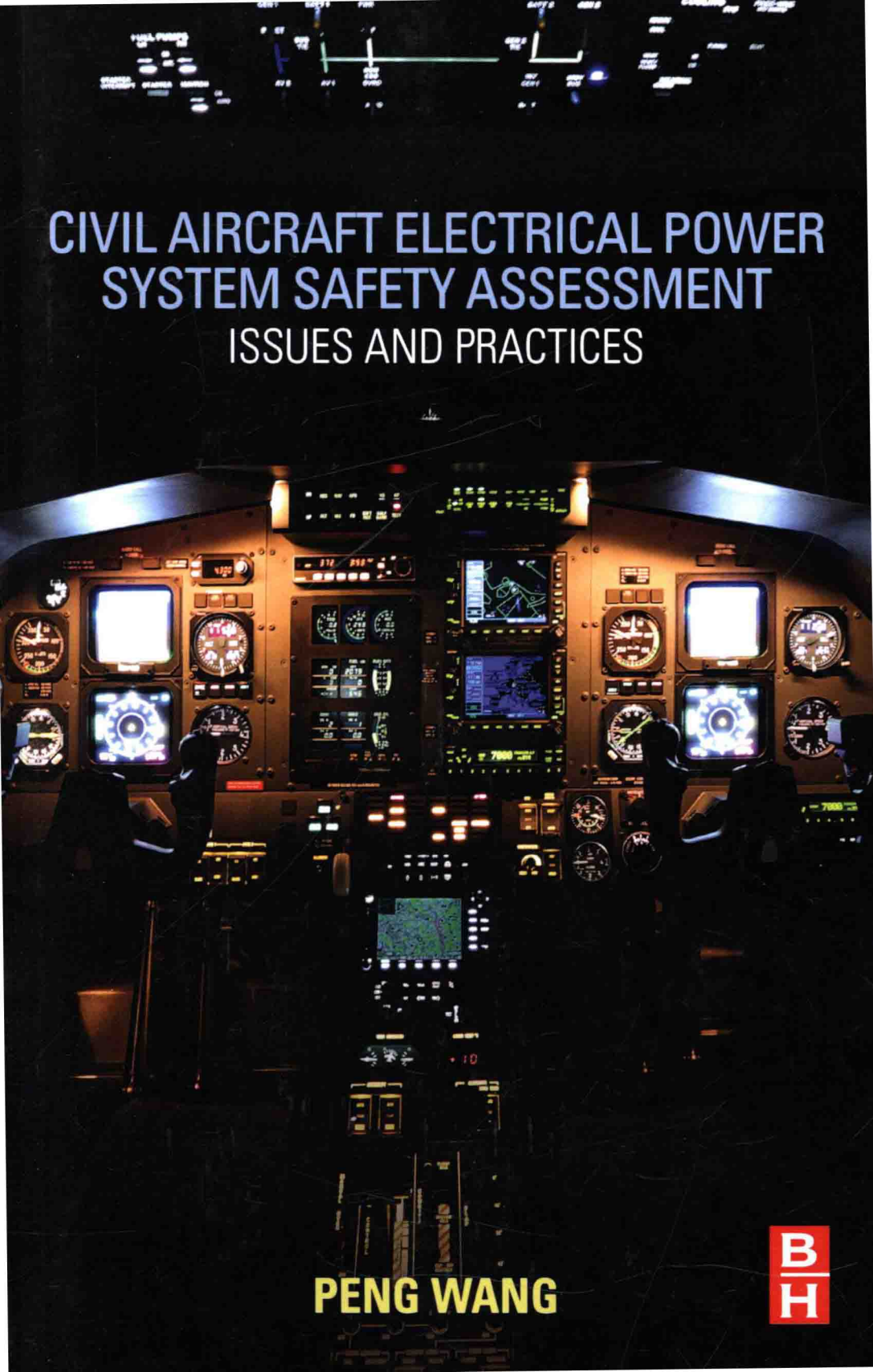




# CIVIL AIRCRAFT ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEM SAFETY ASSESSMENT ISSUES AND PRACTICES

**PENG WANG**



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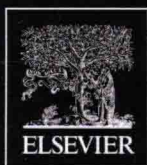
*Civil Aircraft Electrical Power System Safety Assessment: Issues and Practices* provides guidelines and methods for conducting a safety assessment process on civil airborne systems and equipment. Featuring a case study on the continuous safety assessment process of the civil airborne electrical power system, this book addresses problems, issues, and troubleshooting techniques such as single event effects, the failure effects of electrical wiring interconnection system (EWIS), formal theories, and safety analysis methods in civil aircrafts.

## Key Features

- Introduces how to conduct assignment of development assurance levels for the electrical power system
- Includes safety assessments of aging platforms and their respective EWIS
- Features material on failure mechanisms for wiring systems and discussion of failure modes and effects analysis sustainment

## About the Author

**Peng Wang** is a deputy director of the Civil Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Technology and Management Research Center of CAAC, and an associate professor of civil aviation at the Civil Aviation University of China. He holds his Masters' degree in safety management (ENSICA, France). He has 12 years of experience in system safety analysis, airborne electronic hardware engineering research and certification, and he has involved and participated in many Chinese-type certification and abroad-type validation projects. He has also led several aviation safety projects funded by CAAC and MIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China).



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## **Issues and Practices**

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# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Peng Wang is Deputy Director of the Civil Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Technology and Management Research Center (CAAC) and Associate Professor of Civil Aviation at the University of China. He holds a master's degree in safety management from ENSICA, France.

He has 12 years of experience in system safety analysis, airborne electronic hardware engineering research and certification, and he has involved and participated in many Chinese-type certification and abroad-type validation projects. He has also led several aviation safety-related research projects funded by CAAC and MIT (Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China).



# FOREWORD

Since the Wright brothers took the aircraft “Flyer 1” into flight for the first time in 1903, the global aviation industry has enjoyed its development for more than 100 years. While safety acts as the lifeline of the civil aviation industry and premise of civil aircraft products to be put on the market, the safety assessment is a “measuring scale” for the safety of civil aircraft products. With respect to new technologies of aviation products, the safety assessment methods have a direct impact on the civil aircraft safety and innovation.

Over the past 30 years, China’s civil aircraft manufacturing industry has made considerable development and progress with the emergence of a number of new civil aircraft types such as Y-12, MA60, ARJ21, MA700, Dragon 600, and C919, keeping up with the international trend of civil aircraft industry. Chinese aeronautical industries have also accumulated certain experience during a large amount of type developments and made explorations and innovations in solving the problems related to safety assessment methods of new technologies for some aviation products based on the national conditions.

Civil aircraft airworthiness certification technology and management research center of Civil Aviation Administration of China has been committed to the research and practice of civil aircraft safety assessment. In this book, through the safety assessment of the electrical power system of a certain type of transport category aircraft, the author, in the combination with civil aircraft safety standards and practical industrial experience, demonstrates the process and methods of the safety assessment to indicate the understanding and promotion to the development of international safety standards by the aviation industry of China. In addition, it discusses how to address the issues (e.g., single-event effects) and methods (e.g., the formal methods) in current safety process.

This book provides help and reference for engineers, students, and newcomers who are engaged in airborne system safety assessment.

**Bai Jie**

Vice President of Civil Aviation University of China, Tianjin, P.R. China



# PREFACE

This book supplements the content of the advisory material to the regulation as well as the main supporting industry standards, and tries to discuss how to efficiently organize and manage safety activities. This book emphasizes on practices and guidelines by demonstrating the contiguous safety assessment process of civil airborne electrical power system. In addition, it discusses how to address the issues (e.g., single-event effects) and methods (e.g., the formal methods) in current safety assessment process.

Chapter 1, Airworthiness Regulations and Safety Requirements, and Chapter 2, Safety Management, summarize airworthiness regulations and safety requirements and also the management of safety activities.

The main safety assessment process and safety analysis methods, such as AFHA, SFHA, PSSA, CCA, FMEA, and SSA, are discussed in Chapter 3, Aircraft Functional Hazard Assessment, Chapter 4, System Functional Hazard Assessment, Chapter 5, Preliminary System Safety Assessment, Chapter 6, Common Cause Analysis, Chapter 7, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis, and Chapter 8, System Safety Assessment. From Chapter 4, System Functional Hazard Assessment, Chapter 5, Preliminary System Safety Assessment, Chapter 6, Common Cause Analysis, Chapter 7, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis with Summary, and Chapter 8, System Safety Assessment, each chapter first summarizes inputs, detailed process, and outputs of safety assessment process and safety analysis methods, and then a case study of civil airborne electrical power system is performed. The case study, which provides the continuity through Chapter 4, System Functional Hazard Assessment, Chapter 5, Preliminary System Safety Assessment, Chapter 6, Common Cause Analysis, Chapter 7, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis with Summary, and Chapter 8, System Safety Assessment, can show the reader how to bring the whole safety assessment activities together in a logical and efficient manner.

Chapter 9, Single Event Effects in Avionics, discusses how to address the issues of single-event effects in safety assessment process. The sensitivity assessment method is included, as well as an example of single-event effects, sensitivity assessment of electrical power system.

Chapter 10, Formal Model Based Safety Analysis Methods and the Application, discusses formal methods used in civil airborne system safety assessment, and a case study of the safety assessment for civil airborne electrical power system using the formal methods is given.



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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|              |                                                  |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AC</b>    | Advisory Circular                                |
| <b>AC</b>    | Alternative Current                              |
| <b>ADCU</b>  | Automatic Deploy Control Unit                    |
| <b>AFHA</b>  | Aircraft Functional Hazard Assessment            |
| <b>AFM</b>   | Aircraft Flight Manual                           |
| <b>AGCU</b>  | Auxiliary Generator Control Unit                 |
| <b>APU</b>   | Auxiliary Power Unit                             |
| <b>ARP</b>   | Aerospace Recommended Practice (SAE)             |
| <b>ASA</b>   | Aircraft Safety Assessment                       |
| <b>ATA</b>   | Air Transport Association of America             |
| <b>ATC</b>   | Air Traffic Control                              |
| <b>BIT</b>   | Built-In Test                                    |
| <b>BPCU</b>  | Bus Power Control Unit                           |
| <b>CAAC</b>  | Civil aviation administration of China           |
| <b>CAS</b>   | Crew Alerting System                             |
| <b>CCA</b>   | Common Cause Analysis                            |
| <b>CCAR</b>  | China Civil Aviation Regulations                 |
| <b>CCMR</b>  | Candidate Certification Maintenance Requirements |
| <b>CI</b>    | Configuration Index                              |
| <b>CMA</b>   | Common Mode Analysis                             |
| <b>CMCC</b>  | Certification Maintenance Coordination Committee |
| <b>CMR</b>   | Certification Maintenance Requirements           |
| <b>CMS</b>   | Central Maintenance System                       |
| <b>COP</b>   | Cockpit Overhead Panel                           |
| <b>COTS</b>  | Commercial-Off-The-Shelf                         |
| <b>CP</b>    | Certification Plan                               |
| <b>CS</b>    | Certification Specification                      |
| <b>DAL</b>   | Development Assurance Level                      |
| <b>DC</b>    | Direct Current                                   |
| <b>DCU</b>   | Data Concentrator Unit                           |
| <b>DCTR</b>  | DC Tie Relay                                     |
| <b>DD</b>    | Dependent Diagram                                |
| <b>EASA</b>  | European Aviation Safety Agency                  |
| <b>EICAS</b> | Engine Indication and Crew Alerting System       |
| <b>EMI</b>   | Electromagnetic Interference                     |
| <b>EPS</b>   | Electrical Power System                          |
| <b>ETSO</b>  | European Technical Standard Order                |
| <b>ETOPS</b> | Extended Operations                              |
| <b>EWIS</b>  | Electrical wiring interconnection systems        |
| <b>FAA</b>   | Federal Aviation Administration                  |
| <b>FAR</b>   | Federal Aviation Regulations                     |
| <b>FC</b>    | Failure Condition                                |
| <b>FDAL</b>  | Function Development Assurance Level             |

|              |                                                         |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FFS</b>   | Functional Failure Set                                  |
| <b>FH</b>    | Flight Hour                                             |
| <b>FHA</b>   | Functional Hazard Assessment                            |
| <b>FMEA</b>  | Failure Modes and Effects Analysis                      |
| <b>FMES</b>  | Failure Modes and Effects Summary                       |
| <b>FTA</b>   | Fault Tree Analysis                                     |
| <b>GCU</b>   | Generator Control Unit                                  |
| <b>HAS</b>   | Hardware Accomplishment Summary                         |
| <b>HCI</b>   | Hardware Configuration Index                            |
| <b>HIRF</b>  | High Intensity Radiated Fields                          |
| <b>ICAO</b>  | International Civil Aviation Organization               |
| <b>IDAL</b>  | Item development assurance level                        |
| <b>IDG</b>   | Integrated Drive Generator                              |
| <b>ILS</b>   | Instrument landing system                               |
| <b>IMA</b>   | Integrated Modular Avionic                              |
| <b>INV</b>   | Inverter                                                |
| <b>LACTR</b> | Left AC Tie Relay                                       |
| <b>LGCU</b>  | Left Generator Control Unit                             |
| <b>LPDA</b>  | Left Power Distribution Assembly                        |
| <b>LRU</b>   | Line Replaceable Unit                                   |
| <b>MA</b>    | Markov Analysis                                         |
| <b>MBSA</b>  | Model Based Safety Analysis                             |
| <b>MEL</b>   | Minimum Equipment List                                  |
| <b>MFD</b>   | Multifunction Display                                   |
| <b>MMEL</b>  | Master Minimum Equipment List                           |
| <b>MOPS</b>  | Minimum Operational Performance Specifications          |
| <b>MRB</b>   | Maintenance Review Board                                |
| <b>MRBR</b>  | Maintenance Review Board Report                         |
| <b>MSG</b>   | Maintenance Steering Group                              |
| <b>NPRD</b>  | Nonelectronic parts reliability data                    |
| <b>OEM</b>   | Original Equipment Manufacturers                        |
| <b>PASA</b>  | Preliminary Aircraft Safety Assessment                  |
| <b>PDA</b>   | Power Distribution Assembly                             |
| <b>PHAC</b>  | Plan for Hardware Aspects of Certification              |
| <b>PLD</b>   | Programmable Logic Devices                              |
| <b>PRA</b>   | Particular Risk Analysis                                |
| <b>PSAC</b>  | Plan for Software Aspects of Certification              |
| <b>PSSA</b>  | Preliminary System Safety Assessment                    |
| <b>PTS</b>   | Purchaser Technical Specification                       |
| <b>RACTR</b> | Right AC Tie Relay                                      |
| <b>RAT</b>   | Ram Air Turbine                                         |
| <b>RGCU</b>  | Right Generator Control Unit                            |
| <b>RPDA</b>  | Right Power Distribution Assembly                       |
| <b>RTCA</b>  | (Previously) Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics |
| <b>SAE</b>   | Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.                   |
| <b>SAS</b>   | Software Accomplishment Summary                         |
| <b>SCI</b>   | Software Configuration Index                            |