARDS

DATE	TIME	FLIGHT CONTROL COMPARTMENT (sUAS ASSIST GVI)	APPROVAL	APPROVED BY	DATE
					211 212

Use an sUAS to perform an external zonal inspection (GVI) of the flight control compartment - section 41, STA 178 to STA 204.

**INTERVAL NOTE:** Whenever comes first.

**NOTE:** Reference AMM 20-10-04 for additional information and applicable restrictions or limitations.

Page 1 of 3 (Dec 15/2022)

## Aircraft Maintenance Manual (AMM)

**BOEING** 737-600/700/800/900 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MANUAL

**SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM ASSISTED INSPECTION - MAINTENANCE PRACTICES**

**1. General**

A. This procedure has these tasks:

- Autonomous Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) Setup.
- Autonomous Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (sUAV) Flight Operation.
- Autonomous sUAS Post Flight Procedure.

B. The sUAS contains the sUAV, flight controller, telemetry unit (i.e. a tablet or a cell phone), and battery.

C. The sUAV contains the flight system, payload (i.e. a camera and a sensor), and battery.

D. This procedure uses a sUAS as an optional method to complete a General Visual Inspection (GVI) equipment.

E. The sUAS assist GVI is performed inside the hangar with closed doors and windows.

**TASK 20-10-84-210-804**

**2. Autonomous Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) Setup**

**A. Tools/Equipment**

NOTE: When more than one tool part number is listed under the same "Reference" number, the tools shown are alternate to each other with the same purpose stated. Tool part numbers that are replaced or non-procurable are preceded by "OSC", which stands for Optional.

**Reference Description**

COA/TBC	Description
737-705, -706, -708, -709, -800 Part 8 TBC	sUAS - Small Unmanned Aircraft System Supplier TBC

**B. Procedure**

(1) Do the below operation checklist:

- Make sure to follow sUAS, COA/TBC, manufacturer instructions.
- Pre-flight sUAS for proper operation.
- Get local regulatory approval to operate the sUAS.
- Charge the local airport rules.
- There are limits to sUAV operation for the inspection below surfaces, unless the sUAV has a camera that can lift up.
- Make sure that the images meet your equisupply guidelines.

NOTE: Make sure that the lighting and image focus is adequate.

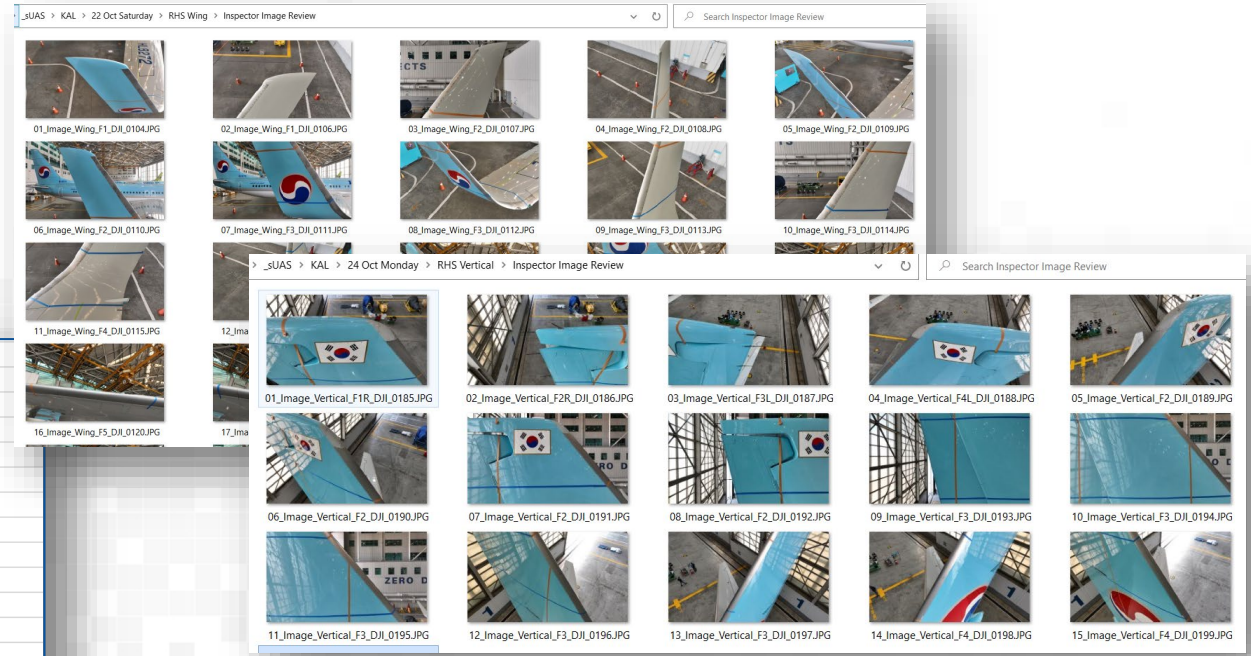
- Make sure that the flight path is clear of obstructions and personnel.
- Make sure to land the sUAV and recharge or replace the battery when the charge remaining reaches 20 percent.

END OF TASK

Page 201 (Aug 16/2022)

# Working with Metadata

GPSLatitude	47 deg 32' 23.93" N	
GPSLatitudeRef	North	
GPSLongitude	122 deg 18' 58.42" W	
GPSLongitudeRef	ExposureTime	1/200
GPSPosition	FileAccessDate	2021:08:26 08:39:39-07:00
GPSVersionID	FileCreateDate	2021:08:22 10:23:22-07:00
HasCrop	FileModifyDate	CFAPattern [Red,Green][Green,Blue]
HasSettings	FileName	CFAPattern2 0 1 1 2
HyperfocalDistance	FilePermissions	CFAPlaneColor Red, Green, Blue
ImageHeight	FileSize	CFARRepeatPatternDim
ImageSize	FileSource	CircleOfConfusion
ImageWidth	FileType	ColorMatrix1
ISO	FileTypeExtension	ColorMatrix2
LensID	Flash	Compression
LensInfo	FlightPitchDegree	Contrast
LensMake	FlightRollDegree	CreateDate
LensModel	FlightXSpeed	CreatorTool
LightSource	FlightYawDegree	CustomRendered
LightValue	FlightYSpeed	DateCreated
LinearizationTable	FlightZSpeed	DateTimeOriginal
LinearResponseLimit	FNumber	DefaultCropOrigin
LocalizedCameraModel	FocalLength	DefaultCropSize
Make	FocalLength35efl	DefaultScale
MaxApertureValue	FocalLengthIn35mmForm	DefaultUserCrop
Megapixels	Format	DigitalZoomRatio
MeteringMode	FOV	Directory
MIMEType	GainControl	DNGBackwardVersion
Model	GimbalPitchDegree	DNGLensInfo
ModifyDate	GimbalReverse	DNGPrivateData
	GimbalRollDegree	DNGVersion
	GimbalYawDegree	ExifByteOrder
	GPSAltitude	ExifToolVersion
	GPSAltitudeRef	ExifVersion
		ExposureCompensation
		ExposureMode
		ExposureProgram
		SourceFile RAW_DNG_Photos/DJI_0001 (1).DNG
		About DJI Meta Data
		AbsoluteAltitude 7.63
		ActiveArea 0 96 3648 5568
		AlreadyApplied FALSE
		AnalogBalance 1 1 1
		AntiAliasStrength 1
		Aperture 5
		ApertureValue
		AsShotNeutral 0.3492496589 1 0.5651214128
		BaselineExposure 0
		BaselineNoise 1
		BaselineSharpness 1
		BayerGreenSplit 0
		BestQualityScale 1
		BitsPerSample 16
		BlackLevel 4094 4090 4089 4090
		BlackLevelRepeatDim 2 2
		CalibratedFocalLength
		CalibratedOpticalCenterX
		CalibratedOpticalCenterY
		CalibrationIlluminant1 Standard Light A
		CalibrationIlluminant2 D65
		CameraPitch
		CameraRoll
		CameraSerialNumber 0K8TG160024250
		CameraYaw
		CamReverse 0
		CFALayout Rectangular



Leveraging image's metadata for predictive analysis to improve aircraft design and maintenance performance.

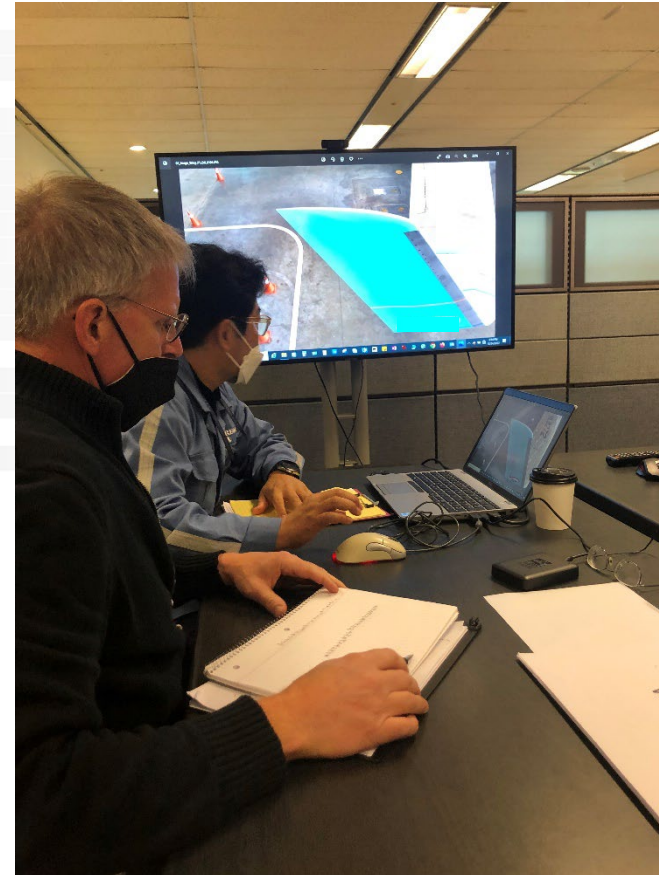


# Industry Adoption

## Establish a safety culture



- Supplier sUAS and OEM partnership for sUAS inspection development
- Supplier sUAS system operation training
- OEM remote inspection procedure guidelines
- Environmental and workload factors





# Working Group -Certification and Operational Approval Approach

Proposal presented to Working Group (WG)

Working Group  
FAA AFS-300  
FAA AED  
Airline  
Boeing



14 Airlines  
8 regulators



## sUAS Assisted Aircraft Inspection Working Group # 1

Mike Eckelberry | Working Group Focal  
April 26, 2022

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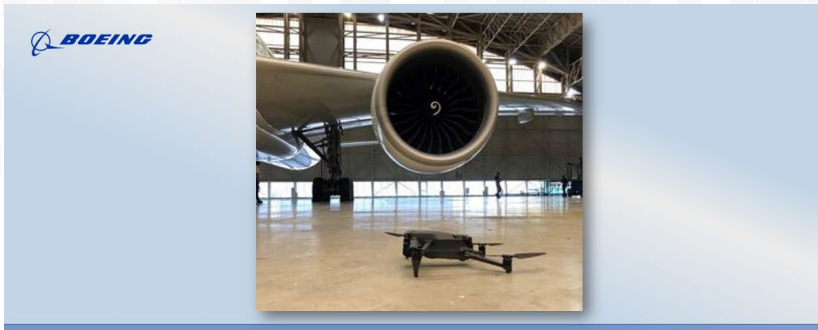


## sUAS Assisted Aircraft Inspection Working Group # 2

Mike Eckelberry | Working Group Focal  
September 12-15, 2022

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## sUAS Assisted Aircraft Inspection FAA Meeting

Mike Eckelberry | FAA/Working Group Focal  
Jan 31/ Feb 1 2023

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## sUAS Equivalency Program Familiarization - Overview



Aircraft OEM



Regulator



sUAS Supplier



Airline



Boeing sUAS assisted AED Human Factors Study  
Final Report  
Colin G. Storey, Catherine Storey Barnes and Elizabeth M. Barnes  
Applied Ergonomics Group Inc.  
December 2022

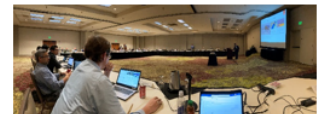
Human Factors

### sUAS Equivalency Test Program

- Gather inspection data (automated operation on in-service aircraft)
- Establish human eye baseline
- Prove sUAS assisted inspections are equivalent to current manual methods

Cooperative Industry Effort

Proposed:  
Equivalency  
agreement in WG



Alternate: Industry  
Committee

# Future Project Explorations

- Outdoor Auto flight sUAS operation
- Lightning Strike and Hail (Dent) Auto flight sUAS Conditional Inspection Testing
- Incorporation of several advance technologies:
  - Damage identification and size
  - Generated repair instructions
  - Cloud based storage/retrieval
  - Sensor payloads

