



CORBA in Control Systems

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- Sam's slides:
 - Intro
 - Control Systems
 - Importance of CORBA in Control
 - Current schools of thought on CORBA applicability in control systems
 - Historical perceived limitations on CORBA use in control loops
 - Case studies

- Standards-based CORBA middleware used in live flight of a commercial rotorcraft UAV in May 2002
 - Flight test was collaboration between Boeing and Georgia Tech School of Aerospace Engineering
 - » Boeing – embedded software architecture, integration of software on embedded processing platform
 - » Georgia Tech – flight vehicle, vehicle control software





Flight Control Example



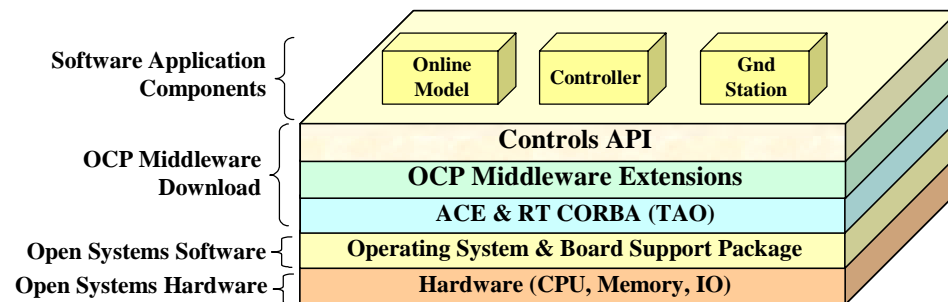
- Flight test was part of the DARPA IXO (Information eXploitation Office) SEC (Software Enabled Control) program



- Significant technical direction from Air Force Research Laboratory
 - » Information Systems, Advanced Architecture and Integration organization
 - » Air Vehicles, Control Systems Development and Applications organization
- Leverages OCP (Open Control Platform) being developed on the SEC program
 - » Middleware platform that adapts Boeing Bold Stroke software technology to the domain of flight vehicle control
 - » ACE/TAO
 - » Run-time optimizations to support flight vehicle control
 - » API for flight vehicle control applications (“Controls API”)
 - » Developed by Boeing-led team that also includes Georgia Tech, University of California-Berkeley, and Honeywell



- SEC funds two technology areas
 - Control technology for flight vehicles
 - » Fixed-wing and rotorwing UAVs
 - » Multiple research teams from industry and academia
 - Enabling Software technology
 - » Adapt Boeing Bold Stroke software technology to the domain of flight vehicle control





Commercial UAV Flight Vehicle



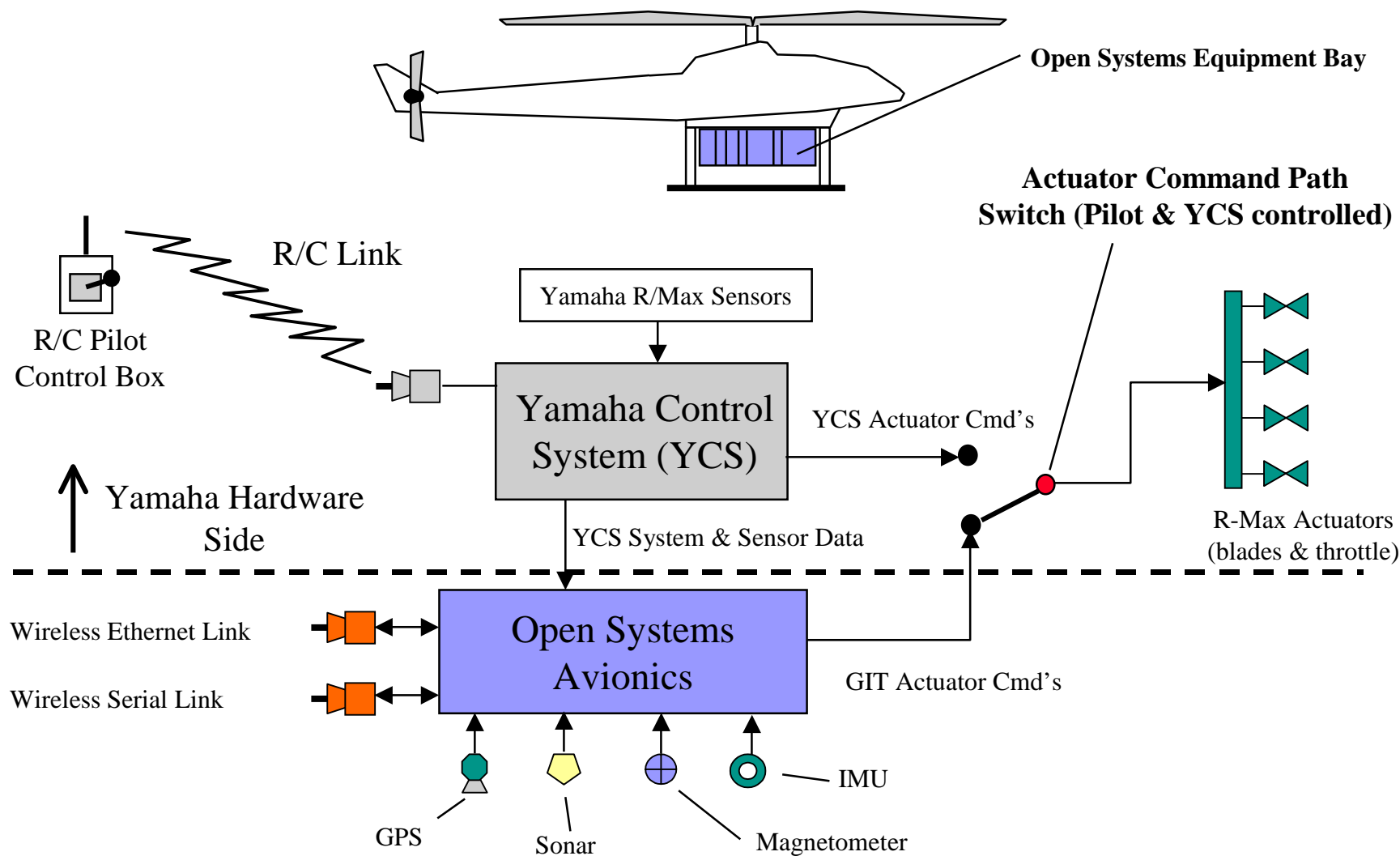
- Yamaha R-Max autonomous helicopter
 - Couple hundred pounds,
 - 10-foot main rotor diameter
- Fitted with open systems avionics platform for SEC program experimentation
 - Sensors
 - » IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit), GPS, sonar for altimeter, magnetometer for compass
 - Actuators
 - » Throttle, main rotor, tail rotor
 - Comms
 - » Wireless ethernet
 - » Wireless serial link
 - Onboard compute platform
 - » Single 266-MHz Pentium II processor





R-Max Vehicle







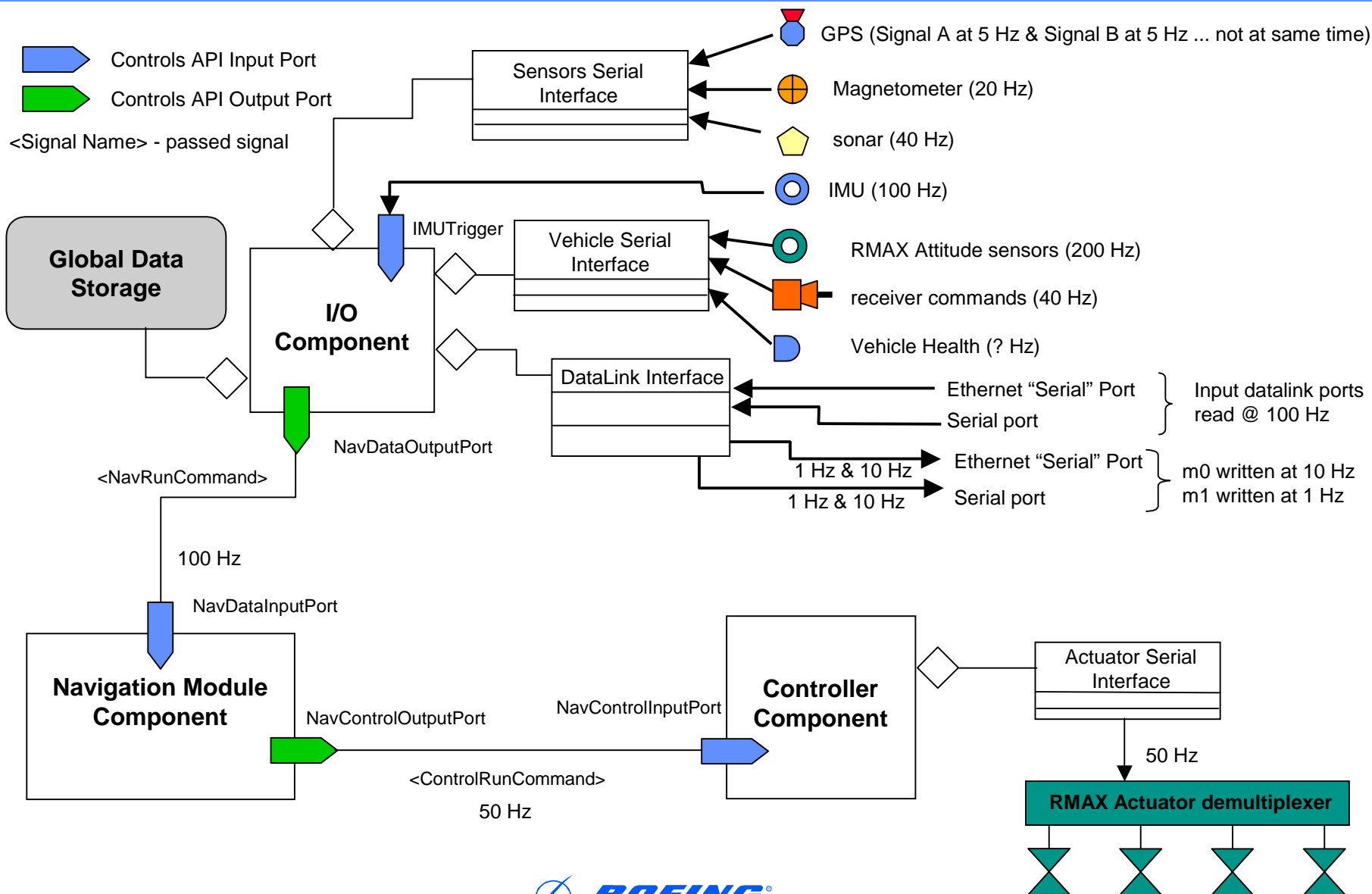
Flight Test Embedded Software Architecture



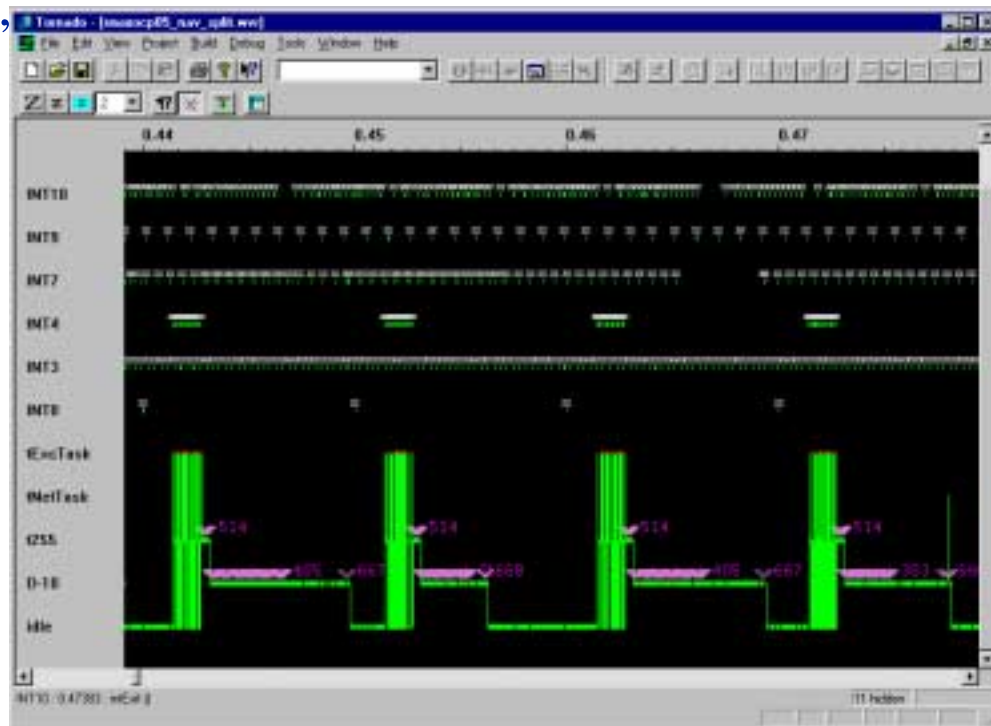
- Major Elements
 - Lowest level – VxWorks RTOS and appropriate BSP (Board Support Package)
 - Middleware level – Open Control Platform from SEC program
 - Application software level – multiple components written by Georgia Tech
- Run-time configuration of CORBA-based software
 - Middleware triggered execution of multiple software components with EC (Event Channel)
 - » 100 Hz operation
 - Triggered the start of inner-loop control processing with the arrival of IMU data
 - Middleware mediated I/O among the various aircraft sensors, flight control actuators, and multi-level control loops
 - Implemented a software reconfiguration in flight
 - » Neural net adaptive controller switching to a conventional inverting controller



Flight Test Embedded Software Architecture in Context



- Multiple Application Components, including
 - I/O Handler
 - Navigation Processing
 - » Also handles data link updates
 - Controller Processing
- OCP Frame Manager launches 100-Hz loop after 16-byte IMU burst
 - Pushes an event to start I/O Handler
- Other components also initiated in 100-Hz frame with event pushes
- Middleware-Based Reconfiguration accomplished with OCP activating and deactivating different controllers



WindView Plot of OCP-Based Application

Flight Test Timeline

- R/C (Radio Control) pilot performed take-off (and subsequent landing) using baseline Yamaha flight control system
- While in flight, rotorcraft switched to open systems research flight control system
 - With RT-CORBA-based flight control program
- Transition between vehicle controllers (neural net to conventional inverting controller) triggered by ground station command and accomplished by middleware



Video from Flight Test



- Sam's slides:
 - Analysis of where we are
 - Conclusions