

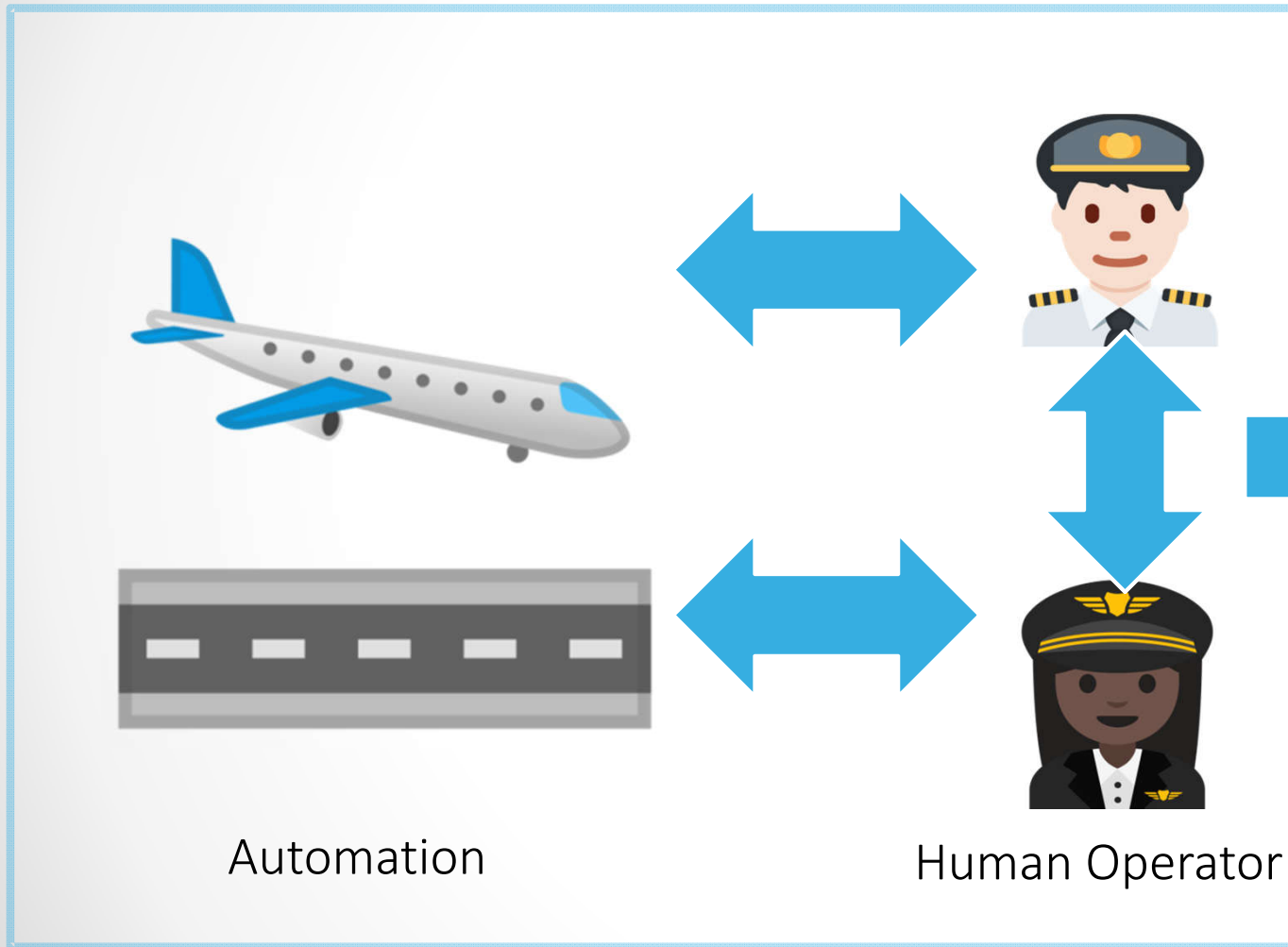


Human Performance Envelope: Overview of the Project and Technical Results

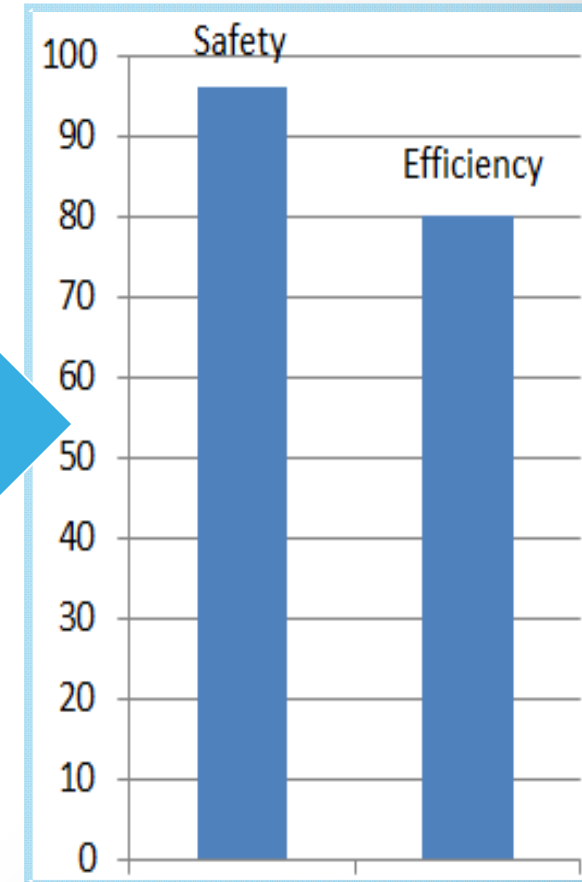
Marcus Biella, DLR



What are we aiming at?

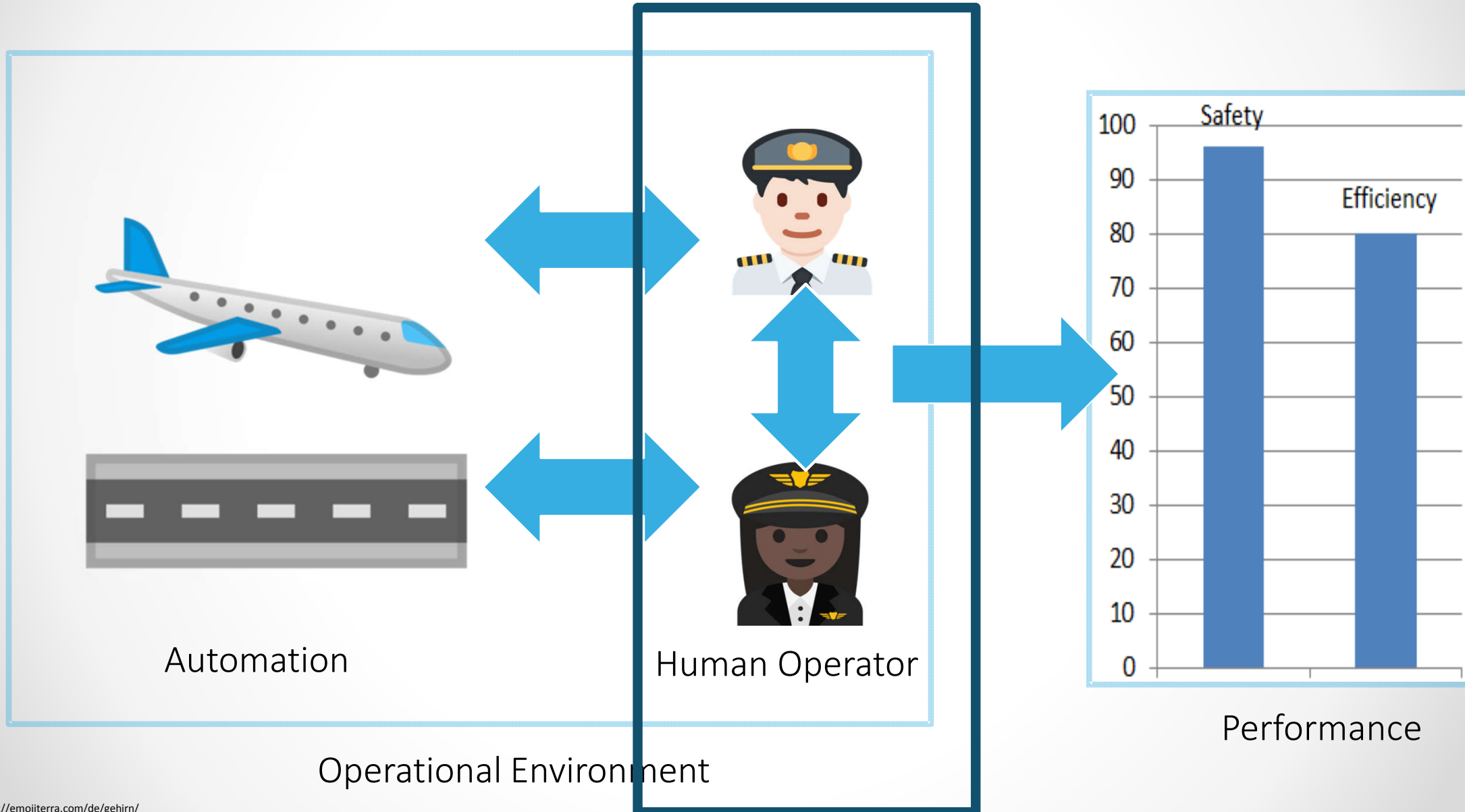


Operational Environment

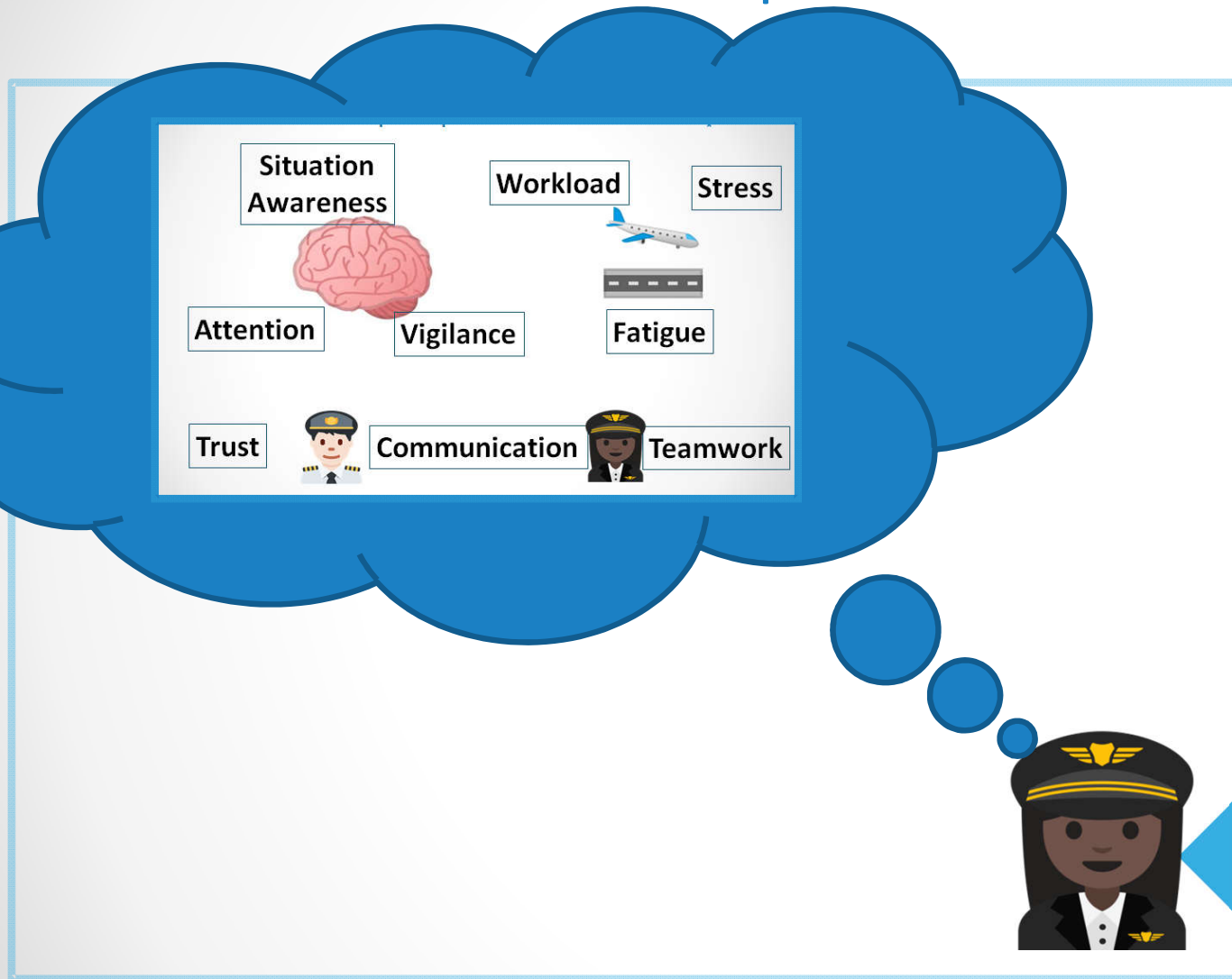


Performance

How to automate? Human Centered!

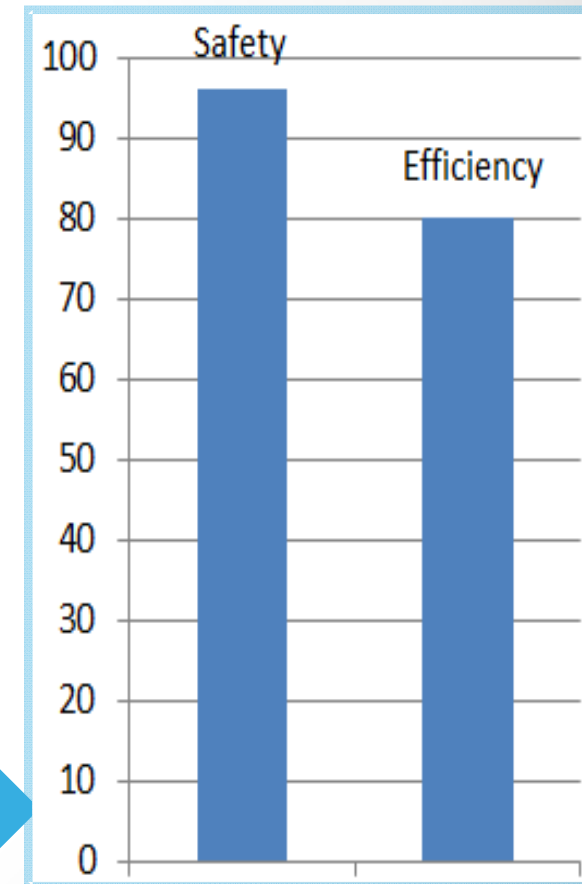


Performance is dependant on Human Factors



Human Factors

Human Operator

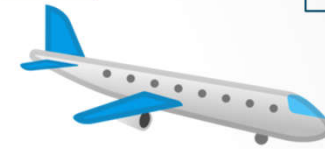
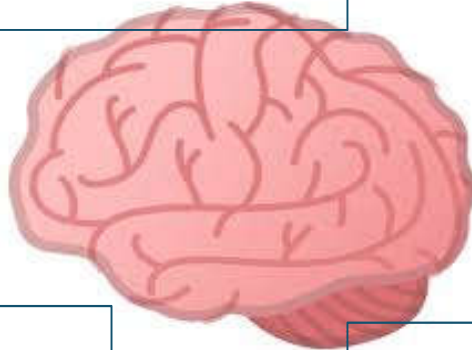


Performance

**Situation
Awareness**

Workload

Stress

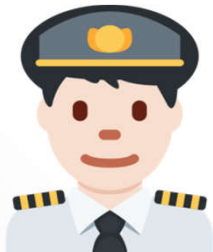


Attention

Vigilance

Fatigue

Trust



Communication

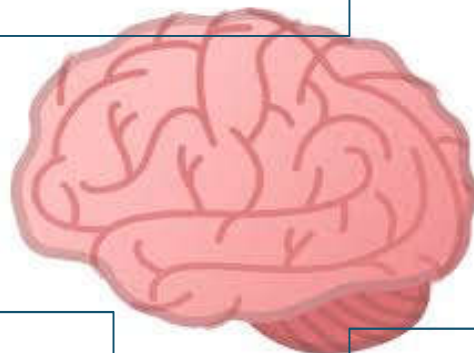


Teamwork

**Situation
Awareness**

Workload

Stress

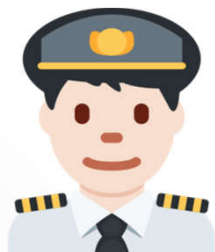


Attention

Vigilance

Fatigue

Trust



Communication

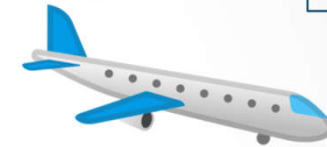
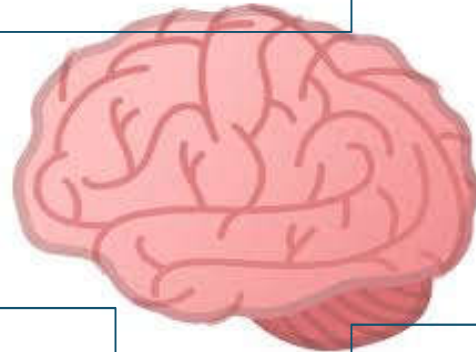


Teamwork

**Situation
Awareness**

Workload

Stress



Attention

Vigilance

Fatigue

Trust

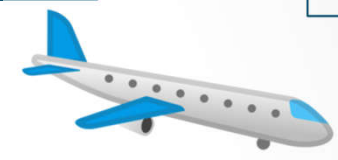
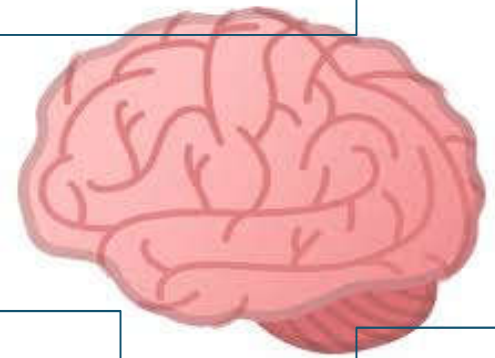
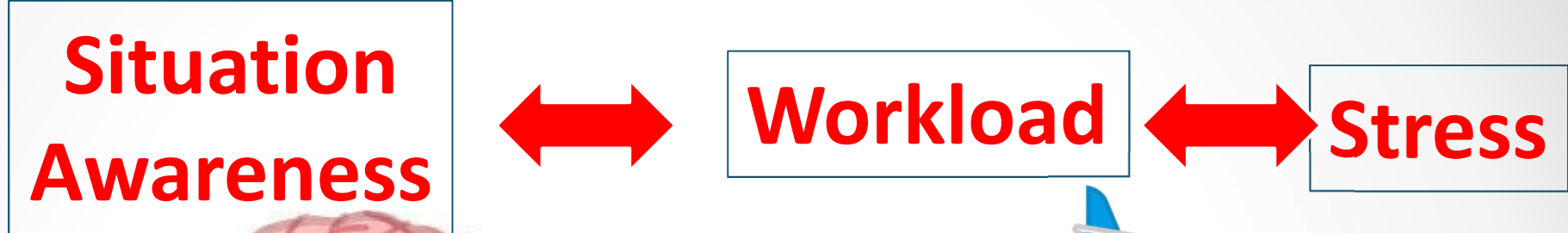


Communication



Teamwork

Decline in performance: is an interaction of Human Factors even if these factors are only slightly impaired!



Attention

Vigilance

Fatigue

Trust

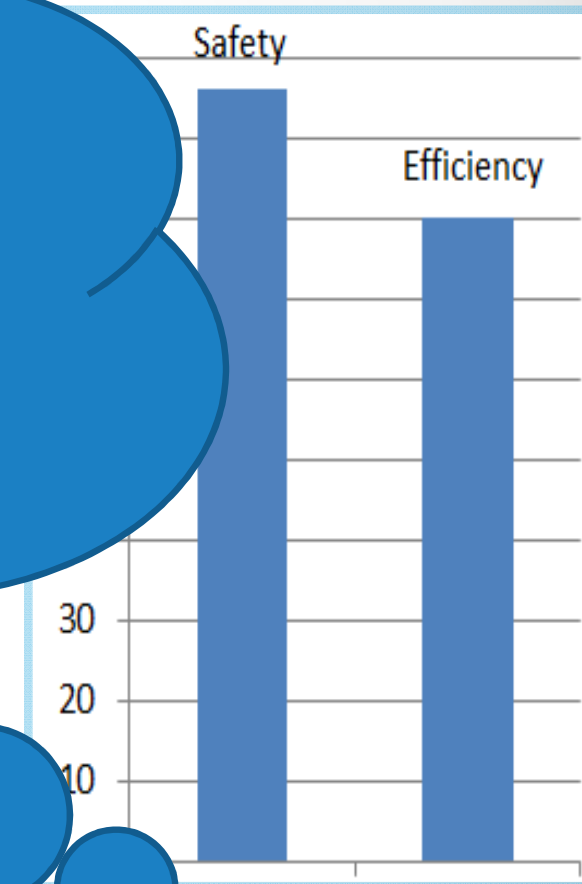
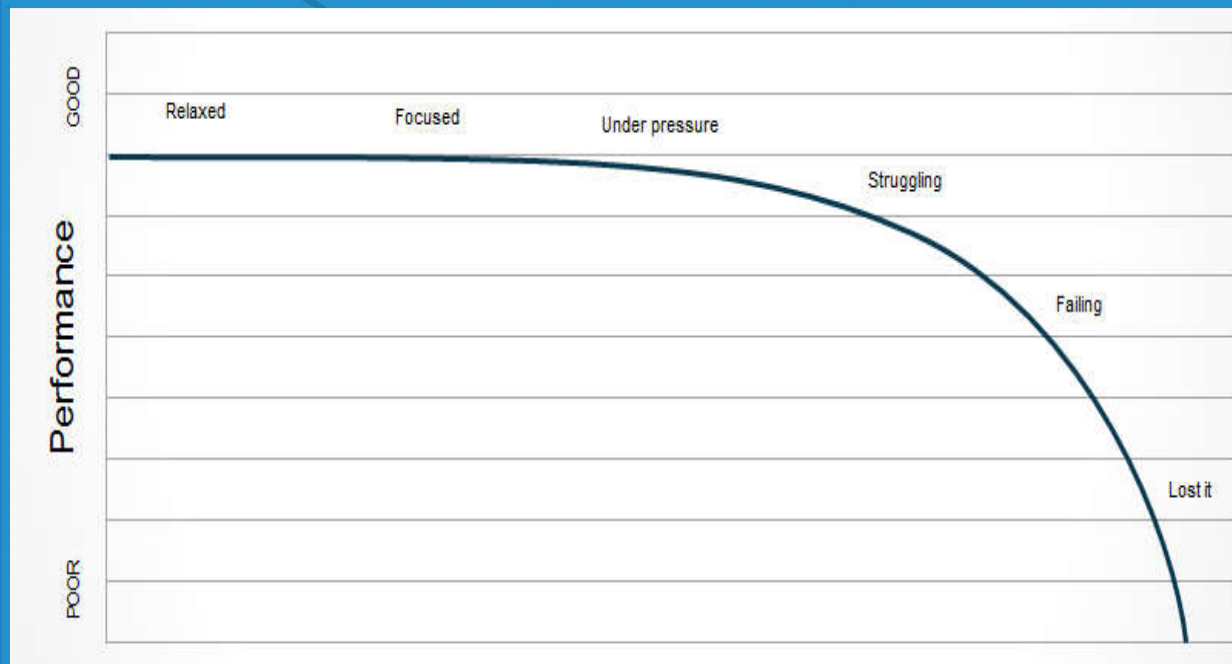


Communication



Teamwork

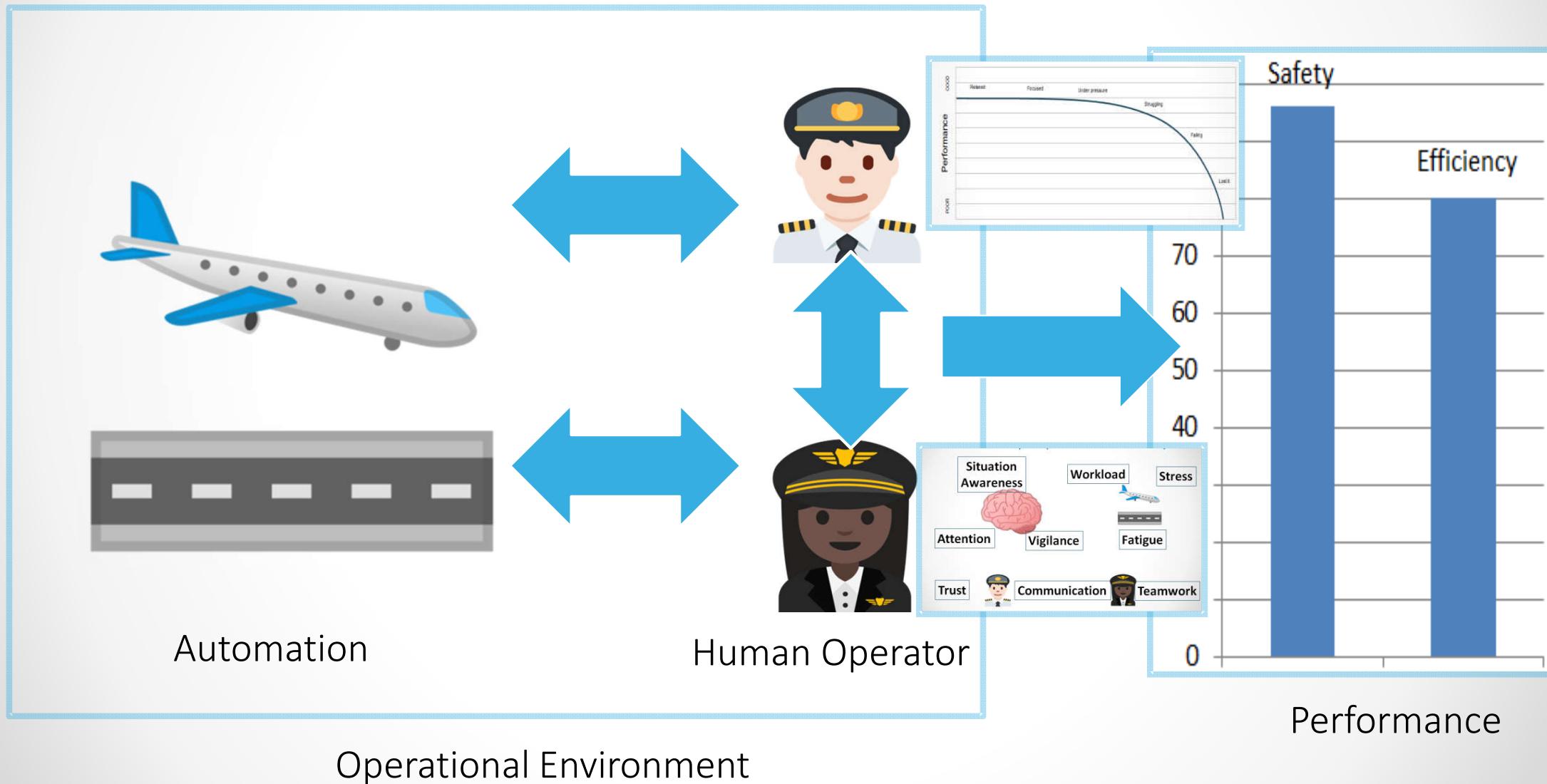
Decline in performance: it happens gracefully, not abrupt



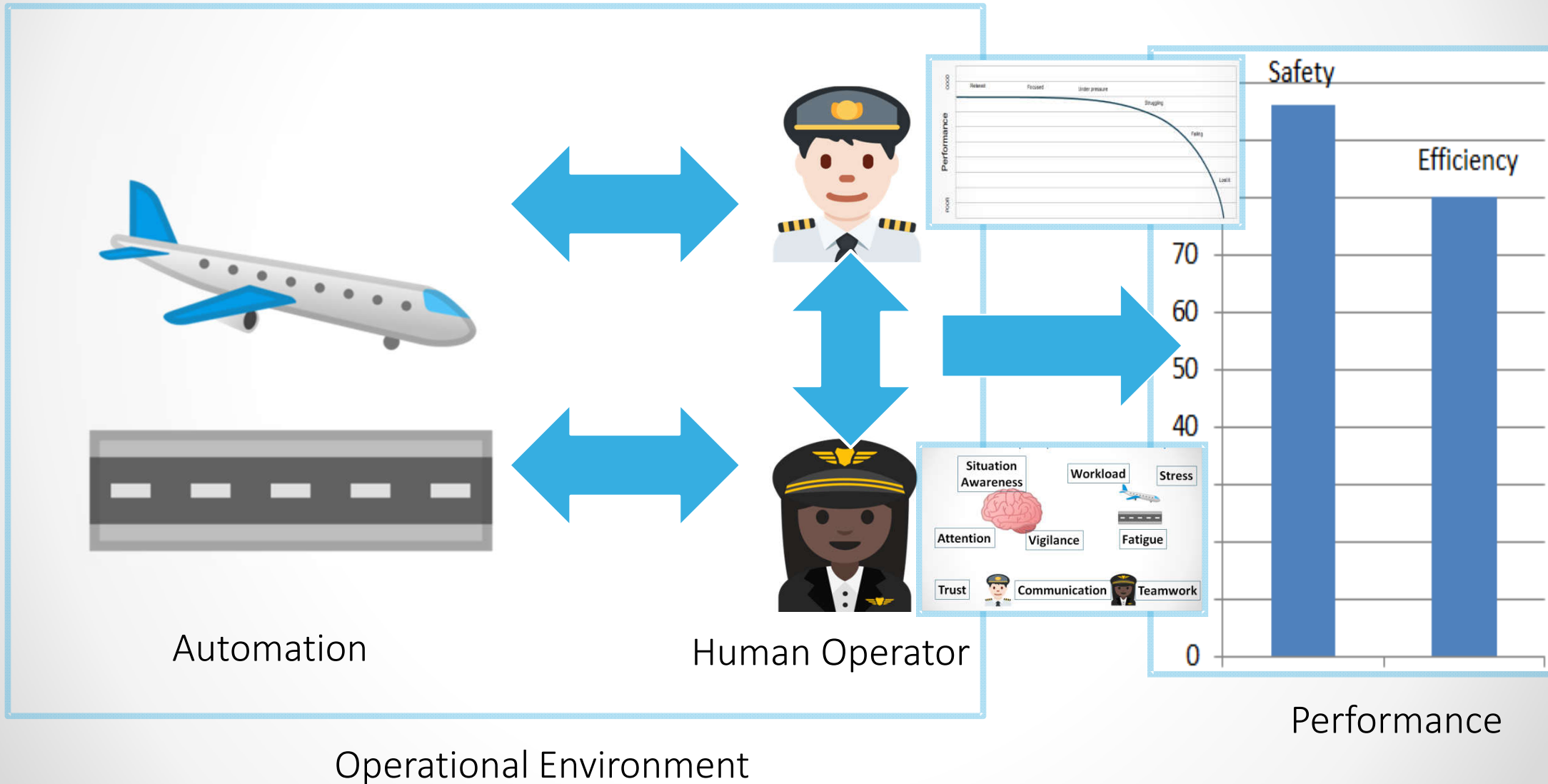
Performance

How to automate now? Human Centered!

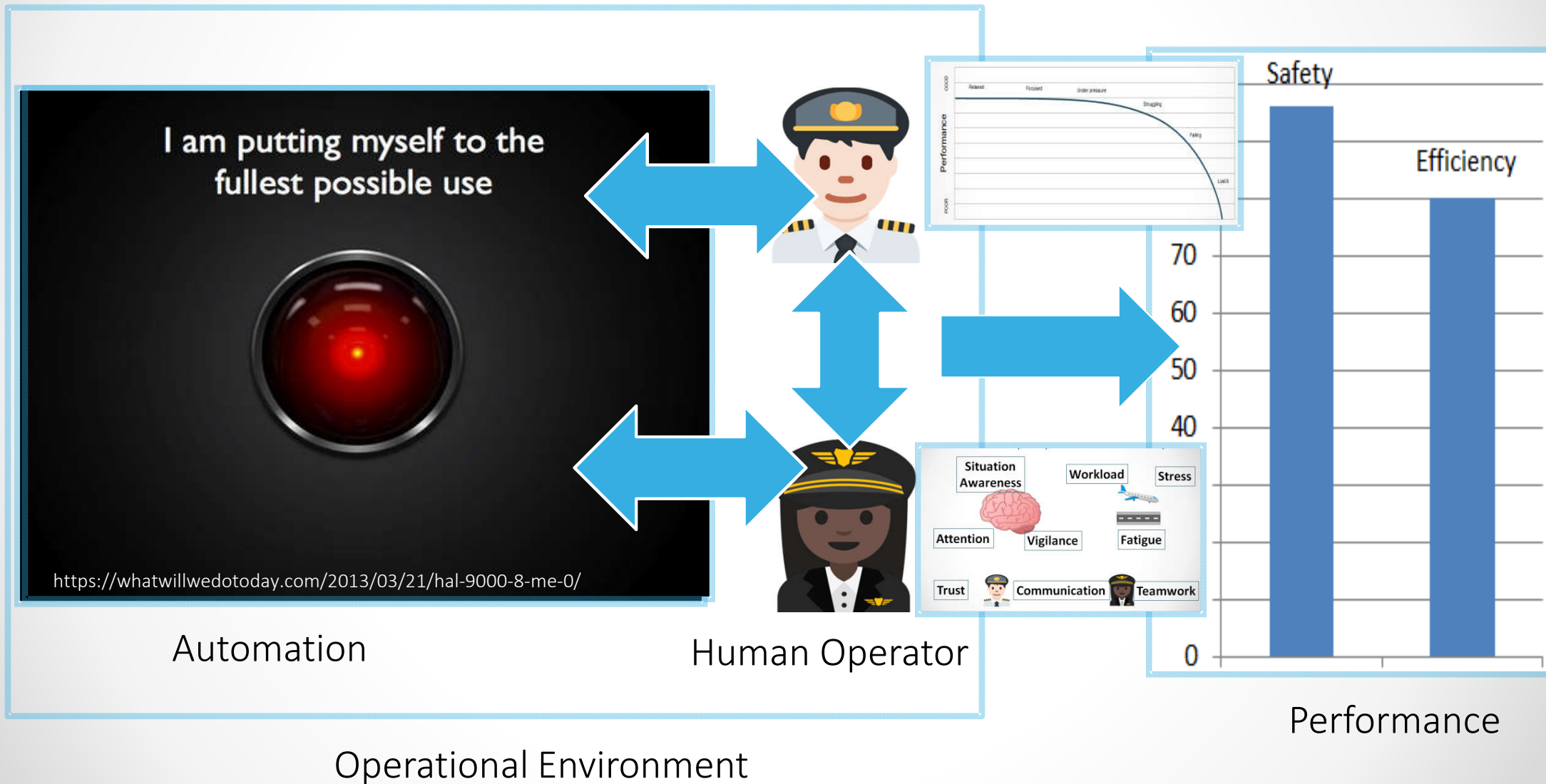
... enabled by Human Performance Envelope



1. Detect operator's state on time



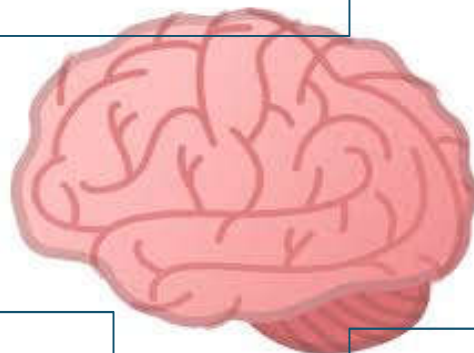
2. Develop automation which is capable to adapt to the state of the operator



**Situation
Awareness**

Workload

Stress

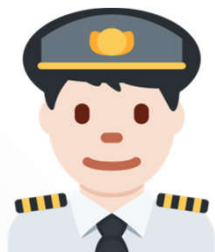


Attention

Vigilance

Fatigue

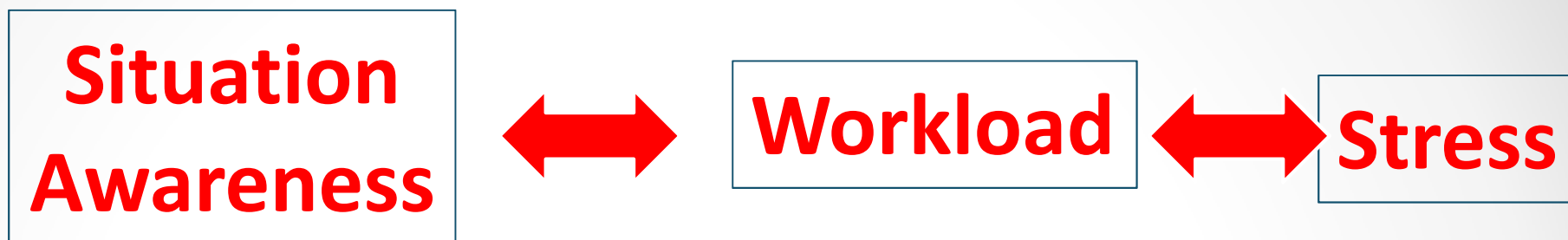
Trust



Communication



Teamwork



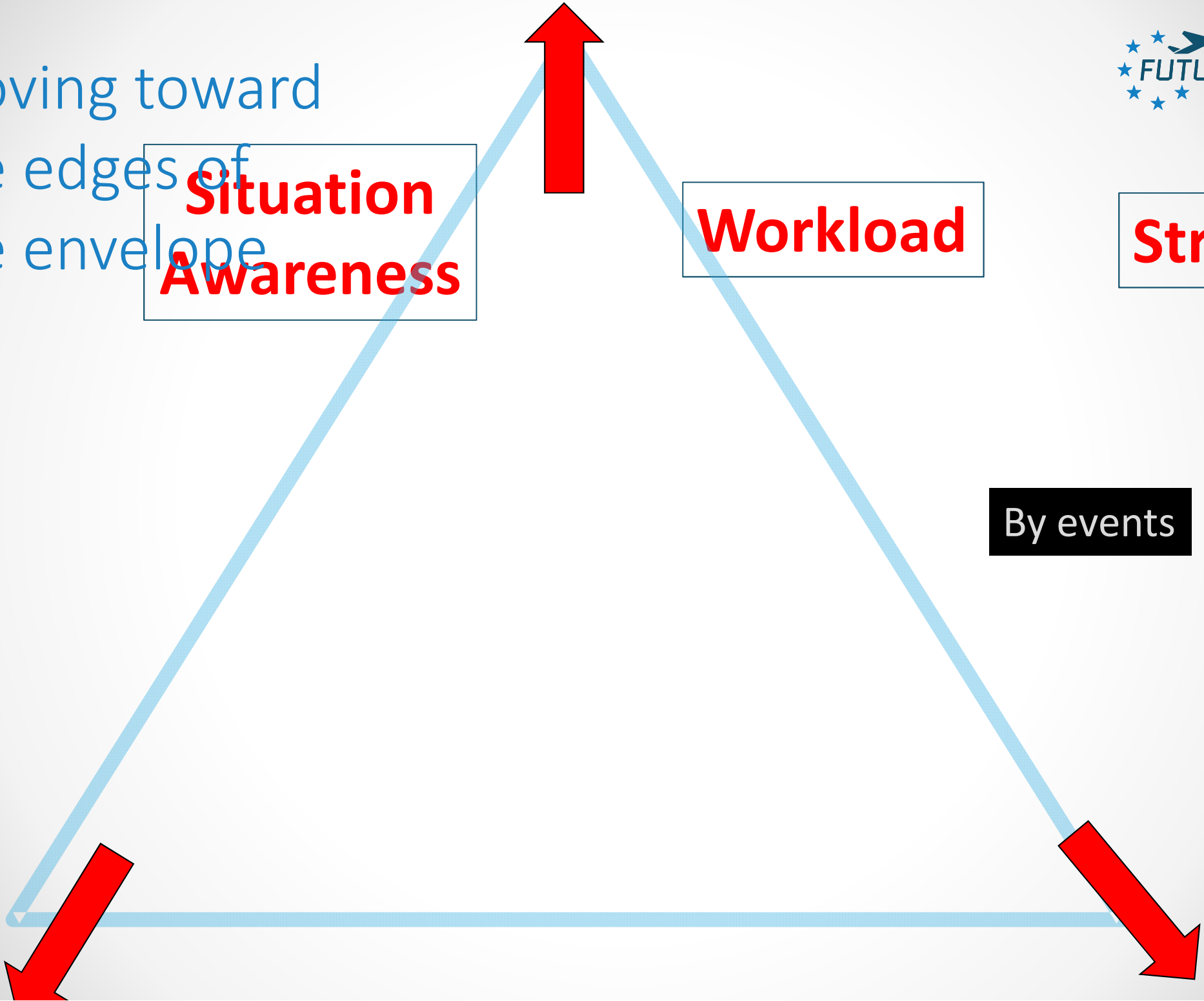
Moving toward
the edges of
the envelope

**Situation
Awareness**

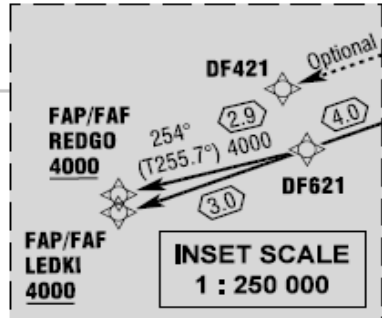
Workload

Stress

By events



Frankfurt Approach

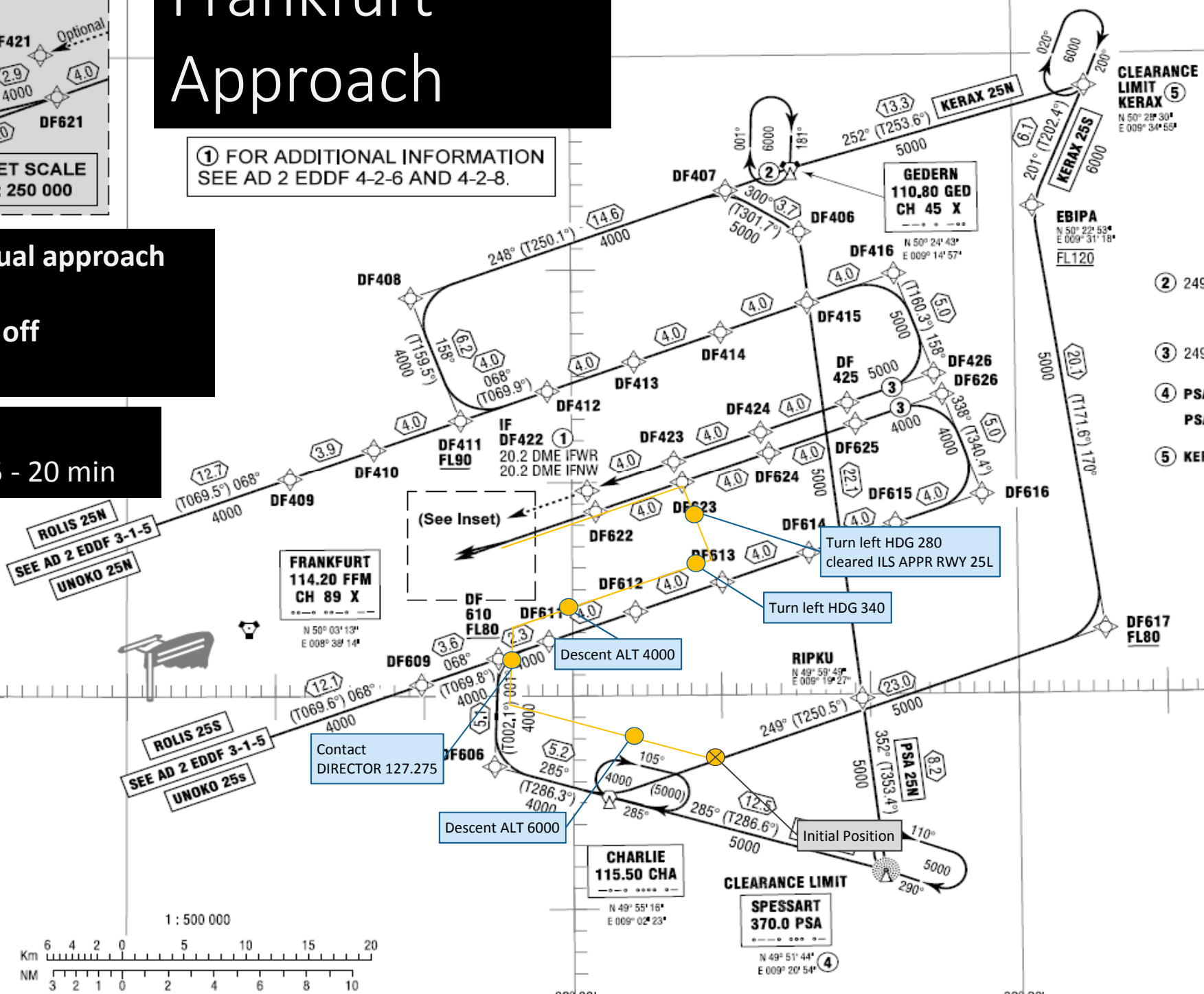


① FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SEE AD 2 EDDF 4-2-6 AND 4-2-8.

Task: manual approach

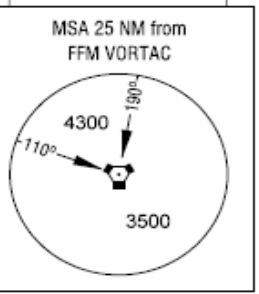
- AP off
- A/THR off
- FD on

Duration:
Approx. 15 - 20 min

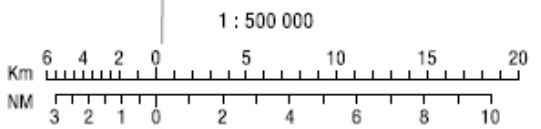


CLEARANCE LIMIT KERAX ⑤
N 50° 28' 30"
E 009° 34' 55"

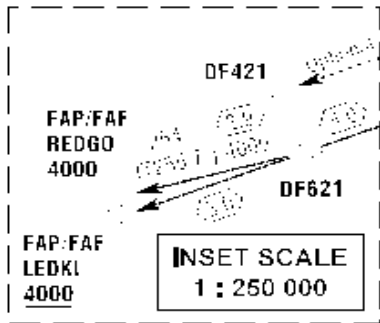
- ② 249° (T250.1°) 5000
- ③ 249° (T250.3°)
- ④ PSA 25N: FL130
PSA 25S: FL110
- ⑤ KERAX 25N: FL110



BEARINGS AND TRACKS ARE MAGNETIC
TRACKS IN BRACKETS ARE TRUE
ALTITUDES IN FEET MSL



1 : 500 000



GENERAL

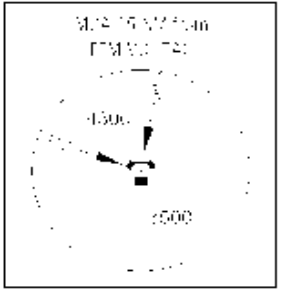
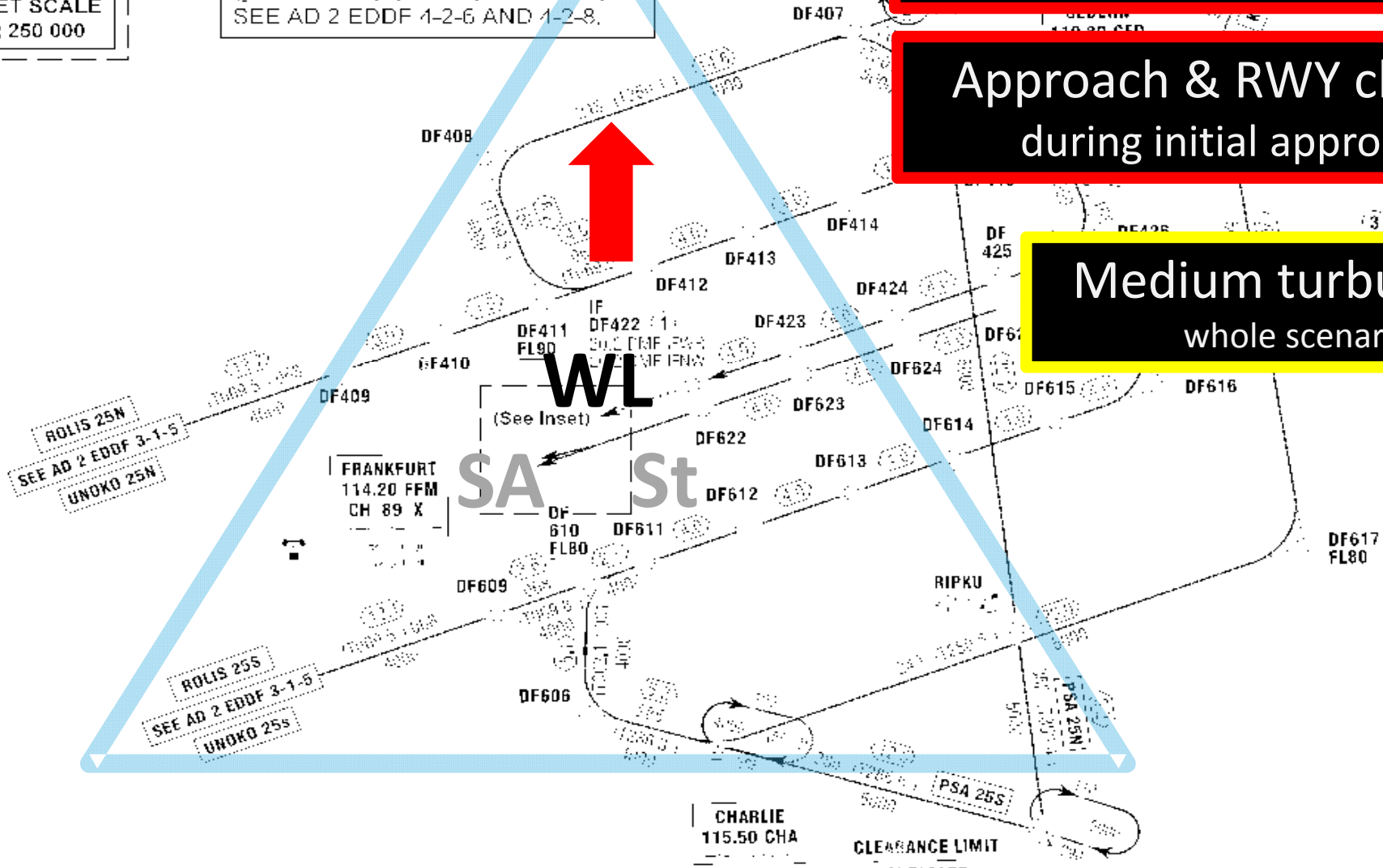
LIST OF TRANSITION PROCEDURES ONLY. NOT TO BE USED FOR APPROACH, DEPARTURE, OR ARRIVAL PROCEDURES. SEE AD 2 EDDF 1-2-6 AND 1-2-8.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
SEE AD 2 EDDF 1-2-6 AND 1-2-8.

High turbulence
whole scenario

Approach & RWY change
during initial approach

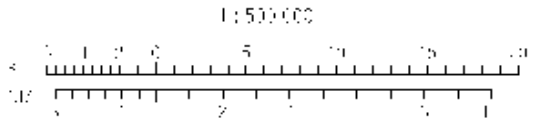
Medium turbulence
whole scenario

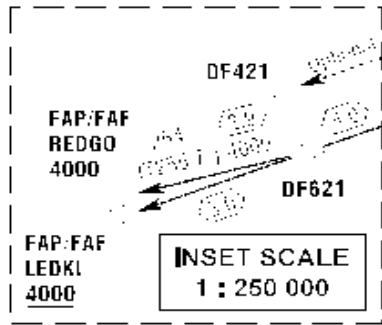


CHARLIE 115.50 CHA

CLEARANCE LIMIT

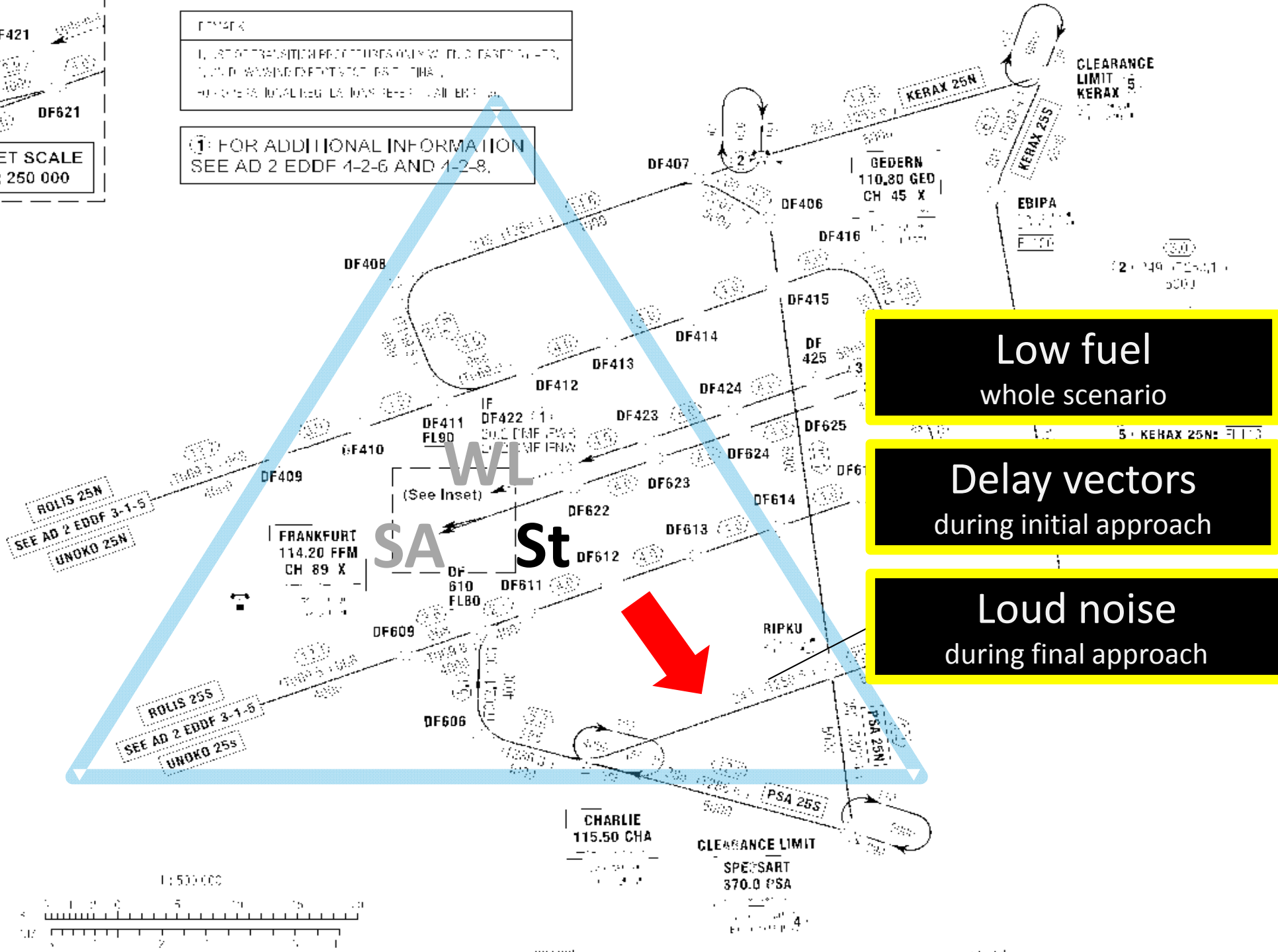
SPECSART 370.0 PSA





CONTEXT
 LIST OF TRANSITION PROCEDURES ONLY WITH D. EASEN, LTD,
 CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT EST. 1971, 1974,
 1975 AND 1976. LOCAL REGULATIONS REFER TO ALL ENR.

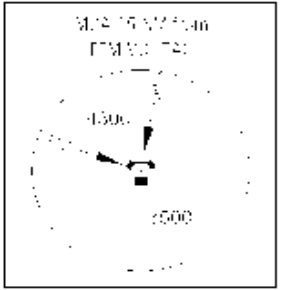
1 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
 SEE AD 2 EDDF 1-2-6 AND 1-2-8.



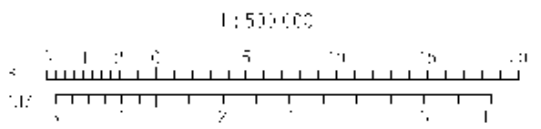
Low fuel
 whole scenario

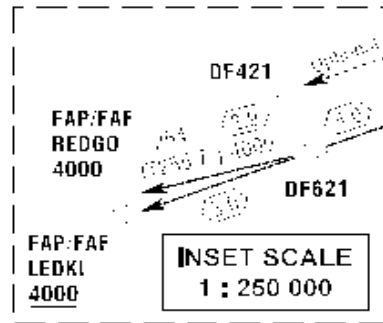
Delay vectors
 during initial approach

Loud noise
 during final approach



CHARLIE
 115.50 CHA
 CLEARANCE LIMIT
 SPESSART
 370.0 PSA

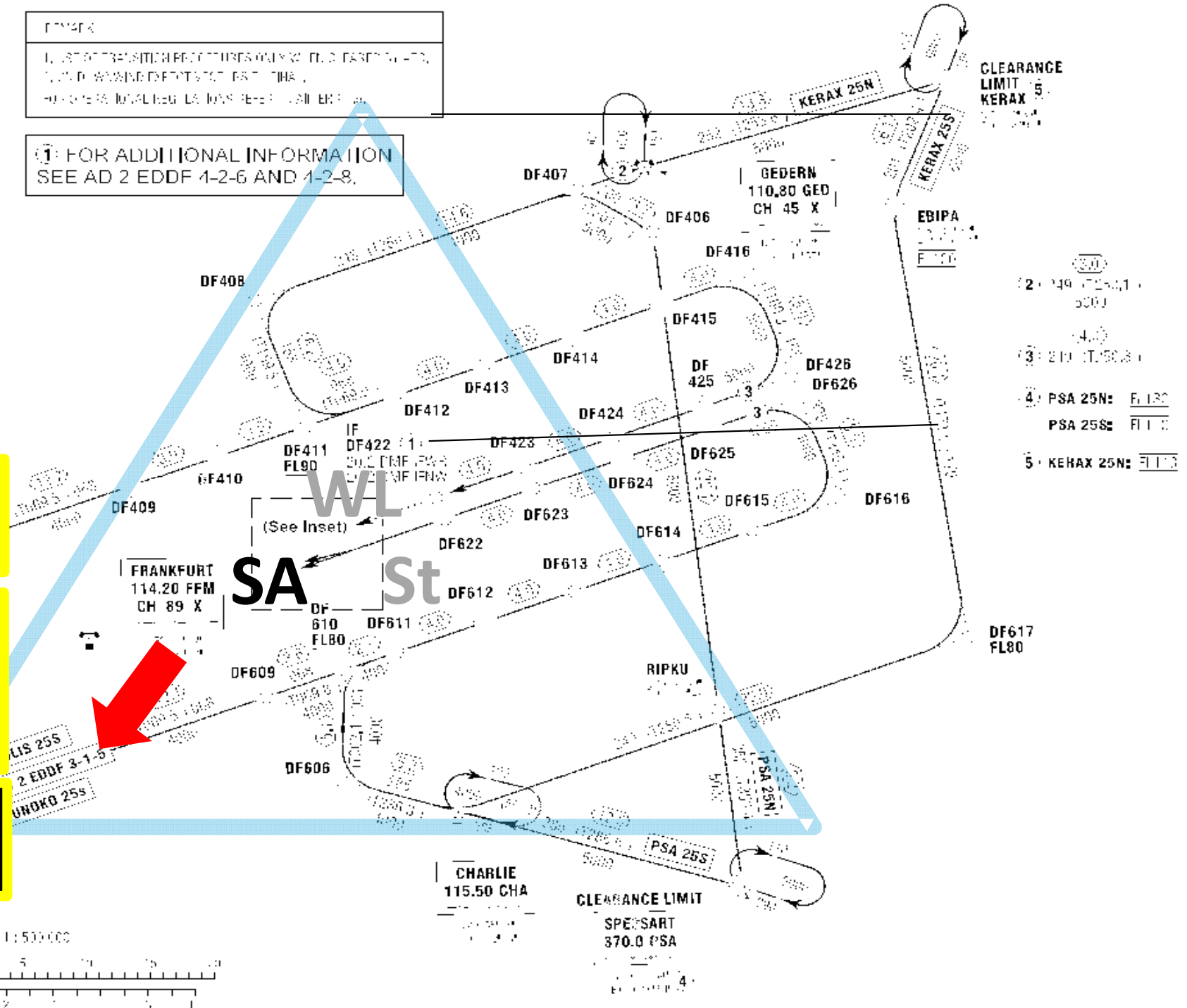




GENERAL

1. LIST OF TRANSITION PROCEDURES ONLY WITH D. D. EASTON LTD,
 2. D. D. WINDING POINTS LIST EASTON LTD,
 3. D. D. WINDING POINTS LIST EASTON LTD

1 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
 SEE AD 2 EDDF 4-2-6 AND 4-2-8.

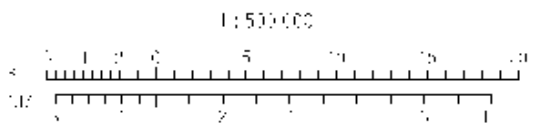


Low visibility
 whole scenario

Localiser
 interference
 during final approach

Wind shift
 during final approach

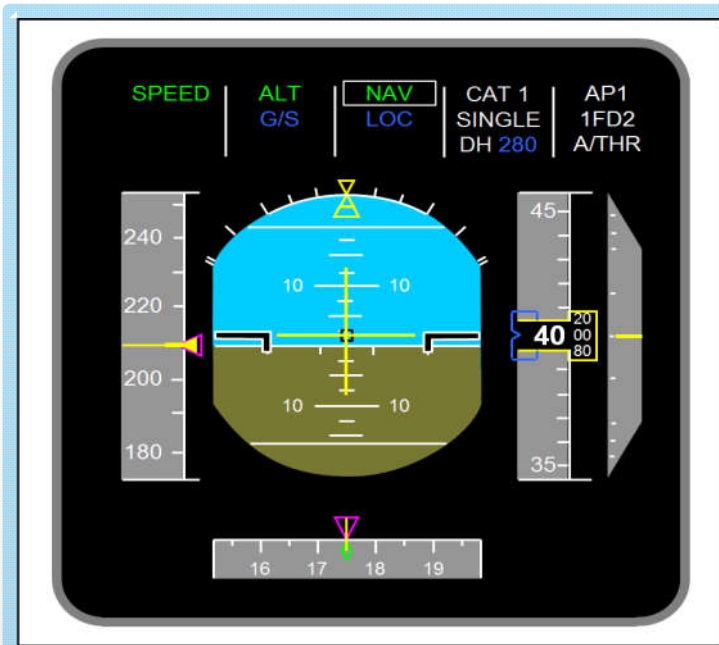
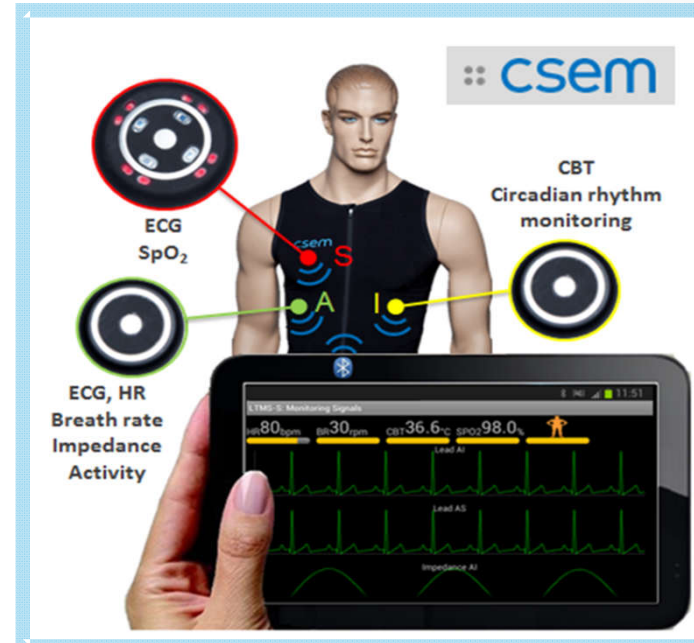
SEARCHING FOR TRACKS AND
 MAGNETIC
 TRACKS IN 5 DEGREES
 AT 100 FT
 ALL TRACKS IN FEET WGL



CLEARANCE LIMIT
 KERAX 25N
 5000

- 1. 200 FT (61.0 m)
- 2. 249 FT (75.9 m)
- 3. 210 FT (64.0 m)
- 4. PSA 25N: 5100
 PSA 25S: 5100
- 5. KERAX 25N: 5100

Measurements



Instantaneous Self-Assessment (ISA)
(Scenario 1)

Pilot ID: _____
Run No.: _____
Time (start): _____ (stop): _____

t	2 m	4 m	6 m	8 m	10 m	12 m	14 m	16 m
Level 1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Measurements



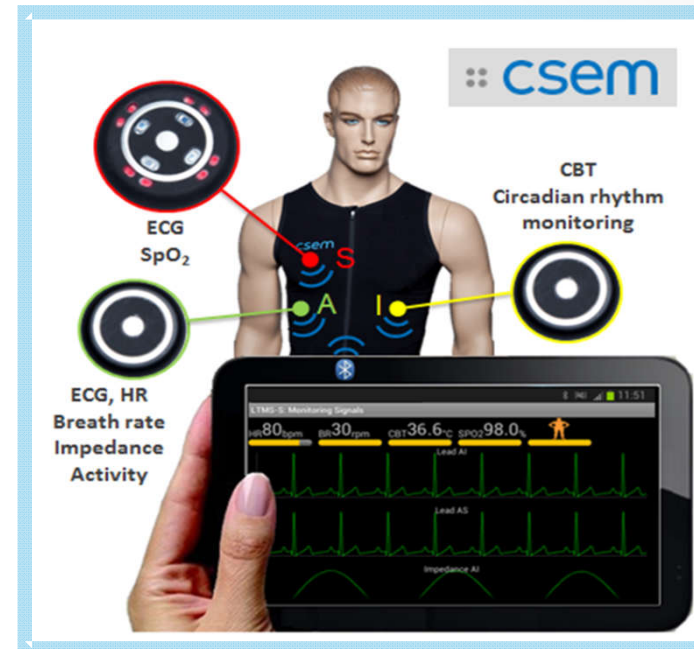
Eye Tracking Data

- Point of Gaze
- Blink Rate
- Areas of Interest
- Pupil Diameter

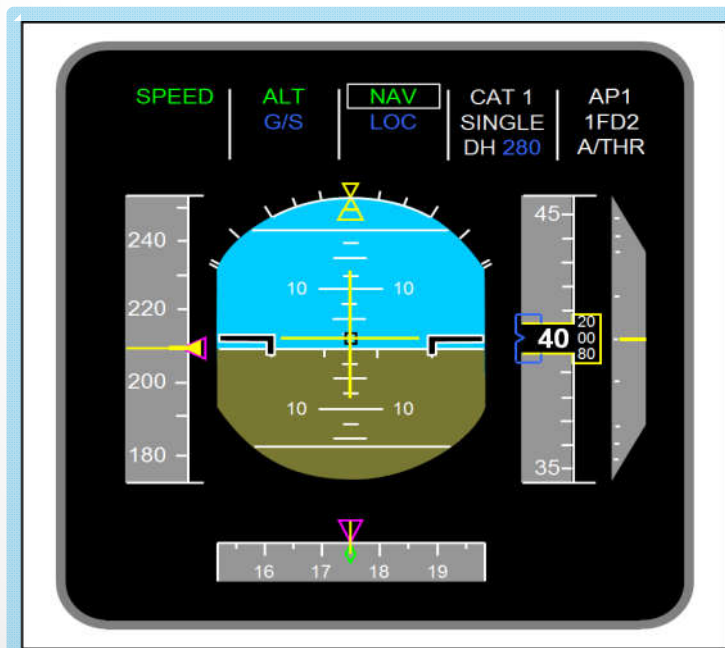
Measurements

Physiological Data

- Heart Rate (HR)
- HR Variability (HRV)
 - RR Intervals
 - Breath Rate
- Perfusion Index



Measurements



Performance Data

- Speed
- Heading
- Altitude
- Vertical speed
- Localiser glideslope deviations
- Point of touchdown

Measurements

Subjective Data

- Self assessed performance
 - ISA
 - NASA-TLX
 - SACL
 - SART
- Samn-Perelli

Instantaneous Self-Assessment (ISA)
(Scenario 1)

Pilot ID: _____
Run No.: _____
Time (start): _____ (stop): _____

t	2 m	4 m	6 m	8 m	10 m	12 m	14 m	16 m
Level 1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

1 = Under-Utilised
2 = Relaxed
3 = Comfortable Busy
4 = High
5 = Excessive

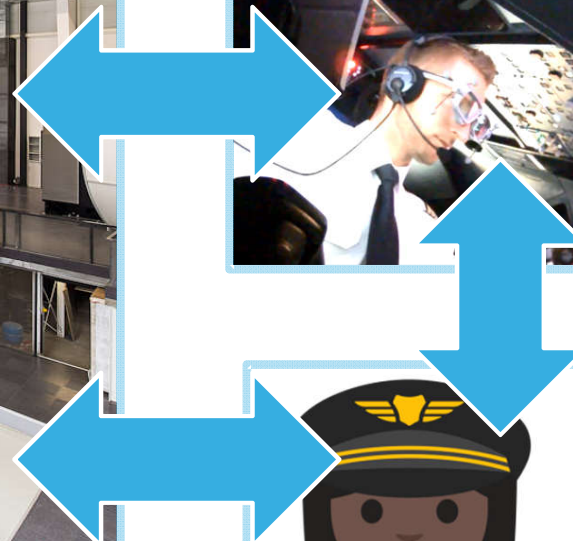
Exploratory Simulations



A320 motion flight simulator



Pilots



Operational Environment

- **N=10 first officers**
 - major European airline
 - A320 type rated
- Age
 - M = 31
 - SD = 3.28
- Experience (total flight hours)
 - M = 4045
 - SD = 1569
- **Captain**
 - from same airline
 - complemented crew

If workload increases...

Very high WL



Pupil \emptyset ↑



Heart Rate ↑
Heart Rate Variability ↓

High WL

Baseline WL



Localiser /
Glideslope
Deviation ↑

Self assessed
Performance ↓

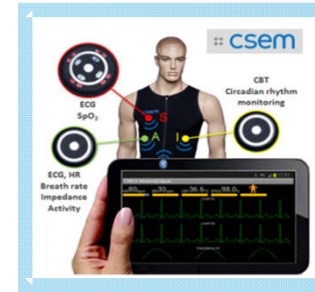


↑ NASA TLX / ISA

If stress increases



Pupil \emptyset ↑



Heart Rate ↑
Heart Rate Variability ↑



Localiser /
Glideslope
Deviation
(less compare to WL)

Baseline St

High St

Self assessed
Performance ↓



SACL

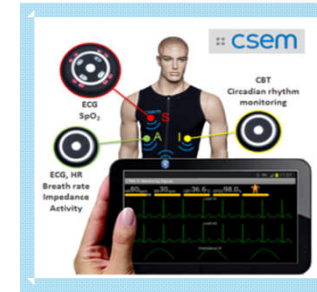
If situation awareness decreases...



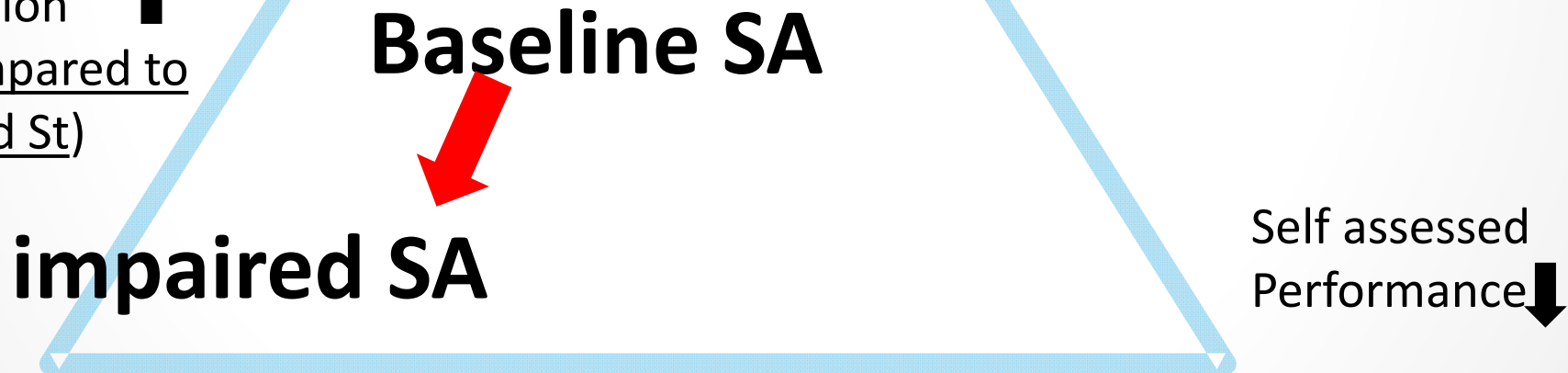
Pupil \emptyset



Localiser / Glideslope deviation
(higher compared to WL und St)



Heart Rate
Heart Rate Variability



SART ↓

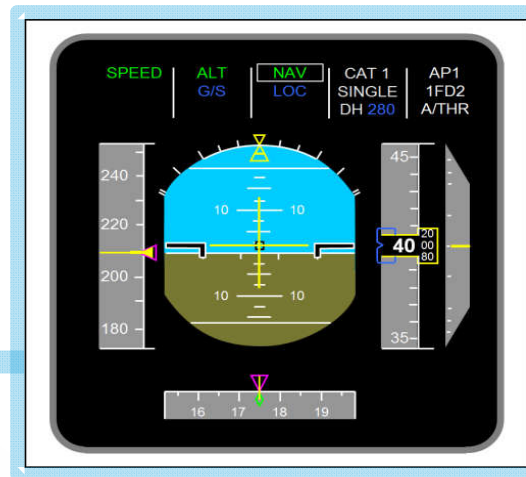
Results: combined factors

HPE more severely reduced by combined factors

Pupil \emptyset



Low Frequency
HRV



Localiser /
Glideslope
Deviation

Design Philosophy

Pilots need to have information about:

- The status
- The limitations
- The consequences of the limitations for operation and the impact of the limitations on safety
 - To be aware about the risks
 - To understand the risks
 - To understand the options
- The options
- The consequences of the options
- How to implement the options

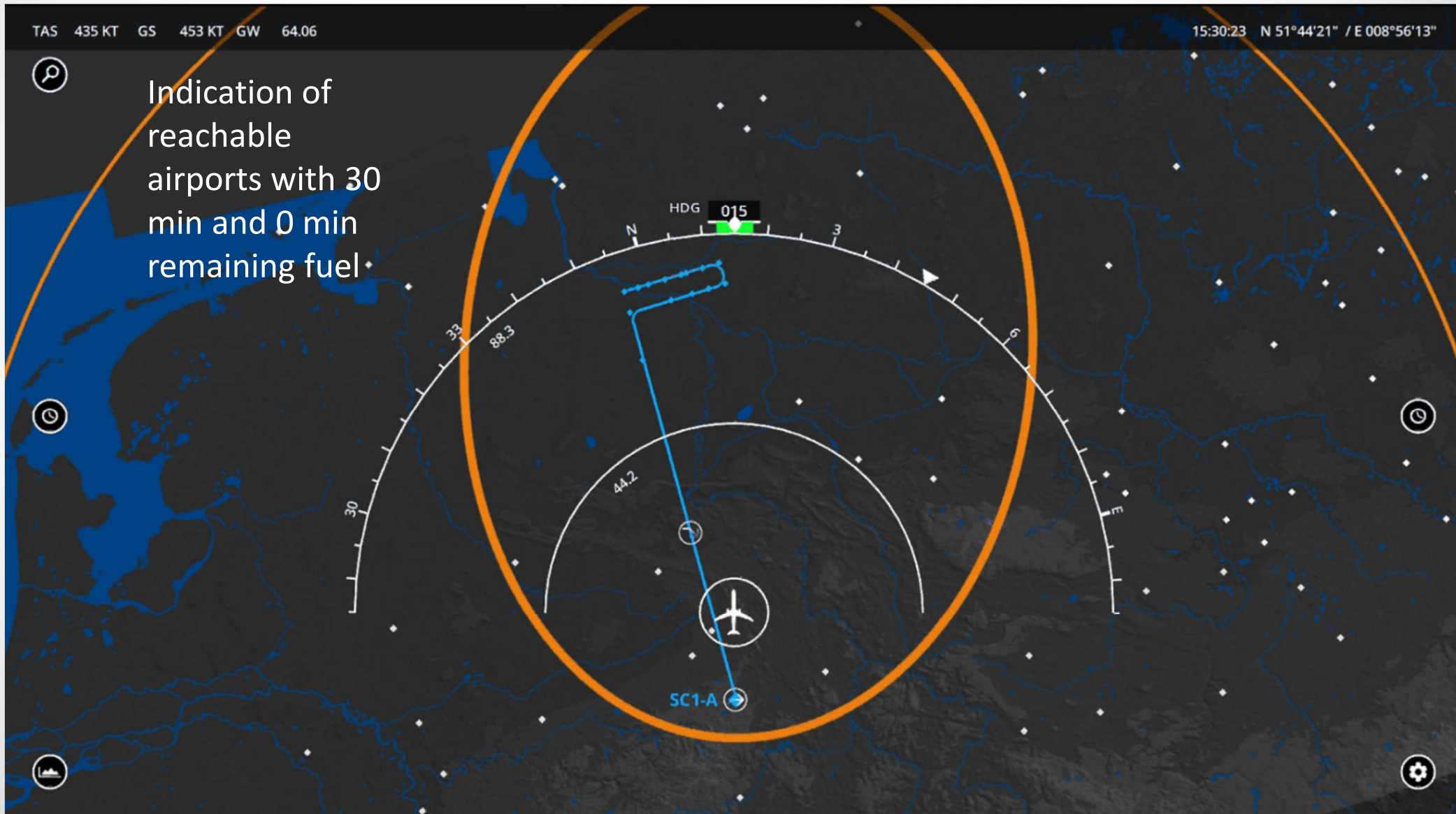
Development of New HMI

Fuel

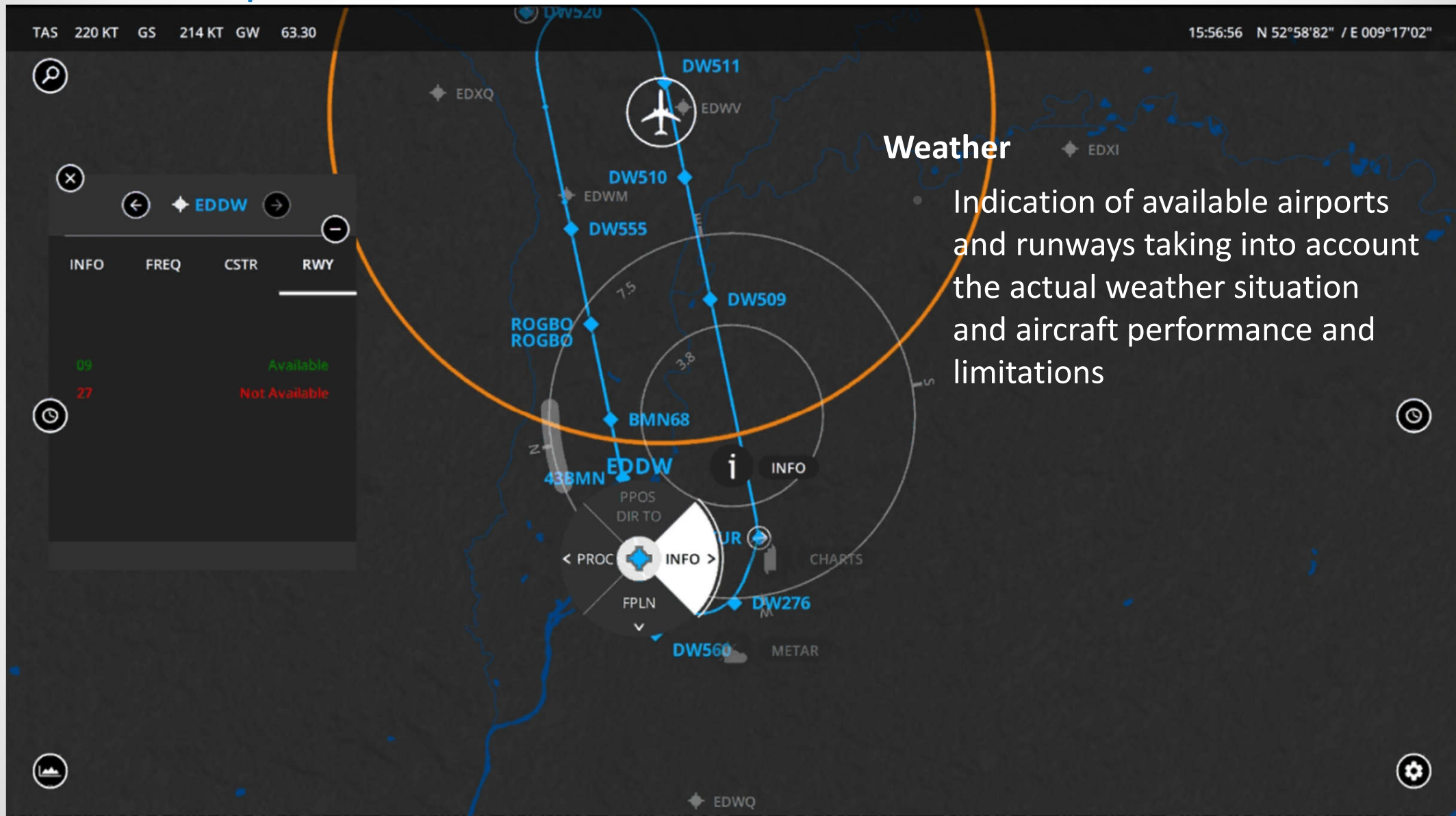
- Pilots need a better understanding of the remaining flight time available



Development of New HMI



Development of New HMI



The screenshot displays a flight simulator's HMI. At the top, flight parameters are shown: TAS 220 KT, GS 214 KT, GW 63.30. The top right corner shows the time 15:56:56 and coordinates N 52°58'82" / E 009°17'02". The main display is a map with a blue flight path and various airport and waypoint labels such as EDXQ, EDWV, EDXI, EDWM, EDDW, BMN68, DW511, DW510, DW555, DW509, DW276, DW560, and EDWQ. A white aircraft icon is positioned on the path. A large orange circle highlights a specific area on the map. On the left, a panel for EDDW provides information on runways (RWY), with '09' marked as 'Available' and '27' as 'Not Available'. A central 'INFO' menu is open, showing options like PROC, FPLN, and METAR. The word 'Weather' is overlaid on the right side of the map.

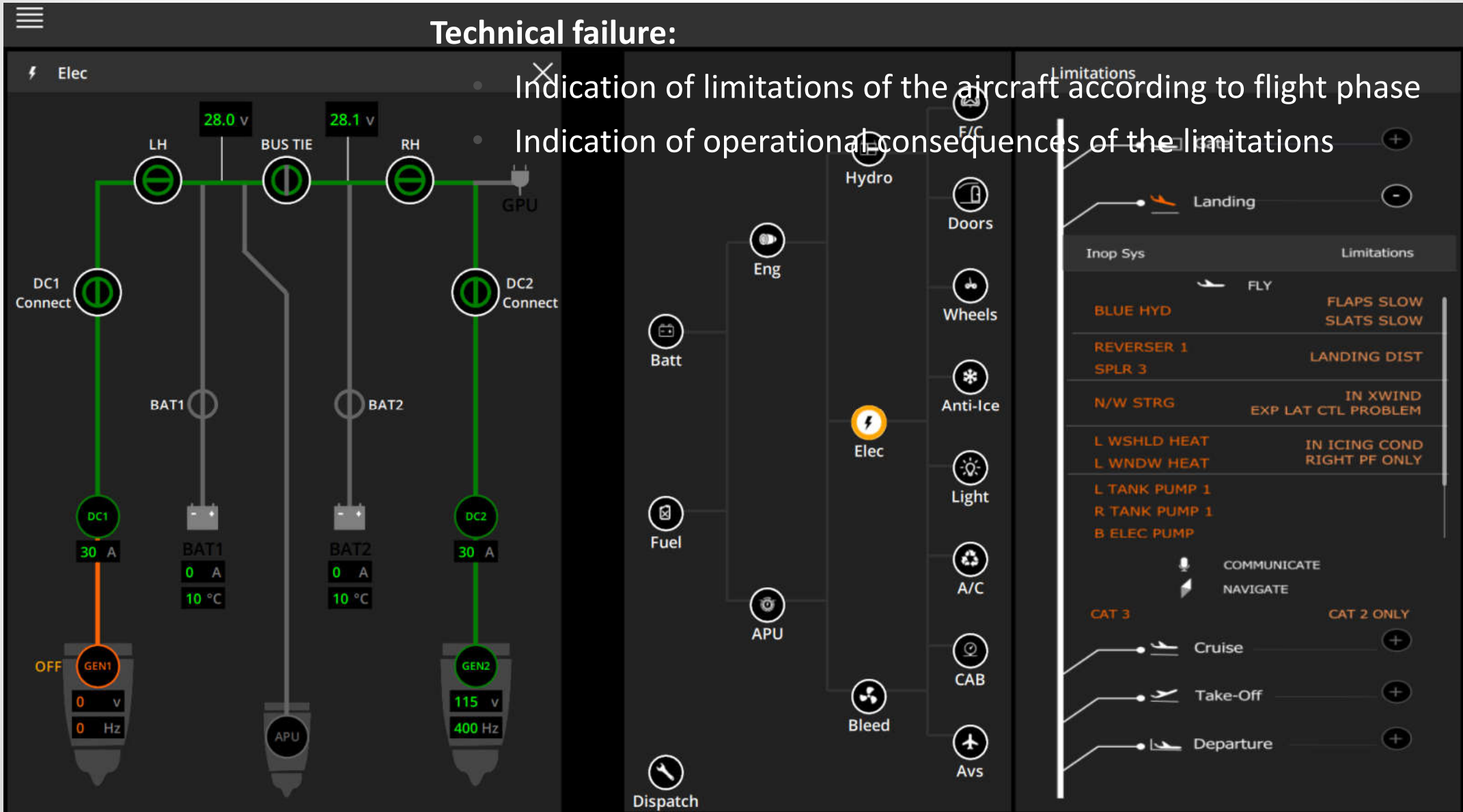
Weather

- Indication of available airports and runways taking into account the actual weather situation and aircraft performance and limitations

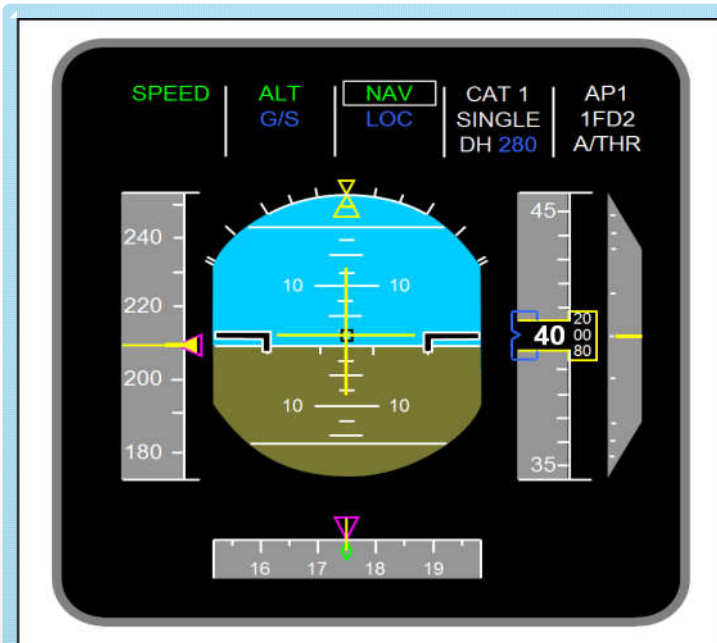
Development of New HMI

Technical failure:

- Indication of limitations of the aircraft according to flight phase
- Indication of operational consequences of the limitations



Measurements



Instantaneous Self-Assessment (ISA)
 (Scenario 1)

Pilot ID:
 Run No.:
 Time (start): (stop):

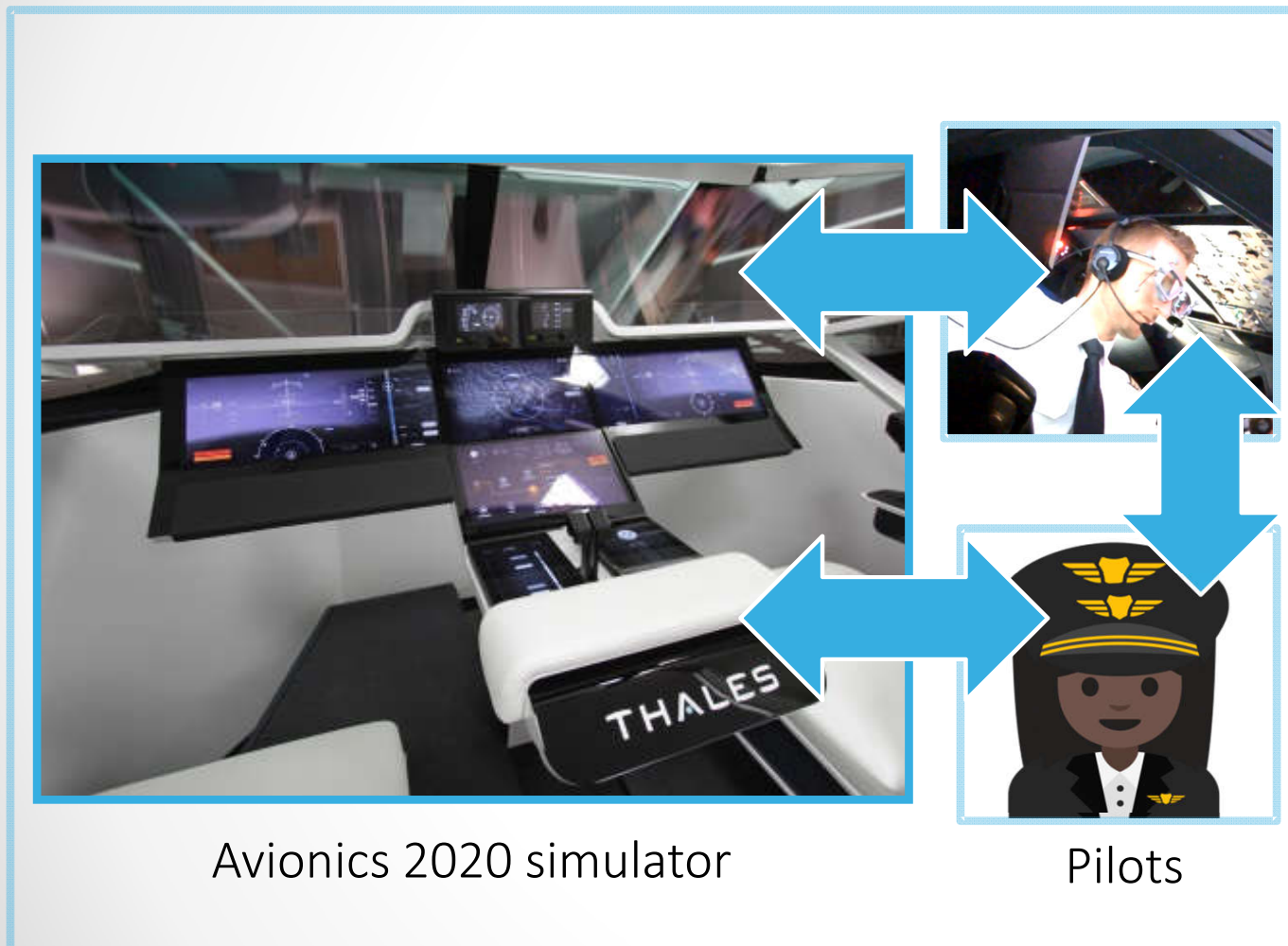
Instantaneous Self-Assessment (ISA)
 (Scenario 1)

Pilot ID:
 Run No.:
 Time (start): (stop):

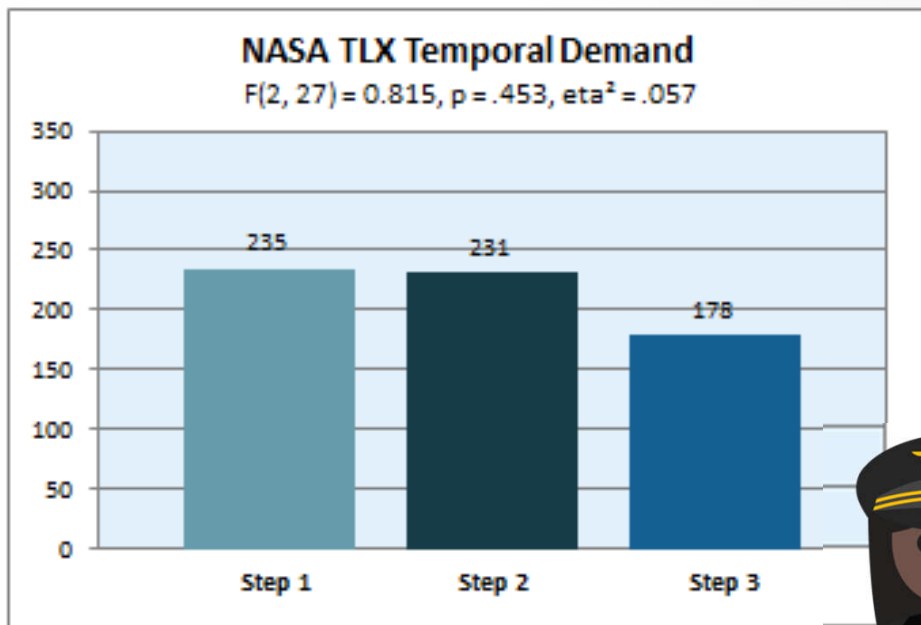
t	2 m	4 m	6 m	8 m	10 m	12 m	14 m	16 m
Level 1								
2								
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1 = Under-Utilised
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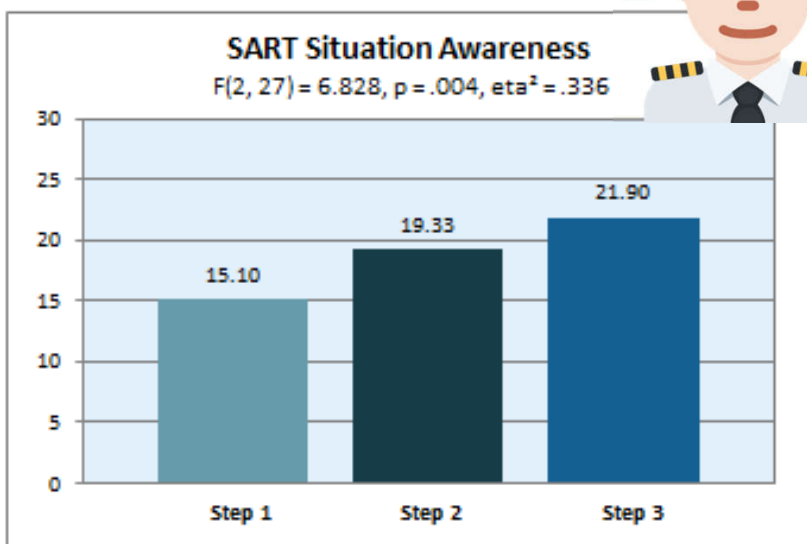
Second Simulator Experiments



- **N=20 first officers**
 - major European airline
 - A320 type rated
- New HMI were integrated in Thales Avionics 2020 Cockpit Simulator
- Same aircraft model as in first simulator experiments (A320)
- Same scenario as in first simulator experiments



WL
SA St





Consortium

Stichting Nationaal Lucht- en Ruimtevaartlaboratorium
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt
Office national d'études et de recherches aérospatiales
Centro para a Excelência e Inovação na Indústria Automóvel
Centro Italiano Ricerche Aerospaziali
Centre Suisse d'Electronique et Microtechnique SA
Institutul National de Cercetari Aeronautice "Elie Carafoli"
Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial
Výzkumný a zkušební letecký ústav, a.s.
Totalförsvarets Forskningsinstitut
European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation

Civil Aviation Authority UK
Airbus SAS
Airbus Operations SAS
Airbus Defence and Space
Thales Avionics SAS
Thales Air Systems SA
Deep Blue SRL
Technische Universität München
Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft
Service Technique de l'Aviation Civile
Embraer Portugal Estruturas em Compositos SA

Russian Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute TsAGI
Ente Nazionale di Assistenza al Volo Spa
Boeing Research and Technology Europe SLU
London School of Economics and Political Science
Alenia Aermacchi
Cranfield University
Trinity College Dublin
Zodiac Aerosafety Systems
Institut Polytechnique de Bordeaux
Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij
Sistemi Innovativi per il Controllo del Traffico Aereo

<http://www.futuresky-safety.eu>

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