

#### **Project focus**

To create high quality simulation that

minimises short cuts and runs on ordinary computers
extensible and encourages local modifications

Slide 2 /

32

- Started April 1996 by David Murr
  - Open source (GPL) No commercial backing as yet
  - Curt Olson made a multiplatform release in July 1997
- Since then, it expanded beyond flight aerodynamics
  - improving graphics, clouds and fog,
  - a shaded sky with sun, moon and stars correctly drawn,
  - automated worldwide scenery, network play,
  - electronic navigation systems, airports and runways,
  - head up display and instrument panel and much more ...

#### Scales up from commodity computers

For commercial and research applications.

## **Custom airport 2000**



## Custom airport 2001



Slide 3 / 32

Slide 4 /

32

# Portability between Operating Systems



- When PLIB runs, FlightGear is generally ok
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Slide 6 / 32

Slide 5 / 32

## **Simulator Execution**

FlightGear can be running in less than an hour ...

- 1. Install Linux normally
  - Ensure zlib and its headers are present
- 2. Install and test 3D support
  - On video card, maximum of 25% of memory for 2D display
    Then enable hardware accel (may need XFree86 3 and Utah)
    Verify at least 100fps using gears (or play glTron)
- 3. Install PLIB 1.2 or later with headers
   Already packaged in many distributions
  - Test with the supplied examples to ensure working
- 4. Install SimGear and FlightGear
  - Prepackaged in SuSE, Mandrake and Debian unstable
  - Or download SimGear, FlightGear source and base
  - Compile and install SimGear, then FlightGear, then
  - Finish installing the base and added scenery

## Features beyond minimal install

Slide 7 / 32

Slide 8 /

32

#### It's lonely being alone in the sky

- Network play support is built-in
- Each aircraft has to be reported to all others
- Considerable network load, can degrade performance
- The FlightGear Daemon is a standalone program
- Runs on separate computer to do coordination

#### View is more like passenger portholes on airlines

- Not the wraparound windows of general aviation aircraft
- Especially when the simulated aircraft has an open cockpit
- Use multiple displays, as shown on next slide

#### Base package only has a small area

- San Francisco and adjacent Bay area, California
- New pilots soon want to go somewhere else
- The scenery server has the whole world, see later

## Multiple displays for the pilot



## **Multiple displays implementation**

- Multiple cards in one computer is slow
   They compete for the limited bus bandwidth
- Use network socket communications
   One machine runs FDM, and exports FDM data
   Others use dummy FDM and import that data
   No intrinsic limit to number of displays
- runfgfs --fov=45.0 --view-offset=0
  - --native=socket,out,60,s1,5500,udp
  - --native=socket,out,60,s2,5500,udp
- runfgfs --fov=45.0 --view-offset=-50
  - --native=socket,in,60,,5500,udp --fdm=external
- runfgfs --fov=45.0 --view-offset=50
  - --native=socket,in,60,,5500,udp --fdm=external

#### Slide 10 / 32

## Simulating the Aircraft

- The aerodynamic simulation is only one part
  - Of the whole environment being simulated
  - Its performance is critical to the user's experience
  - Errors in Flight Dynamics Model (FDM) are distracting
- Other simulator components such as the autopilot
  - Are designed to expect a realistic aircraft
  - May respond incorrectly as a result of FDM errors
  - Provide additional pilot distractions
- Can ruin the user's immersive experience
- The FDM is created as an object abstraction
  - Allows multiple FDMs to be installed
  - Permits R&D use and future expansion

# Simulating - Flight Dynamics Model

- LaRCsim, models a Cessna 172 or Navion
  - Dedicated C source with coefficients hard coded
  - Supports all normal flight maneuvers
- University of Illinois, parametric derivative
  - Simplified the models for cruise flight regimes
  - A configuration file is loaded at simulation start
  - Supports many different light aircraft choices

#### JSBSim, completely parametric FDM

- All the information is retrieved from XML format files
- Can run independently of a full environmental sim
- As of this year, supports the Cessna 172 fairly well and
- The X-15 (a hypersonic rocket propelled research vehicle)

Slide 12 / 32

## XML appearing everywhere ?

This year, most configuration files are XML

- The engine models,
- The instrument panel layouts, instrument designs,
- The head up display layout,
- The user preferences and the saved state
- The real benefit of using XML here ?
  - For people with no software development background
  - Pilots, instructors, maintenance techs, researchers
  - They can easily and effectively contribute
  - •All have in-depth technical knowledge of value
  - How an aircraft and hence the simulator should behave
- Previously, Windows binary users were excluded
  - Much system configuration was done at compile-time

Slide 9 / 32

## Simulating Instruments and Radios

All real-life instruments have errors
 As well as subtle failures to catch inattentive pilots
 We calculate the physics and determine the error

- Without this, the simulator is much too easy
- Note that the HUD is computer generated

The computer can do the physics modelling too
Real-life HUDs generally don't have these errors

Navigation radios have been implemented this year

Errors are not (they make real-life use challenging)

Communication radios are not implemented

- Pilots cannot use their microphone inputs to interact
- Radio usage is a large part of aviation complexity

## **Simulator Structure - Properties**

Slide 14 /

32

- Core is directly interacting objects
  - High level state is also generalized out of them
- Property database is new this year

• Relates a hierarchical name: /position/latitude

- To an object with getter and setter methods
- Ideal for user interface needs and saved state
- Used for parametric graphics elements, configuration files
- Properties are network accessible
  - runfgfs --props=socket,bi,20,,5555,tcp
  - telnet localhost 5555
  - Especially useful for Flight Instructor activities
  - Independent programs can interact with the simulation

## Simulating the World - TerraGear



## TerraGear - Screen dump



Slide 15 / 32

Slide 16 /

32

#### Slide 19 / 32

Slide 20 /

32

#### **TerraGear - Storage size**

Clearly a synthetic image, but sufficient
 Navigate by pilotage - comparing view to a chart

- Compact, about one kilobyte per square kilometer
  - Necessary, since about 10000 sq km may be in view
- Stored in a 4 level hierarchy, each 10-100 smaller
  - One planet, currently only the Earth
  - 10 deg x 10 deg rectangle
  - I deg x 1 deg, approx 100 km x 60 km
  - A rectangular tile of 100 km<sup>2</sup> approximately

Tiles are demand loaded and unloaded
 Runs slower when the visibility is better
 Needs more memory to store tiles too

#### Slide 18 / 32

Slide 17 /

32

## National data limitations

- Poor worldwide data already being used
- Good data is often country specific

• Need special code to read and process file format

- A lot of effort to do this for every country
- Rapidly reaches the point of diminishing returns

Many organizations collect/transform the data

- Creates a standardized format, for these applications
- There is a huge amount of effort involved
- So their prices are extremely high to fund it
- They cannot give the data away for us to use

Maybe those organization will sell us scenery

Run their data through TerraGear and burn some CDs
You can expect a high price tag for such reliable data

#### **Mismatched Charts - Atlas**

Public domain data is generally of reduced quality

• or out of date, or selective, or local coverage, etc

- The scenery generated from that data is actually wrong
  - Compared to the real world out there
- Synthetic charts Atlas project
  - Automatic translation of TerraGear files
  - Generates usable aviation style charts
  - Inaccurate compared to the real world
  - Therefore useless for flight in an aircraft

#### The Atlas application is for browsing

- This year, it connects directly to FlightGear
- Display aircraft current location on moving map
- Most small aircraft do not have moving man CDS

## Synthetic chart - example



#### Worldwide detail within airports

#### This year, added support for various databases

Slide 21 / 32

32

- These list worldwide airport details
- And their runway positions, lengths, etc
- With hints on surface type and markings
- This is sufficient to generate all runways

#### What about the rest of the airport

- Taxiways and ramp areas available in CVS version
   Courtesy of Robin Peel's taxiway database
- Control tower, hangars, terminals and similar
   Not available, users can add them manually using PPE
- Surface navigation signs and markings
   No general support available, a lot of work with PPE

#### Clearly, realism is poor below stalling speed

- No central government control of those areas
- Thus, no convenient data archive we can use

# Standard landing screenshot 2001



# Example of future support for signs



# Simulator Applications

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Slide 24 /

32

#### Shrinkwrap sale

- Reselling open source software ?
  - It has not been a good revenue source for other companies
    Partly because of the rapid version changes

Slide 25 /

Slide 26 /

32

32

- And because of the low cost of bandwidth for the consumer
- Yet, several organizations are considering it
  - Can FlightGear be a viable profit center?
- It is being repackaged by many distributions
  - To ensure a painless installation for the community
  - There appears to be little benefit in making a product here
  - Closed source flight sim games are available at under \$20
- Separate the database of visual scenery
  - Everything else user needs is only few megabytes
  - Which easily fits into a corner of a scenery CD
  - Will readily he downloaded when new versions available

## Shrinkwrap sale - Scenery

- The scenery needs lots of space
  - About a gigabyte for each continent currently
  - Is unlikely to get any smaller in future
  - This still represents a significant download
- The scenery is relatively stable over time
  - Old versions are usually useful with newer binary software
    Upgrades only add detail to an existing and viable database
- There is clearly a retail opportunity
  - Probably a DVD or a dozen CDs of the world
  - Trivial marginal cost of adding a few dozen binaries • for popular distros and driver combinations
  - Thus, this retail package is likely to be fully functional

## **Streaming scenery - concept**

# Consider general aviation aircraft Cruise usually below 200 knots, often only 120 knots Flight visibility is (in real life) usually below 20 miles For lower altitudes used by non-turbocharged piston engines Maximum of 8000 square miles per hour Even when flying in a straight line (worst case) This is new terrain that will come into view Currently, database uses 1 MB/ 600 sq miles

- Streaming rate 12 megabytes/hour will be sufficient
  - That will fit through a normal 56K modem link
  - An airliner at cruising altitude needs all your DSL

#### Bandwidth is often much lower

- Because some scenery may already be downloaded
- Will be zero in your favorite flight areas
- Then there is no need to be on-line while flying

#### Slide 28 / 32

## Streaming scenery - implementation

No change to FlightGear source is needed

- The latitude and longitude of the aircraft are exported
- Scenery is stored in convenient 100 sqkm pieces
- An independent program can make directed requests
- For example, by spawning "wget" calls
- Still any need for retail scenery packages ?
- Multiply this bandwidth by worldwide community
  - That is a sizeable traffic impact on the servers
  - Latency is critical; we must keep ahead of the pilot
  - Is the total still low enough to be supported for goodwill ?
  - Will free servers transition to monthly access fees ?
  - •Would they then start delivering proprietary content ?
- Who knows ... until we try it

Slide 27 / 32

#### Slide 29 / 32

Slide 30 /

32

## **Flight Training**

- Could also be helpful when learning to fly
- Flight training is carefully regulated by government
  - To ensure that aircraft generally stay in the sky
  - Until their pilot intends for them to come down safely
  - There are real concerns, before authorities can approve a system
- What does the U.S. government want?
  - Any pilot can sit down and immediately use it
  - It isn't dangerously different or deceptively easy
  - The instructor can specify the flight environment
- Flight Gear Avation Training Device
  - http://fgatd.sourceforge.net
  - Goal is to implement requirements to achieve approval
  - Most of the work is documentation and testing

## Flight training - OverRegulated ?

- The FAA is responding to human nature
  - That doesn't go away just because it's inconvenient
- The things learnt first
  - Leave an almost unshakeable impression
  - At times of severe stress, will over-rule later training
    Any false impressions are learned by a beginning student
  - Tend to remain hidden until a potentially lethal situation
  - At that time the pilot may react wrongly
- An excessively optimistic opinion
  - Of piloting skills will result if simulator is easy
    Or if it does not exhibit common instrument flaws
    A pilot will willingly fly into dangerous situations
  - that are beyond their skill proficiency and be at risk
- Only a trained instructor can judge
  - Whether the learning experience is beneficial
  - The documentation materials are essential to that

### What's in the future?

- FDMs are not (yet) accurate enough
  - Only suitable for conservative flights
  - Don't reflect the challenges of acrobatic maneuvering

#### Higher performance human input devices

- Beyond the 8-bit joystick resolution limit
- Rugged and rigid, like real aircraft controls
- New consumer technologies for immersion
  - Surround projectors, head mounted displays
  - Directional sound and cockpit motion effects
  - Users will fly safe, forgetting they're not in danger
- Recent radar and visual satellite surveys
  - Enough detail to be used as photorealistic scenery

## Conclusions

#### Slide 32 / 32

- FlightGear is a simple Open Source project
  - Builds on many existing projects
  - In the community tradition
- Due to the subject it addresses
  - It has many issues and concerns
  - Are raised that rarely inconvenience other projects
- These elements are providing the exciting challenges
  - And variety of associated activities
  - Enjoyed by the developers
- Thank you for your interest.
  - Questions ?

#### Slide 31 / 32