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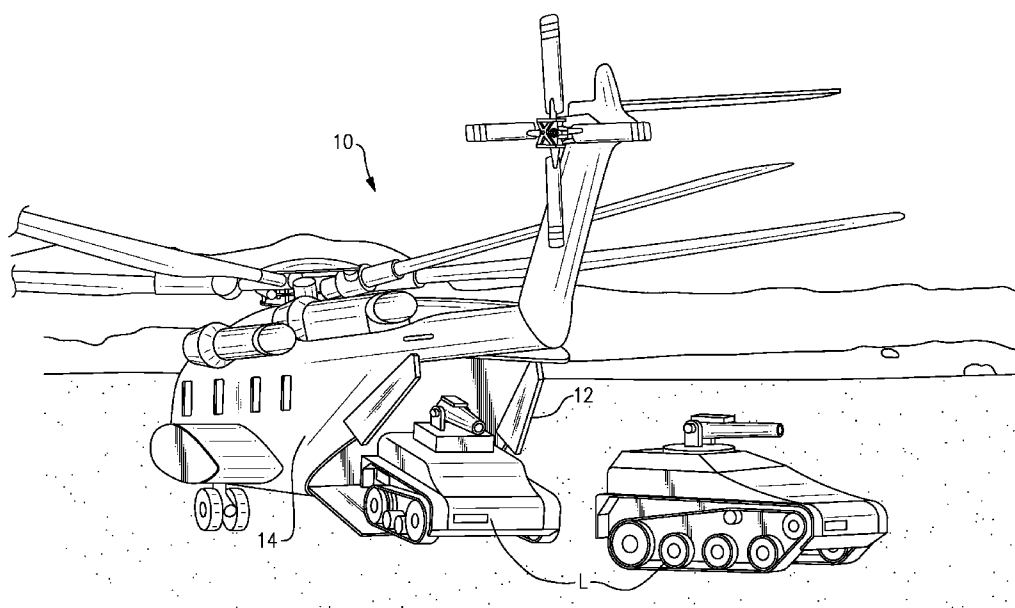
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(54) Title: AIRCRAFT LOAD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INTERIOR LOADS



(57) Abstract: An aircraft load management system determines a cargo through a wireless communication system to rapidly position the cargo. RFID emitter tags on each piece of cargo are triangulated relative to an aircraft internal cargo bay. Real time cargo position information is displayed to facilitate direction of drivers, loadmasters and aircrew. Cargo data is also relayed to onboard systems for mission planning, and for communication to a global information network to prioritize cargo delivery and dynamic mission re-planning. Even prior to unloading, cargo data is wirelessly communicated to the load management system to automatically plan the cargo load sequence. The load management system also autonomously loads remote controlled ground vehicles and equipment through communication therewith.

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AIRCRAFT LOAD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INTERIOR LOADS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent
5 Application No. 60/777,660, filed February 27, 2006.

The present invention relates to a load management system, and more particularly to an aircraft load management system that wirelessly tracks and positions cargo relative an internal cargo bay of the aircraft.

Loading cargo into an aircraft cargo bay may be relatively time consuming
10 and complicated by the relatively small clearances within the aircraft cargo bay. Several crewmembers operate as spotters and communicate with vehicle drivers or ground based equipment operators such as forklift drivers to facilitate position of cargo within the aircraft cargo bay to assure that the cargo is positioned within aircraft center of gravity limits. Furthermore, should the aircraft and cargo place the
15 aircraft's center of gravity out of limits, the cargo has to be relocated until the center of gravity of the aircraft and cargo is within appropriate limits which may be difficult to achieve in certain situations such as combat environments.

Accordingly, it is desirable to automate cargo loading and positioning within the aircraft.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an aircraft load management system that determines cargo position through a wireless communication system to facilitate loading of the cargo.

25 The wireless communication system includes a set of emitters such as Radio Frequency Emitter tags ("RFID tags") on the cargo and a multiple of sensors located adjacent an aircraft internal cargo bay. The emitters wirelessly communicate with the sensors such that the load management system calculates the three dimensional position and velocity of the cargo relative the aircraft internal cargo bay through
30 triangulation.

During loading and unloading the real time position of the RFID emitter tags and associated cargo is triangulated relative to the aircraft internal cargo bay such that cargo data from RFID emitter tags are utilized by the aircraft load management system to automate loading, positioning, and securing of the cargo with, for example, active controlled floor rollers and active cargo-locking systems to assure that the aircraft C.G is maintained within predefined limits. Even prior to entering the data from the RFID emitter tags is wirelessly communicated to the load management system to automatically plan the cargo's loading sequence and position.

10 The real time position data is displayed to assist the aircraft crewmembers and/or drivers of vehicles being loaded onto the aircraft as to where to position and secure the cargo.

15 The aircraft load management system will also autonomously load remote controlled ground vehicles and equipment through wireless communication therewith.

Wirelessly communicated cargo data is relayed to onboard systems for mission planning and may then be uploaded to the aircraft communication system for upload to a global information network for cargo tracking to provide real time prioritization of cargo delivery or dynamic mission re-planning.

20 The present invention therefore automates cargo loading and positioning within the aircraft.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The various features and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the currently preferred embodiment. The drawings that accompany the detailed description can be briefly described as follows:

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of an exemplary with an internal cargo bay to receive cargo such as the example vehicles for use with the present invention;

30 Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram of a load management system;

Figure 3 is a representation of an aircraft internal cargo bay; and

Figure 4 is an internal cargo load planning page displayed by the Load Management System.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 Figure 1 schematically illustrates an aircraft 10 having an internal cargo bay 12 defined by a fuselage 14. The aircraft 10 often operates to transport cargo loads L such as vehicles which may be driven in and out of the internal cargo bay 12 as well as other cargo loads which may typically be transported in and out of the internal cargo bay 12 via a forklift, manhandling or such like. Although a particular
10 type of rotary-wing aircraft configuration is illustrated in the disclosed embodiment, other vehicles which carry cargo internally such as ships, ground vehicles, conventional cargo aircraft, helicopters, flying cranes, tilt-rotor and tilt-wing aircraft will also benefit from the present invention.

 Referring to Figure 2, a sensor system 16 including load sensors 18a-18n are
15 preferably incorporated into the aircraft landing gear 20, the aircraft internal cargo bay floor 22, external cargo hooks 24 as well as other aircraft locations such that load information is relayed to an aircraft Load Management System 26 where software calculates the aircraft's C.G. position for review upon a display 28 such as a multi-function display (MFD) to provide a representation of the fore/aft and lateral
20 load effects on the aircraft C.G. location. An input device 30 such as a keyboard, control grip, mouse, track ball, touch screen, or other such control provides for interaction with the Load Management System 26. It should be understood that the display 28 and input device 30 need not be located only in the aircraft concept and may be located for access by other aircrew members.

25 For further understanding of other aspects of a load management system and associated components thereof, attention is directed to United States Patent Application No.11/455,482 filed June 19, 2006 which is assigned to the assignee of the instant invention and which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety.

 A wireless communication system 32 provides communication between the
30 aircraft load management system 26 and the cargo L such that the load management system 26 will determine a recommended position of the cargo L within the aircraft

internal cargo bay 12 to maintain the aircraft's center of gravity within desired limits.

5 The wireless communication system 32 preferably includes emitters 34 such as a passive or active Radio Frequency ("RF") RFID tags within or upon the cargo L and a multiple of sensors 34 located within the internal cargo bay 12 (Figure 3). It should be understood that various emitters or "tags" will be usable with the present invention and that the system is not limited to only RF communication. The emitters 36 wirelessly communicates with the sensors 34 such that the load management system 26 will calculates the three dimensional position of each piece of cargo L in 10 and out of the internal cargo bay 12 through, for example, triangulation. It should be understood that the sensors 34 may alternatively or additionally be located remote from the aircraft internal cargo bay 12 such as, for example, on the aircraft tail section.

15 Preferably, the emitters 36 wirelessly communicates with the sensors 34 to transmit cargo data typically stored on the RFID emitter tags on each piece of cargo L. Cargo data may include cargo type, geometric data, cargo weight, cargo destination, exact position of cargo center of gravity (CG), load connection point position, load inertia and the like stored on an RFID emitter tags typical of the DOD distribution chain. The cargo data is preferably directly imported into the load 20 management system 26 even prior to the cargo L being received into the internal cargo bay 12 such that the load management system 26 can determine a proper position of each piece of cargo L prior to on loading. That is, even prior to loading, the cargo data from the RF Emitting tags is utilized to automatically plan the cargo's loading sequence in the aircraft.

25 The position of each piece of cargo L is preferably displayed to the aircrew through the display 24 to facilitate direction of the vehicle drivers, loadmasters and crew as to where to position and secure the cargo. The display 24 preferably includes various pages such as a Cargo Bay Floor Plan View (Figure 4) that provides a schematic of the internal cargo area to display the placement of cargo and 30 the cargo type through specific cargo symbology. The Cargo Bay Floor Plan View provides a top down view of the aircraft to provide perspective to the cargo L relative the internal cargo bay 12 and excursion of the aircraft C.G. through display

of a Lateral C.G. Scale and a Longitudinal C.G. Scale. It should be understood that various cargo symbols may alternatively or additionally be provided and various other pages such as a cargo list page may also be provided.

Alternatively or in addition thereto, the cargo data is utilized to automate loading, positioning, and securing of the cargo via the load management system 26 with an active controlled floor roller system 40 and an active cargo-locking systems 42 (also schematically illustrated in Figure 3) within the internal cargo bay floor 22. That is, the load management system 26 operates the active controlled floor roller system 40 and the active cargo-locking system 42 to essentially fully automate cargo onloading and offloading.

Furthermore, with the increasing prevalence of remote controlled ground vehicles and equipment, the load management system 26 autonomously onloads and offloads remote controlled ground vehicles and equipment through the wireless communication system 32. That is, the wireless communication not only determines real time position of the remote controlled vehicles and equipment, but also wirelessly communicates control commands to remotely operate the vehicles and equipment to control movement thereof.

The load management system 26 also preferably uploads the cargo data and position directly to the flight control system 38 to incorporate any change in aircraft CG due to the cargo L into the flight control system 38 and thus improve aircraft control and stability.

The cargo data is also selectively uploadable through the aircraft communication system 44 and made available to a global information network for cargo tracking to provide real time prioritization of cargo delivery or dynamic mission re-planning.

Although the prior discussion has focused on RF-type emitter tags and sensors, it should be noted that other wireless communication systems, such as electromagnetic, light, IR, sound, ultrasonic, etc may likewise be usable herewith.

It should be understood that relative positional terms such as "forward," "aft," "upper," "lower," "above," "below," and the like are with reference to the normal operational attitude of the vehicle and should not be considered otherwise limiting.

Although particular step sequences are shown, described, and claimed, it should be understood that steps may be performed in any order, separated or combined unless otherwise indicated and will still benefit from the present invention.

5 The foregoing description is exemplary rather than defined by the limitations within. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. The preferred embodiments of this invention have been disclosed, however, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that certain modifications would come within the scope of this invention. It is, therefore, to be
10 understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described. For that reason the following claims should be studied to determine the true scope and content of this invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A system to manage a load relative an internal cargo bay, comprising:
a wireless communication system adjacent an internal cargo bay; and
a load management system in communication with said wireless
communication system to determine a cargo position relative said
internal cargo bay.
- 10 2. The system as recited in claim 1, wherein said wireless
communication system includes one of set emitters and a sensor system mounted
within the internal cargo bay and the other of said emitters and said sensor system
mounted to the cargo.
- 15 3. The system as recited in claim 2, wherein said emitters includes a
Radio Frequency emitter system.
4. The system as recited in claim 2, wherein said emitters includes an
RFID tags.
- 20 5. The system as recited in claim 1, wherein said sensor system includes
a multiple of sensors to triangulate said cargo position.
6. The system as recited in claim 1, wherein said wireless
25 communication system includes a multiple of sensors within the internal cargo bay
to triangulate said cargo position external to said internal cargo bay.

7. The system as recited in claim 1, wherein said wireless communication system includes a multiple of sensors within the internal cargo bay to triangulate said cargo position within the internal cargo bay.

5 8. The system as recited in claim 1, further comprising a display in communication with said load management system.

9. The system as recited in claim 1, wherein said load management system is an aircraft load management system for a rotary-wing aircraft.

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10. The system as recited in claim 9, wherein said wireless communication system includes at least one sensor mounted external to said internal cargo bay.

15 11. The system as recited in claim 1, further comprising an active controlled floor roller system in communication with said load management system.

12. The system as recited in claim 11, further comprising an active cargo-locking system within said active controlled floor roller system.

20

13. A system to manage an aircraft load for an aircraft with an internal cargo bay, comprising:

- 5 a wireless communication system including a multiple of sensors within the internal cargo bay to detect emitters attached to a cargo;
- an aircraft load management system in communication with said wireless communication system to determine a cargo position of the cargo relative said internal cargo bay; and
- 10 a display in communication with said aircraft load management system to display said cargo position.

14. The system as recited in claim 13, wherein said multiple of sensors within the internal cargo bay triangulate said emitters to determine said cargo position relative the internal cargo bay.

15

15. The system as recited in claim 13, wherein said emitters includes RFID tags.

16. A method of managing an aircraft load for an aircraft with an internal cargo bay comprising the steps of:

- (A) wirelessly detecting a emitters attached to a cargo;
- 5 (B) determining a position of the cargo relative the aircraft internal cargo bay with a load management system; and
- (C) displaying symbology representing the cargo relative a Cargo Bay Floor Plan View of the aircraft in response to said step (B).

10 17. The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

- (D) determining an aircraft cargo arrangement to maintain an aircraft C.G. within a predefined limit.

15 18. The method as recited in claim 17, wherein said step (D) further comprising the steps of:

- (a) determining a position within the aircraft internal cargo bay for the cargo.

20 19. The method as recited in claim 18, wherein said step (a) further comprising the steps of:

- (i) moving the cargo along an active controlled floor roller system in communication with the aircraft load management system; and
- (ii) locking the cargo with an active cargo-locking system at the position after said step (i).

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20. The method as recited in claim 18, wherein said step (a) further comprising the steps of:

- (i) wirelessly detecting emitters attached to each of a multiple of pieces of the cargo; and
- 5 (ii) determining a position within the aircraft for each of the multiple of pieces of the cargo prior to the cargo being loaded within the aircraft internal cargo bay

21. The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

- 10 (D) wirelessly communicating with a remote control vehicle; and
- (E) controlling movement of the remote control vehicle relative the aircraft internal cargo bay in response to said step (D) through the load management system.

15 22. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said step (D) further comprising the steps of:

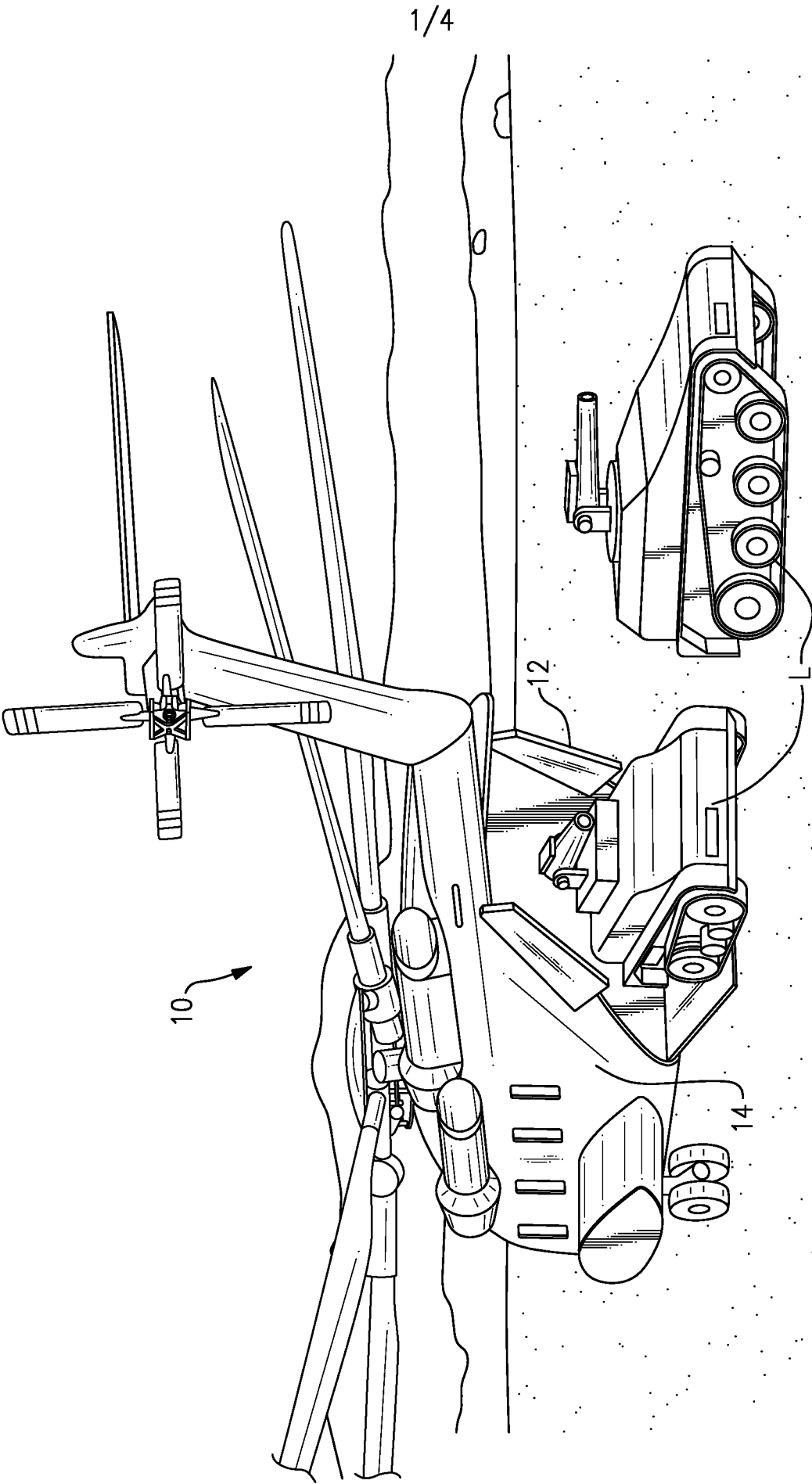
- (a) triangulating the cargo position of the cargo relative the aircraft internal cargo bay.

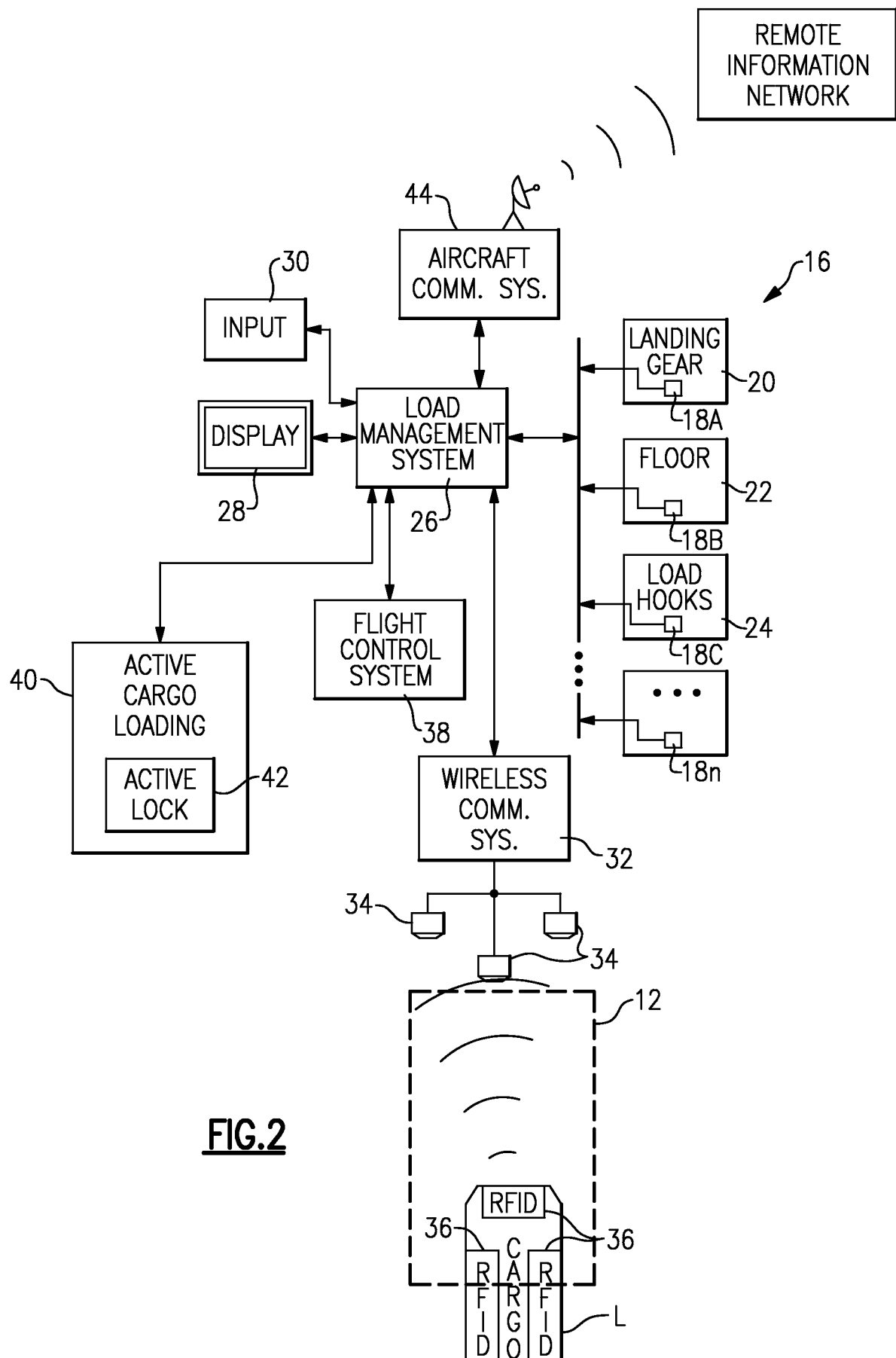
20 23. The method as recited in claim 16, wherein said step (D) further comprising the step of:

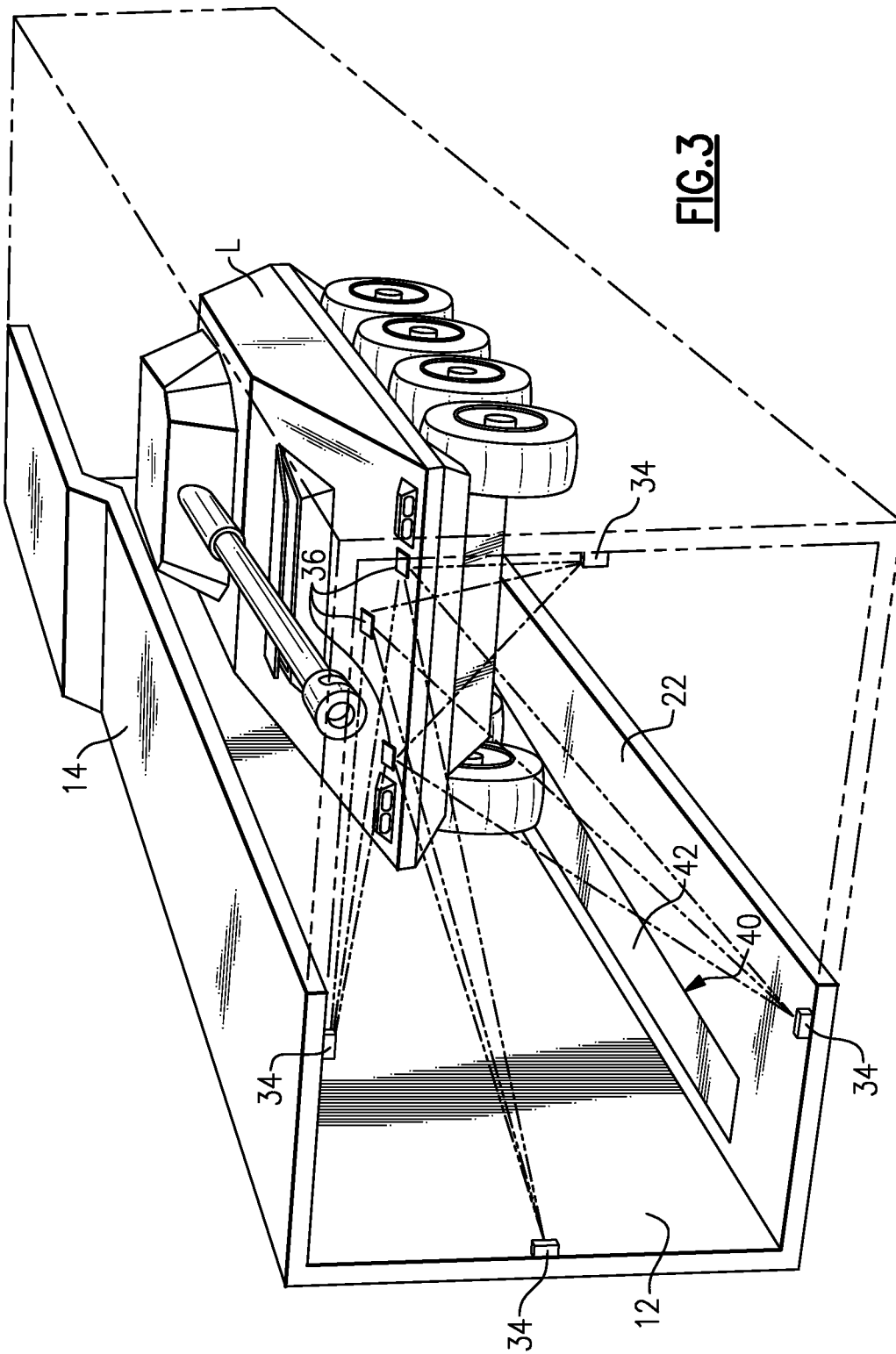
- (a) triangulating the cargo position of the cargo within the aircraft internal cargo bay.

25 24. The method as recited in claim 16, further comprising the step of:

- (D) communicating cargo data from emitters attached to the cargo to the load management system.







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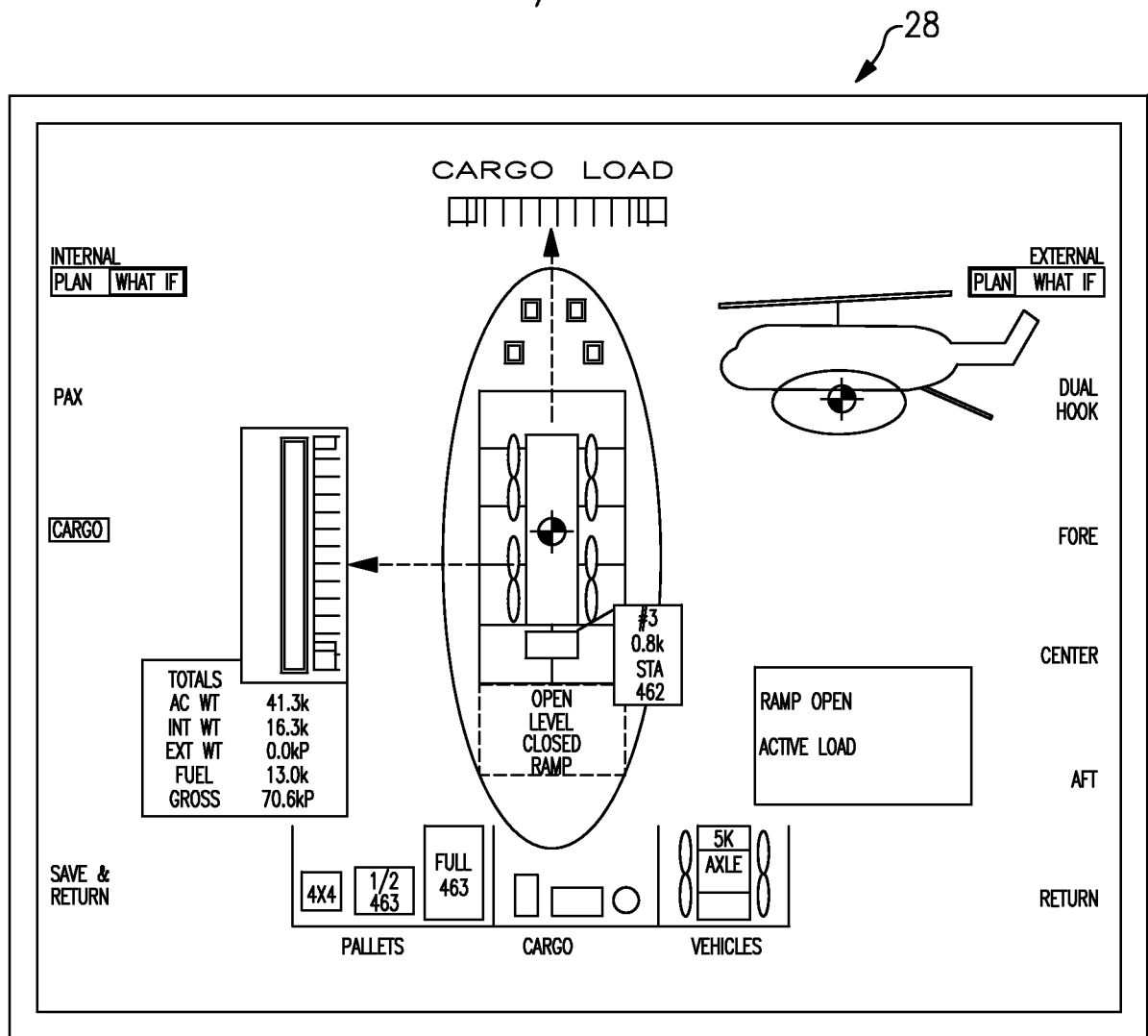


FIG.4

