



# P6: Development of new cockpit interfaces

Human Machine Interface (HMI)

Cpt. Carsten Schmidt-Moll  
German Lufthansa AG

# A full scope simulator

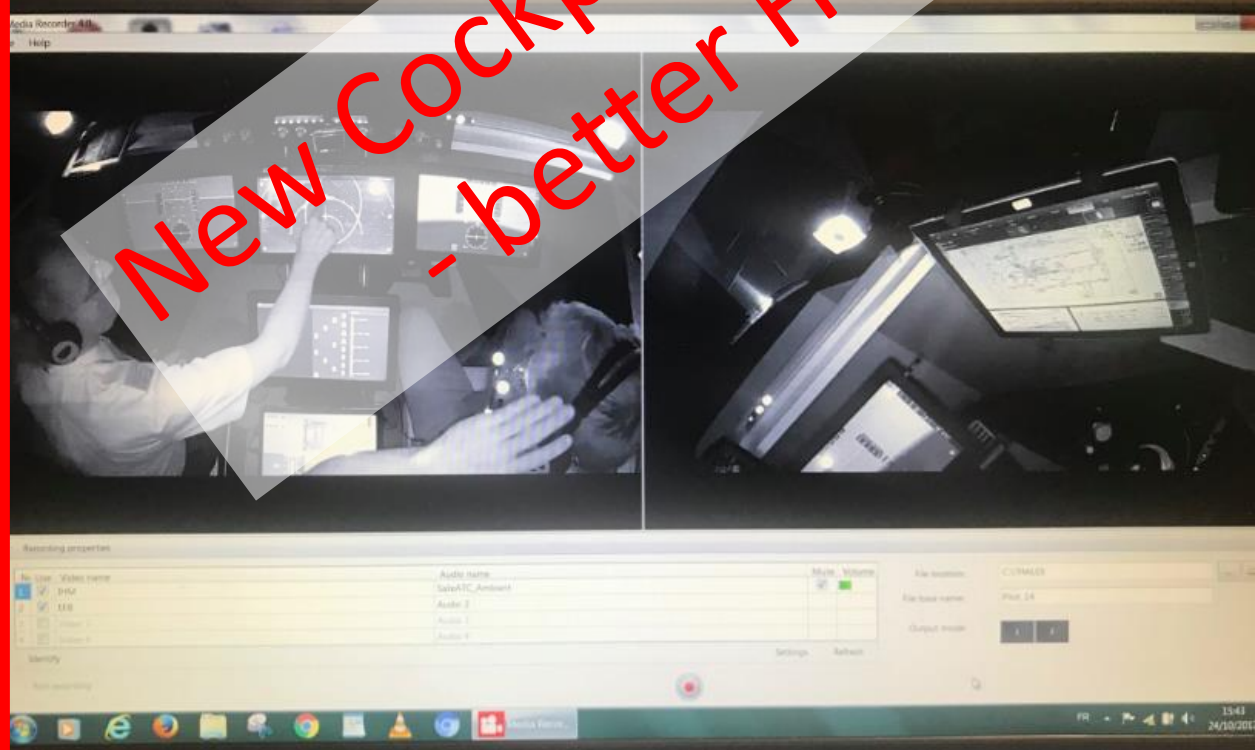




# A full scope simulator



New Cockpit Interfaces  
- better HMI -



Size	Status name	Audio name	File location
100	SubATC Ambient	Audio 2	C:\THALES
100	Audio 1	Audio 1	File base name: Pilot_24
100	Audio 4	Audio 4	Output mode: [ ]



Simulator research: Technical abnormal

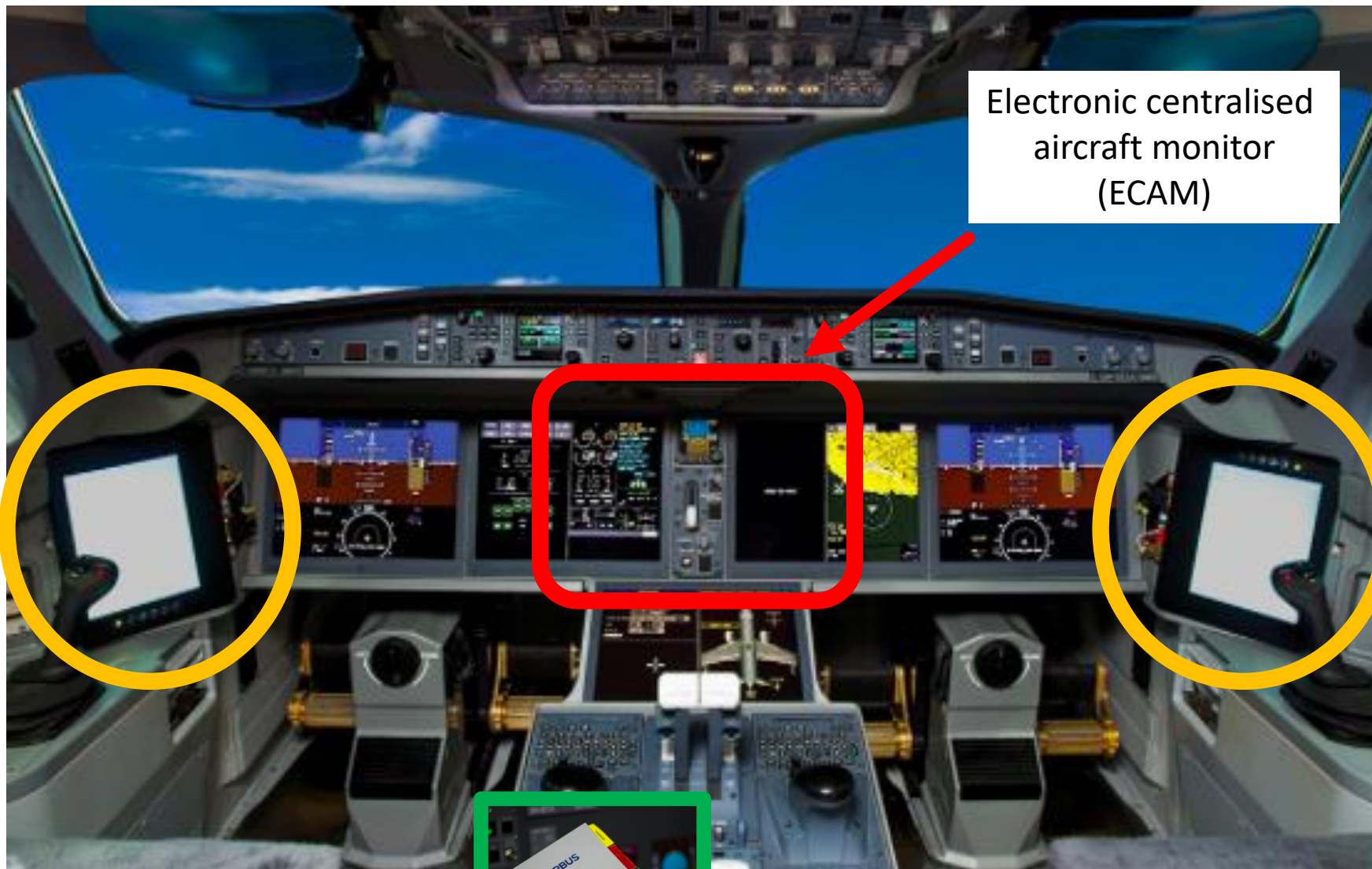
1. HMI: What kind of information?
2. HMI: How to get that information?
3. HMI: When to get the info and how long it takes (timing)?



## Simulator research: Technical abnormal

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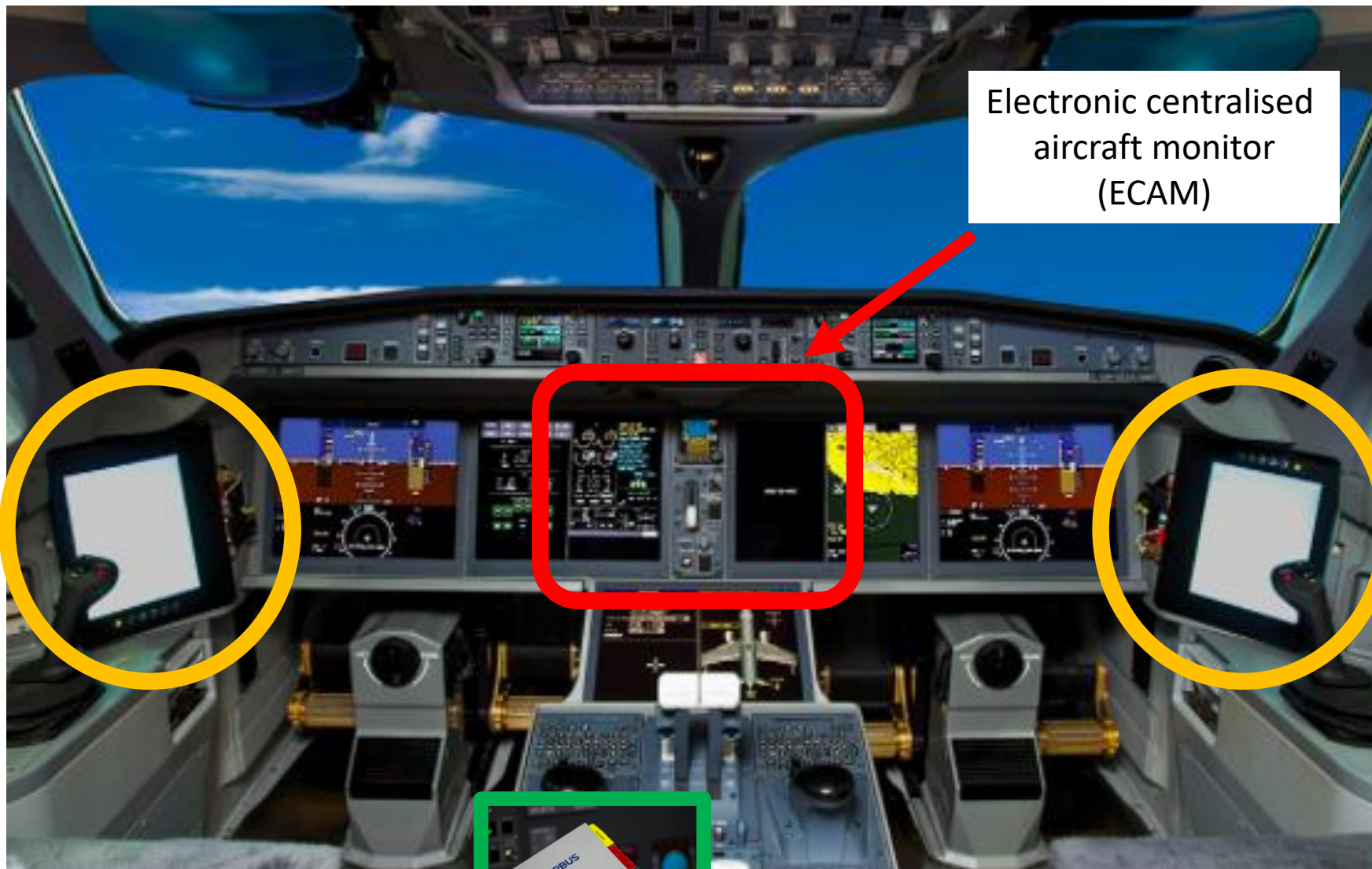




Electronic centralised aircraft monitor (ECAM)

Electronic Flight Bag (EFB)

Quick Reference Handbook (QRH)



Electronic centralised aircraft monitor (ECAM)

Electronic Flight Bag (EFB)

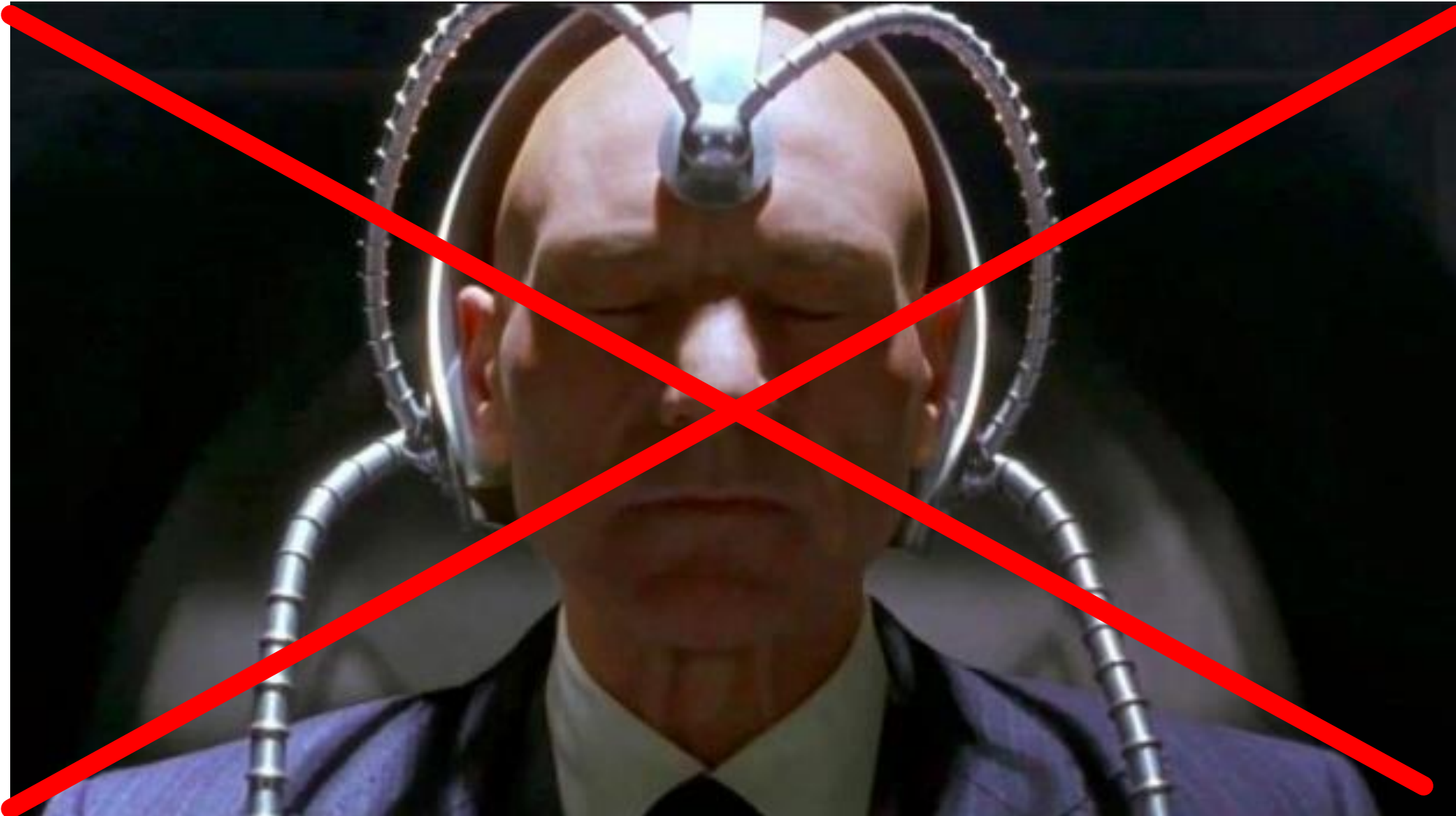
- 1. OM-B
- 2. Landing Performance (LAPA)
- 3. Charts

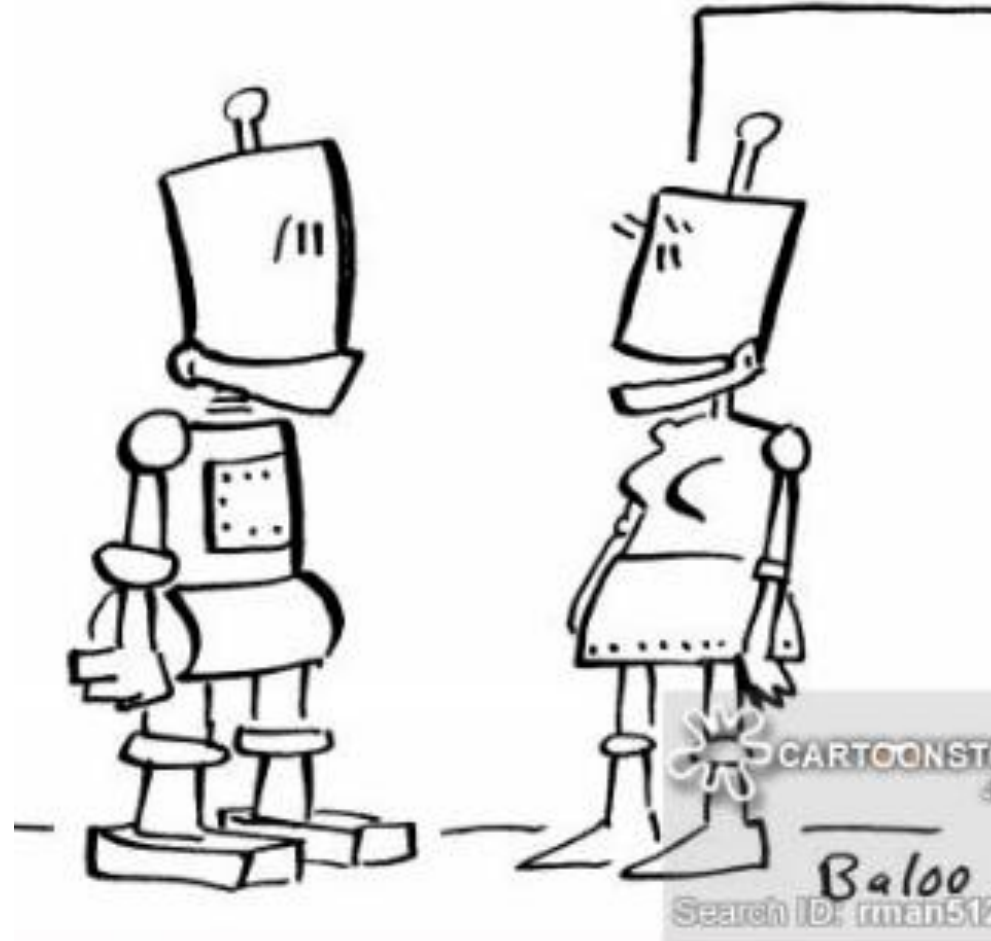
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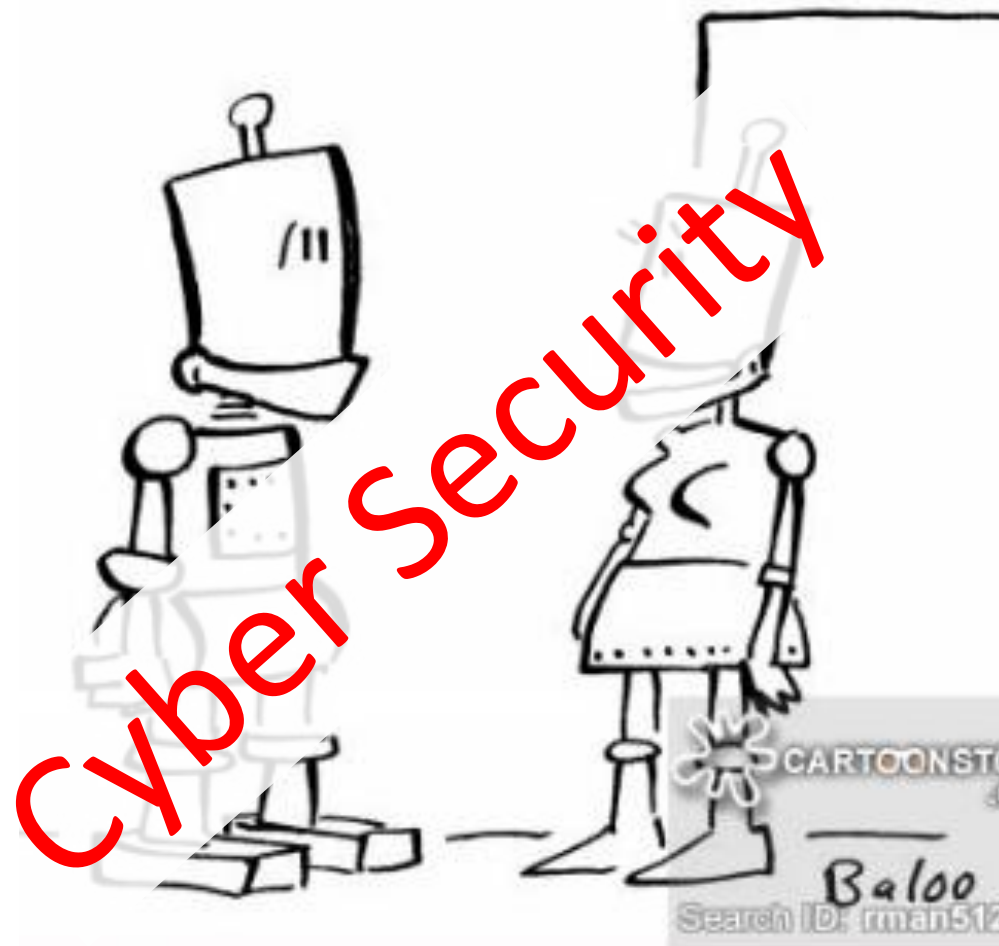






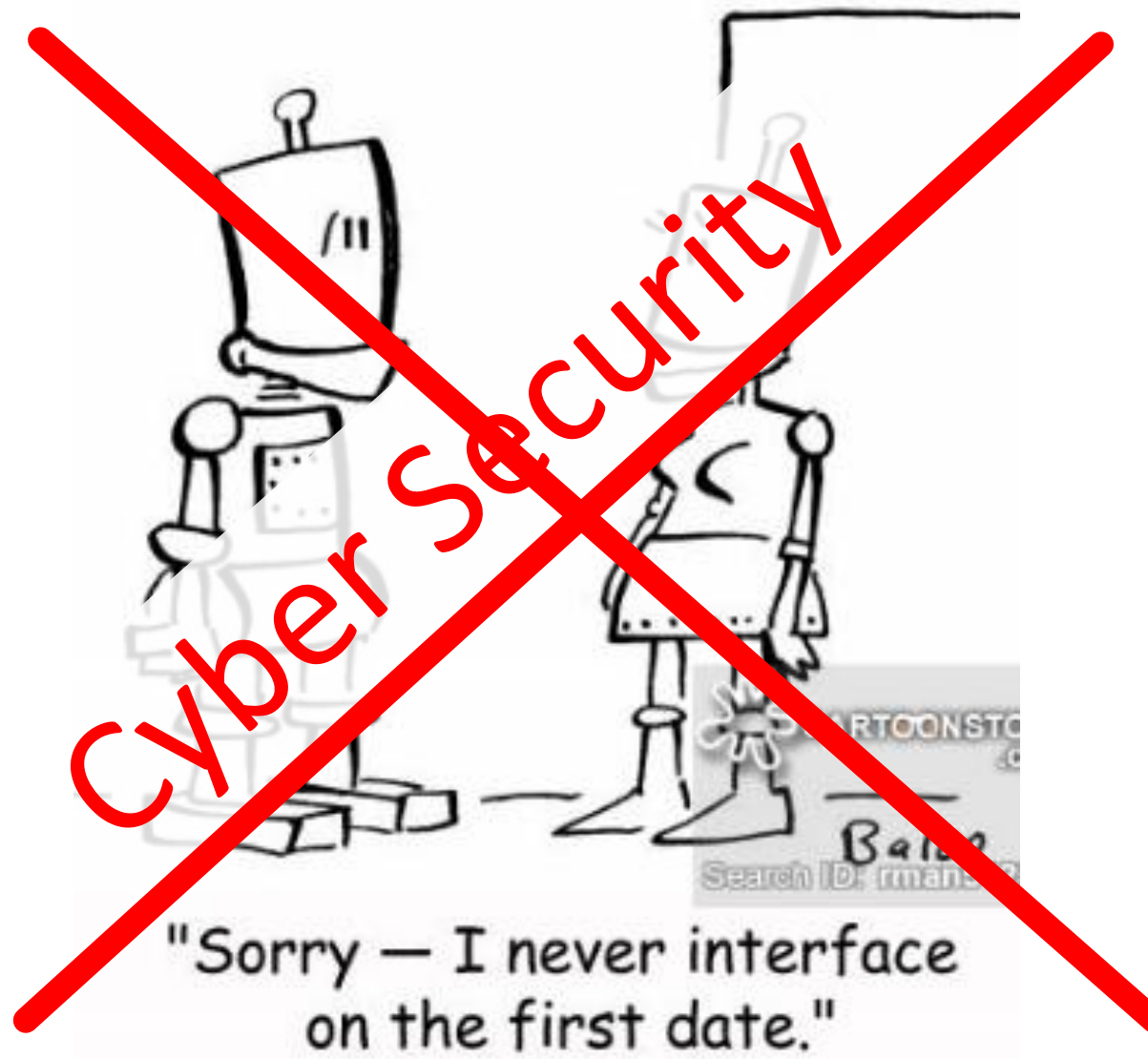


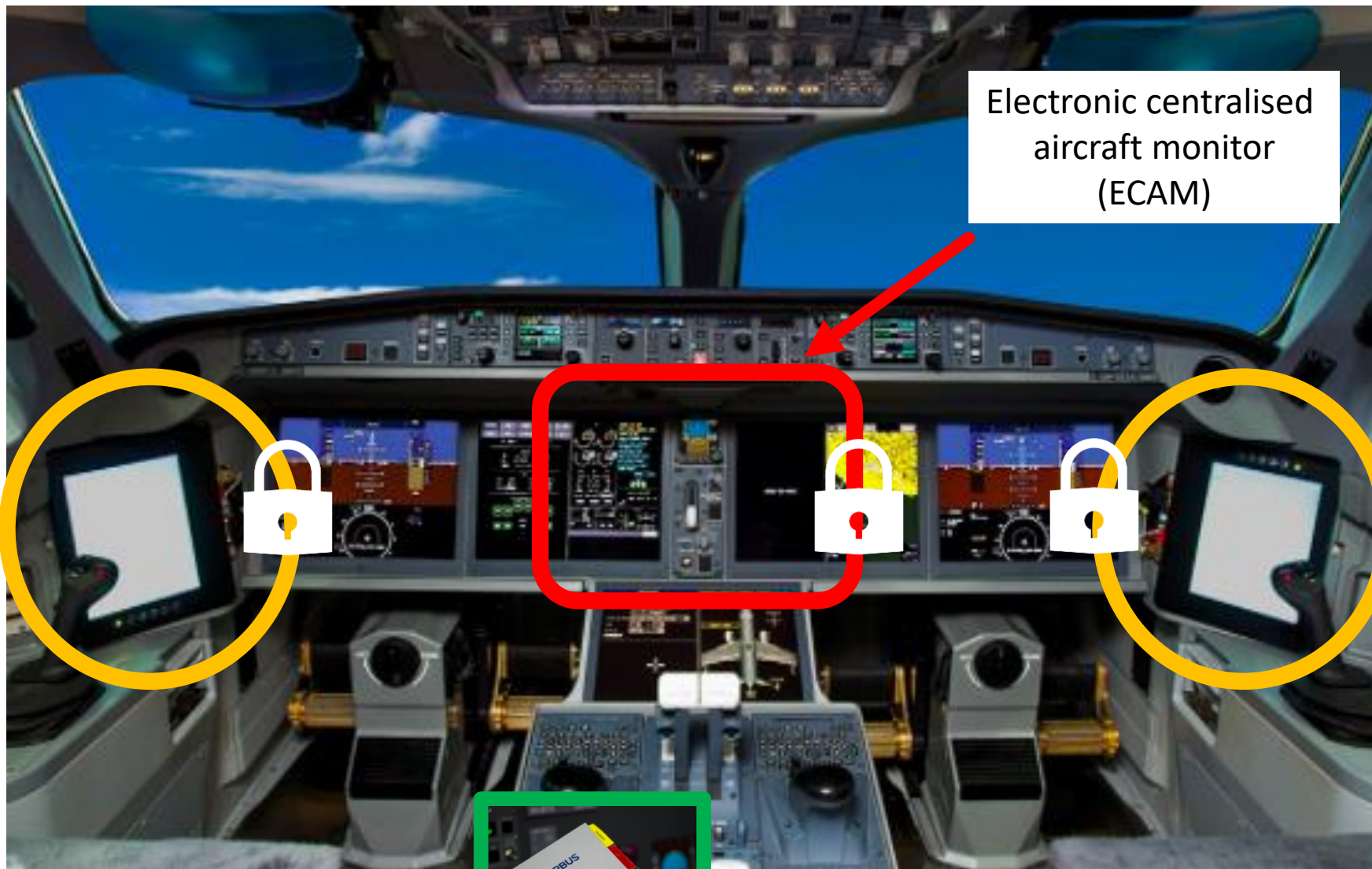
"Sorry - I never interface on the first date."



"Sorry — I never interface on the first date."







Electronic centralised aircraft monitor (ECAM)

Electronic Flight Bag (EFB)

- 1. OM-B
- 2. Landing Performance (LAPA)
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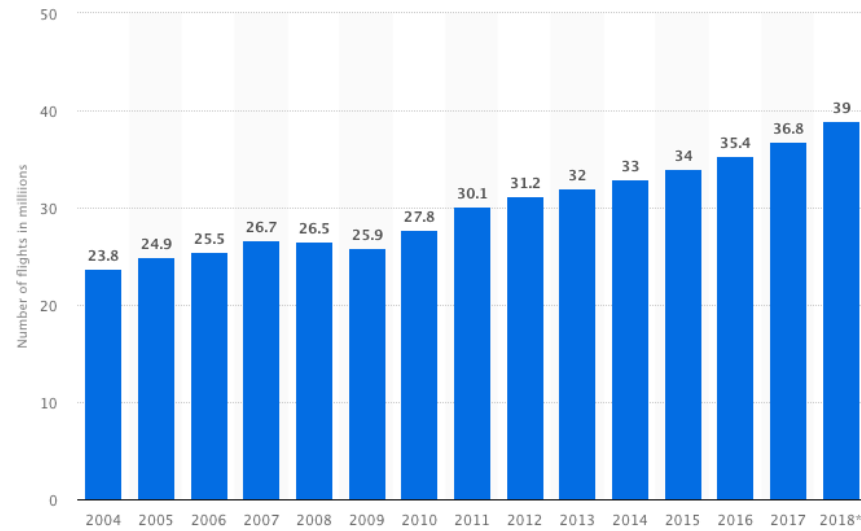








## Number of flights performed by the global airline industry from 2004 to 2018 (in millions)

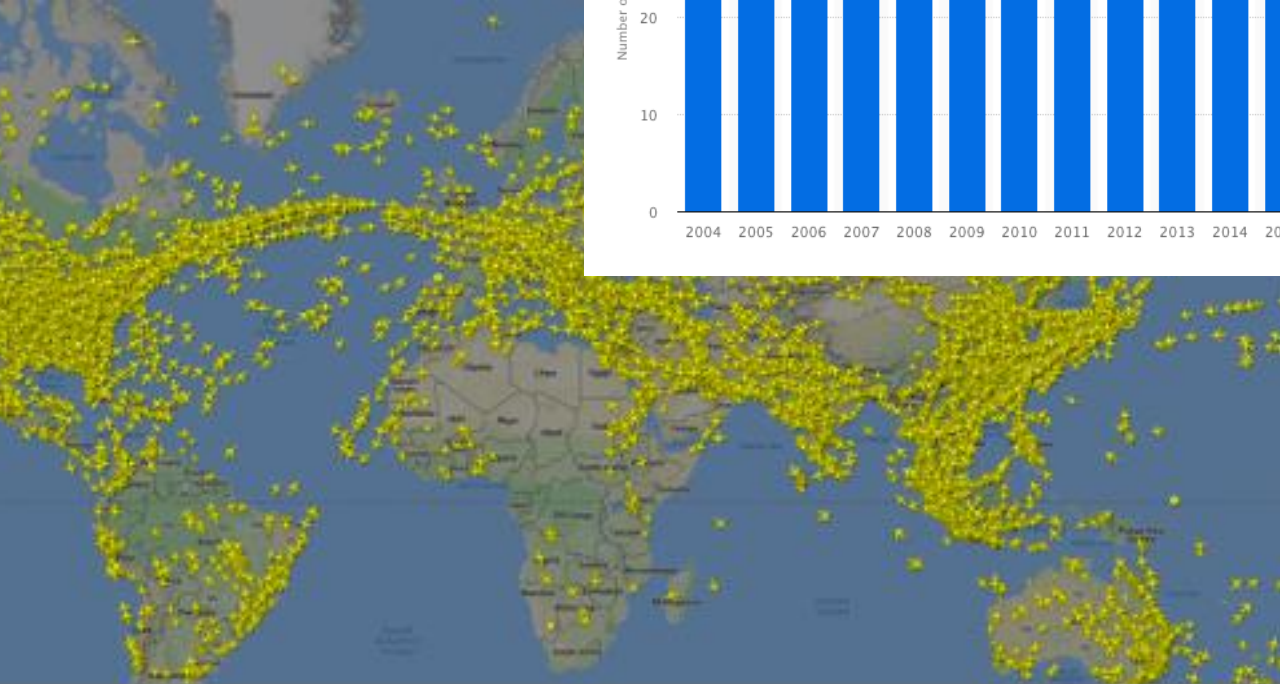


DOWNLOAD SETTINGS SHARE

PNG PDF XLS PPT

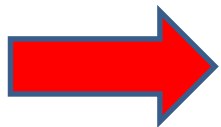
DESCRIPTION SOURCE MORE INFORMATION

The statistic gives the number of flights performed globally by the airline industry from 2004 through 2018. Passenger air traffic and the number of flights performed are on the rise; in 2017, 36.8 million flights were operated worldwide.





1. Big data becomes available on board the aircraft (internet allow actual news airports, weather, etc.)
2. More people fly: larger aircraft go to smaller airports
3. New airports arise having less infrastructure
4. Competition increases and reliability puts pressure on crews
5. Airlines operating with less extra fuel (time pressure)
6. Airlines wish to reduce number of crews and pilots (fatigue)



Increasing need for actual information





# The Scenario



2-10

1. Approach, LAPA\*  
(60min Fuel)

\* ATIS J: EDDW 21018KT 2000 BKN004 OVC020 1/0 1013 TEMPO RWY wet RVR600 -SN

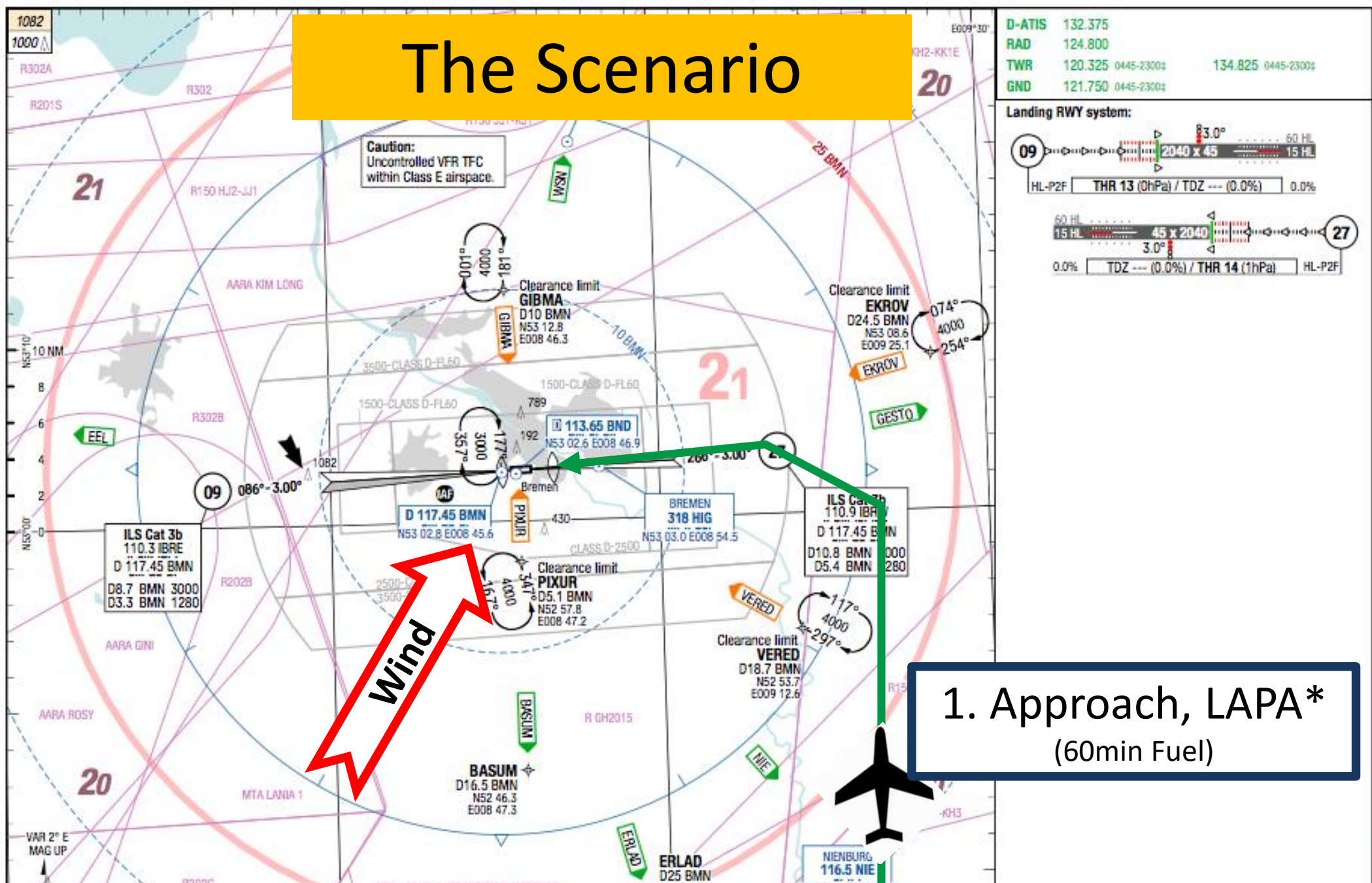




Changes APL, FTED, SLMS

# The Scenario

BRE-EDDW  
AFC  
KY  
ITY



1. Approach, LAPA\*  
(60min Fuel)

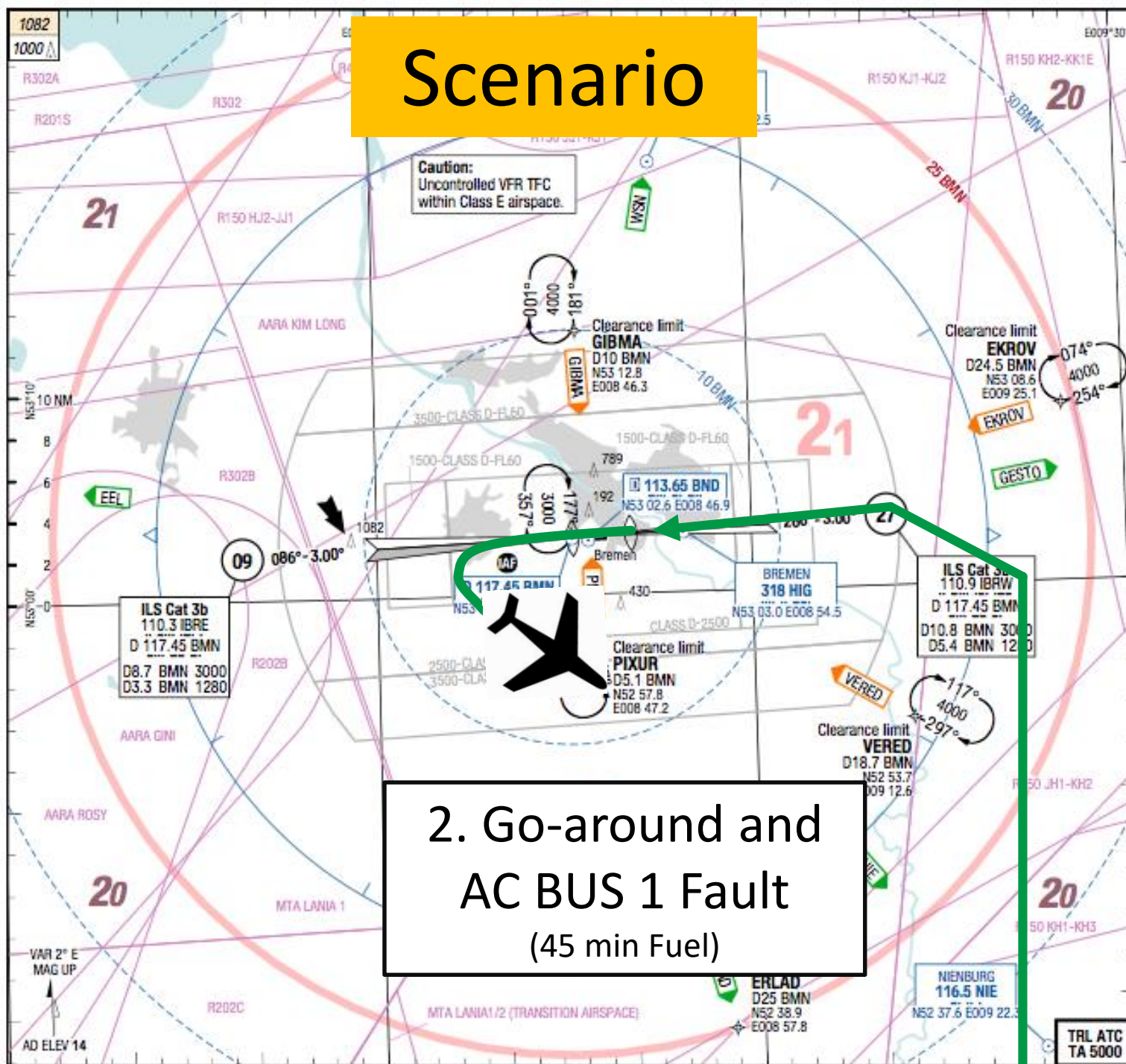
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2-10

Effective 30-MAR-2017  
23-MAR-2017  
Germany Bremen

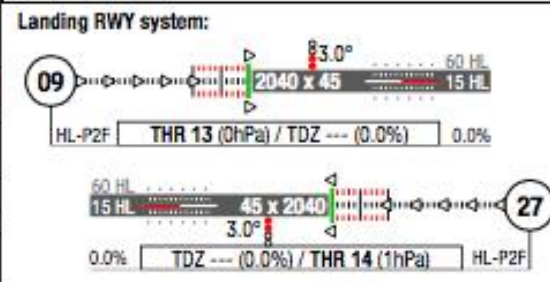


# Scenario



2. Go-around and  
AC BUS 1 Fault  
(45 min Fuel)

D-ATIS	132.375
RAD	124.800
TWR	120.325 0445-2300z 134.825 0445-2300z
GND	121.750 0445-2300z

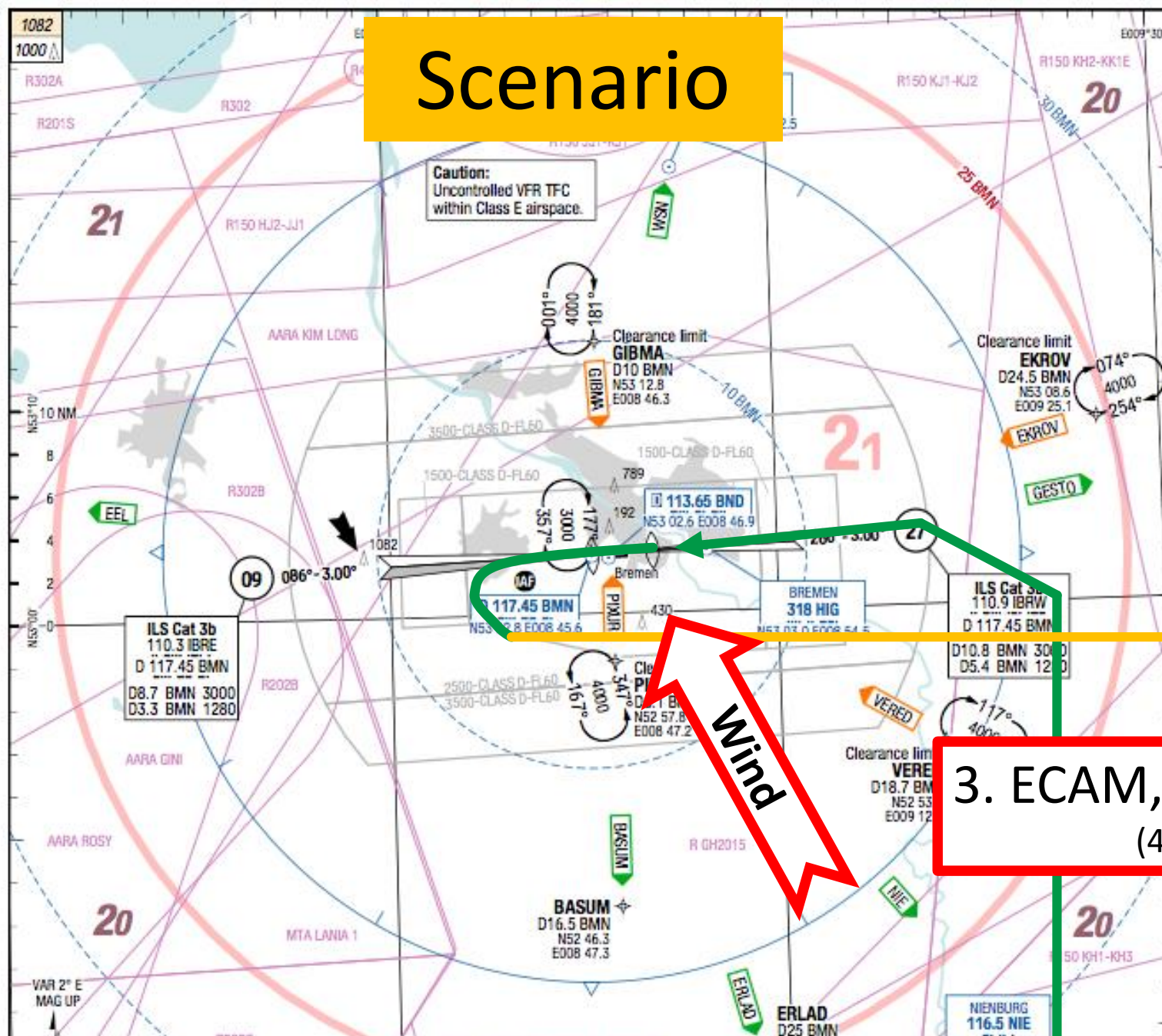




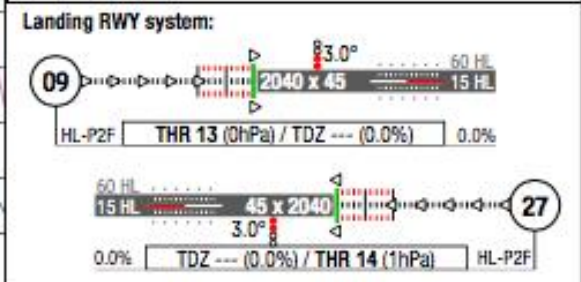


Changes APL, FREQ, SLIMS

# Scenario



D-ATIS	132.375	
RAD	124.800	
TWR	120.325 0445-2300z	134.825 0445-2300z
GND	121.750 0445-2300z	



AFC  
BRE-EDDW  
SKY  
ETV

2-10

**3. ECAM, OM-B, LAPA\***  
(40min Fuel)

\* **New Weather** AITS K: EDDW 16018KT RVR 0500 BKN002 OVC004, Temp 1/0 1013 RWY 4mm slush -SN

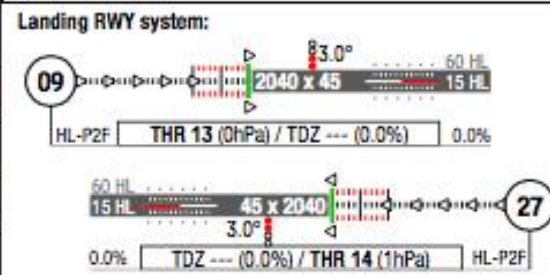
Germany Bre  
Effective 30-MAR  
23-MAR



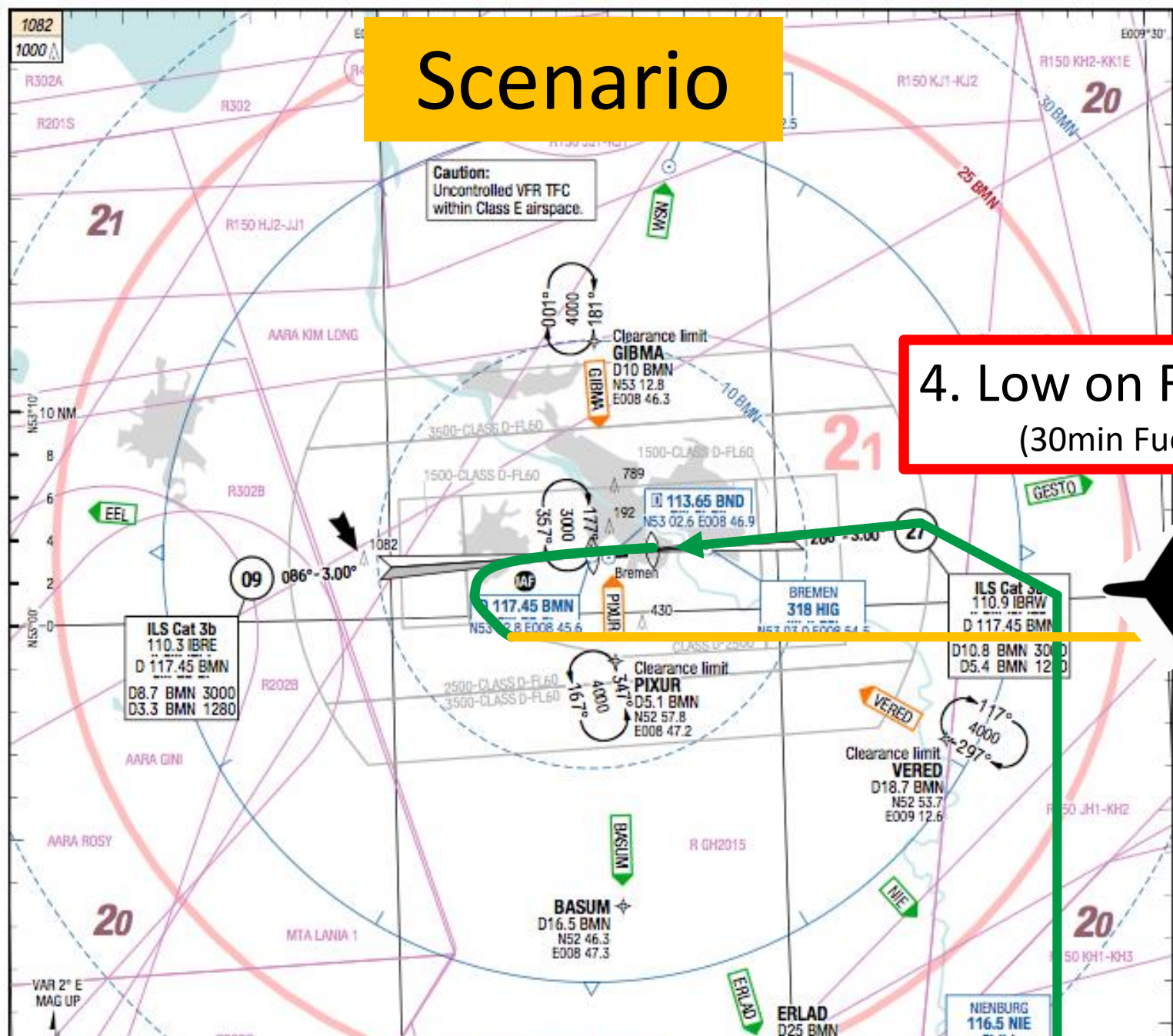
Changes: A/L, FREQ, SLIMS

# Scenario

D-ATIS	132.375
RAD	124.800
TWR	120.325 0445-2300z 134.825 0445-2300z
GND	121.750 0445-2300z



**4. Low on Fuel!\***  
(30min Fuel)



AFC  
BRE-EDDW  
SKY  
ETV

2-10

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23-MAR-2017  
Germany Bremen

\* BRE RWY 09 in use due to wind; shorter distance than to divert to Hamburg or Hannover!







Changes APL, FREQ, SLIMS

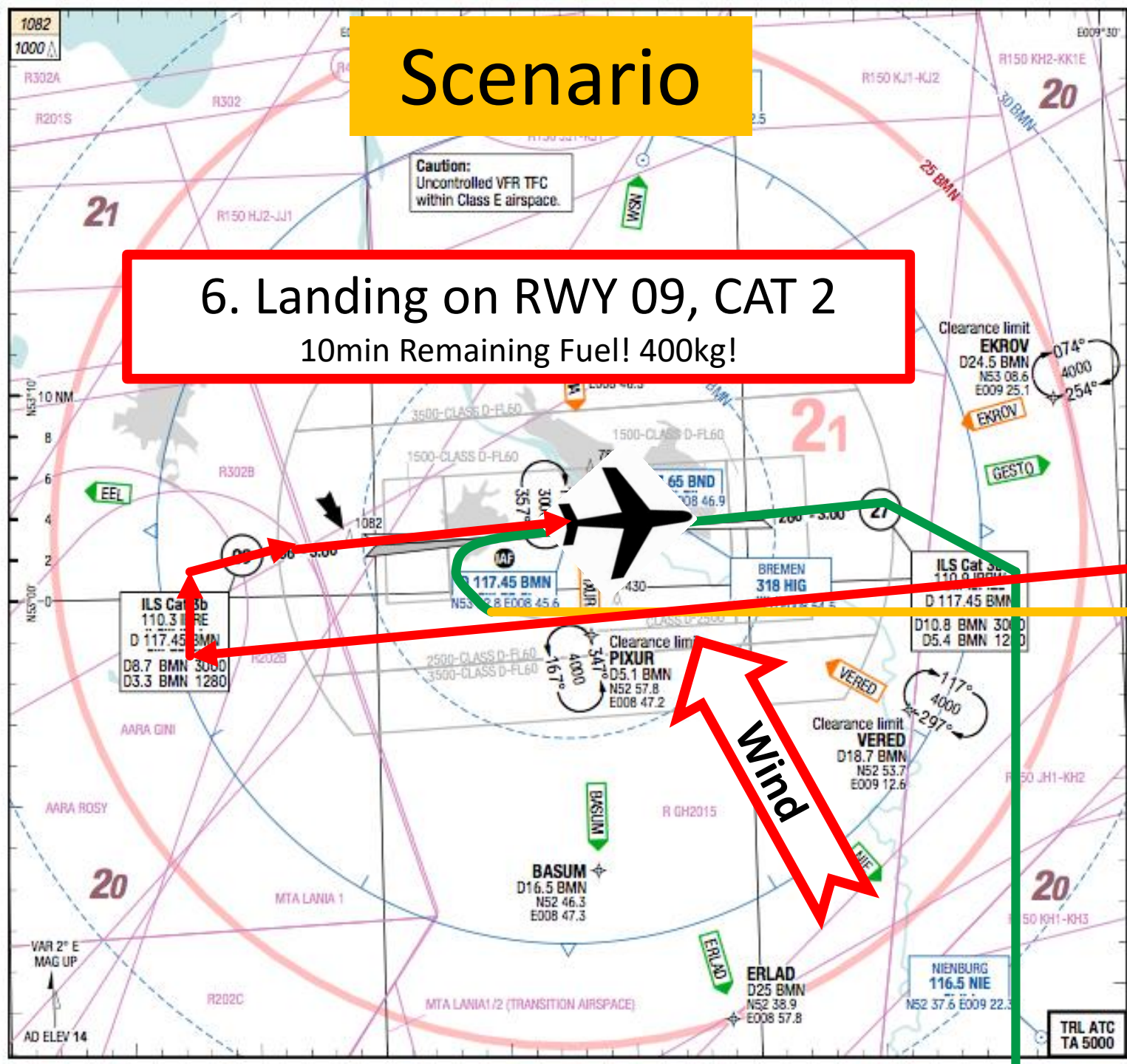
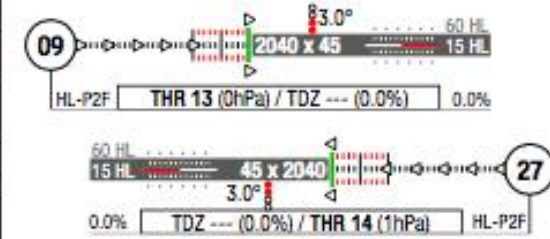
# Scenario

6. Landing on RWY 09, CAT 2  
10min Remaining Fuel! 400kg!

Wind

D-ATIS	132.375
RAD	124.800
TWR	120.325 0445-2300z 134.825 0445-2300z
GND	121.750 0445-2300z

Landing RWY system:

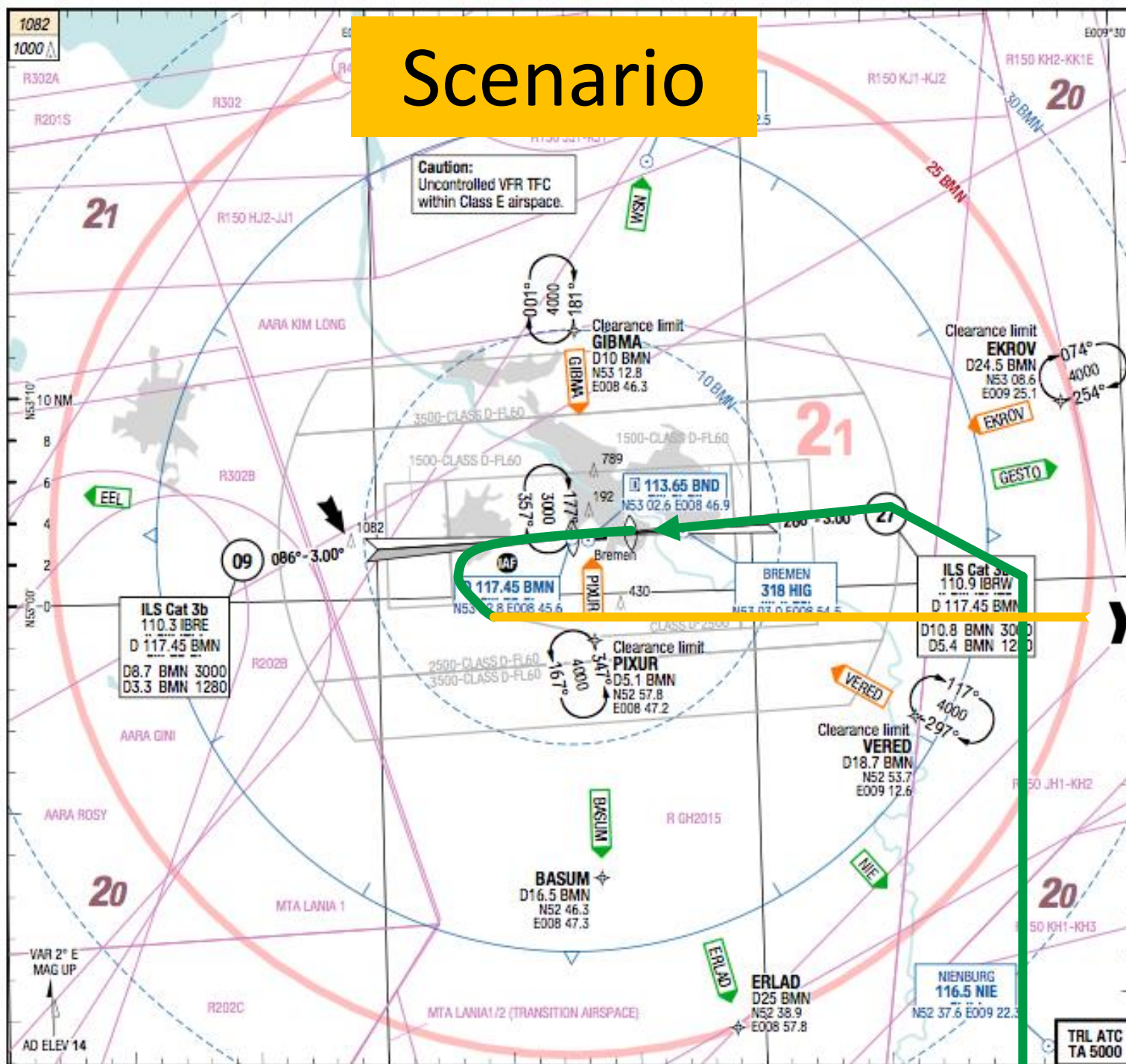




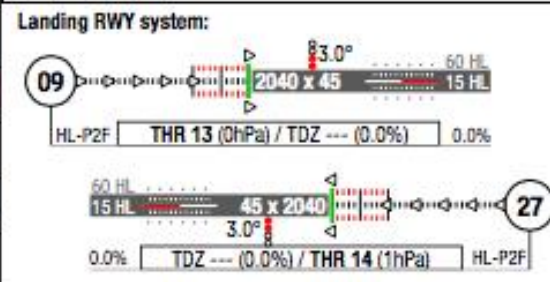


Changes: A/L, FREQ, SLIMS

# Scenario



D-ATIS	132.375
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AFC  
BRE-EDDW  
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2-10

Effective 30-MAR-2017  
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Germany Bremen





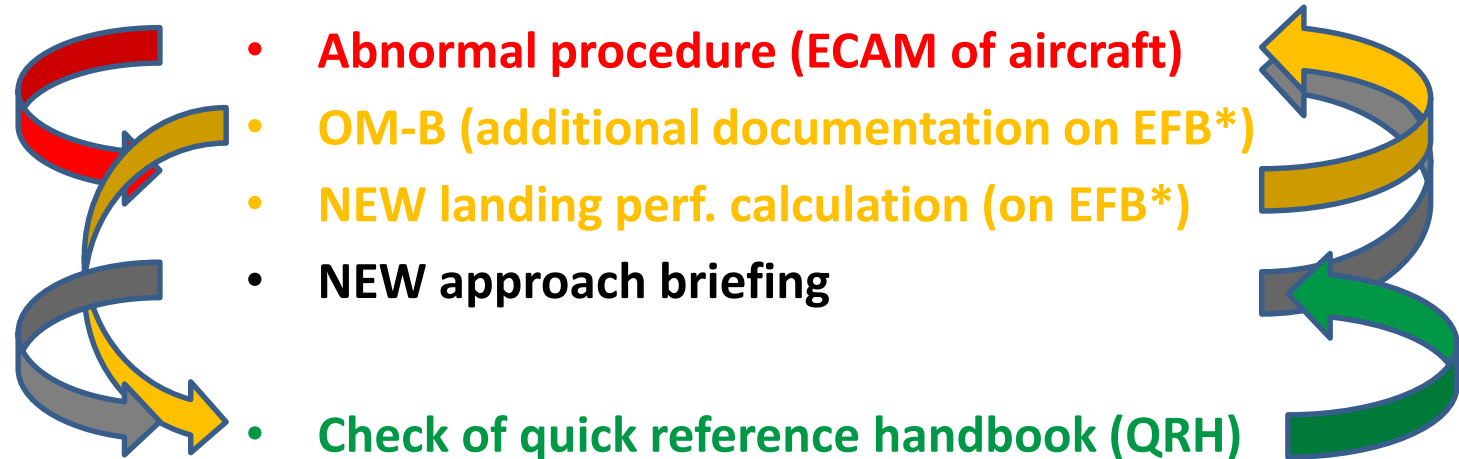




## ➤ Normal Approach

- approach briefing
- landing performance calculation (on EFB\*)

## ➤ Abnormal Procedure



\* EFB = Electronic Flight Bag, Tablet or Notebook used by the pilot



➤ Normal Approach

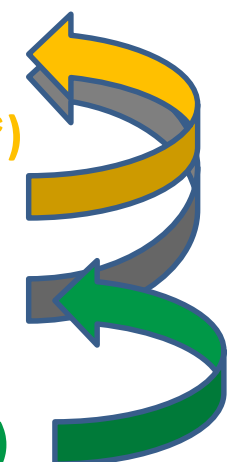
- approach briefing
- landing performance calculation (on EFB\*)

Pilot Flying (+ATC)

➤ Abnormal Procedure

- Abnormal procedure (ECAM of aircraft)
- OM-B (additional documentation on EFB\*)
- NEW landing performance calculation (on EFB\*)
- NEW approach briefing
- Check of quick reference handbook (QRH)

Pilot Monitoring

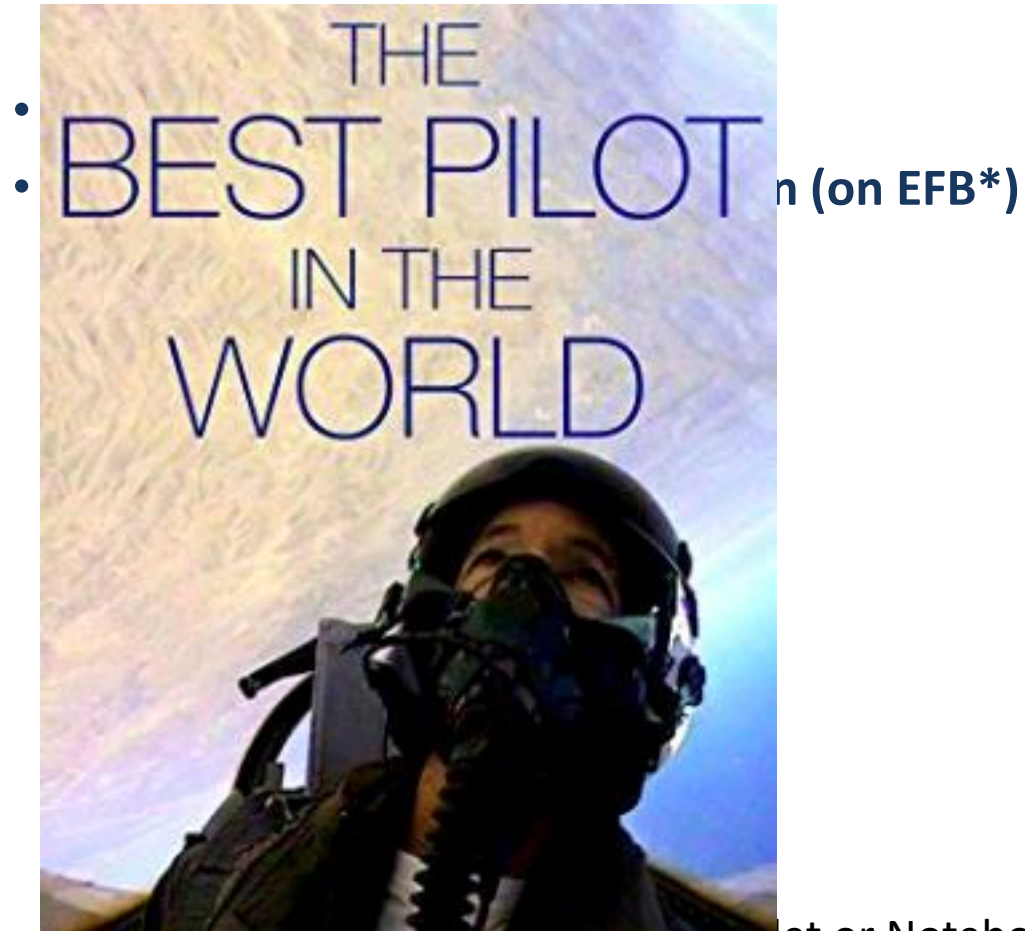


\* EFB = Electronic Flight Bag, Tablet or Notebook used by the pilot





➤ **Normal Approach**



➤ **Abnormal Procedure**

- **Abnormal procedure (ECAM of aircraft)**
- **OM-B (additional documentation on EFB\*)**
- **NEW landing perf. calculation (on EFB\*)**
- **NEW approach briefing**
  
- **Check of quick reference handbook**

EFB – Electronic Flight Bag, Tablet or Notebook used by the pilot



➤ **Normal Approach**



➤ **Abnormal Procedure**



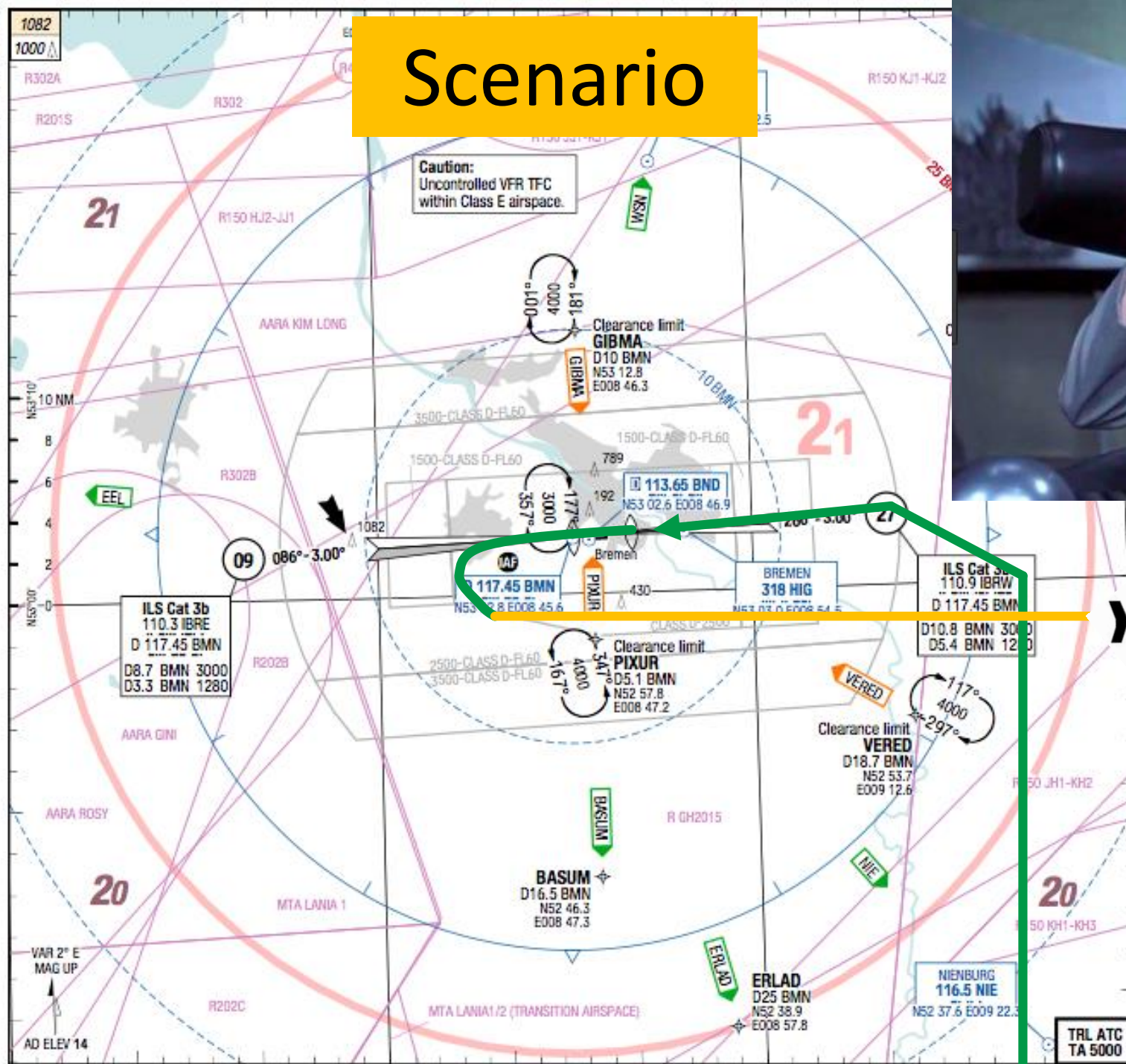
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Changes APL, FREQ, SLIMS

# Scenario



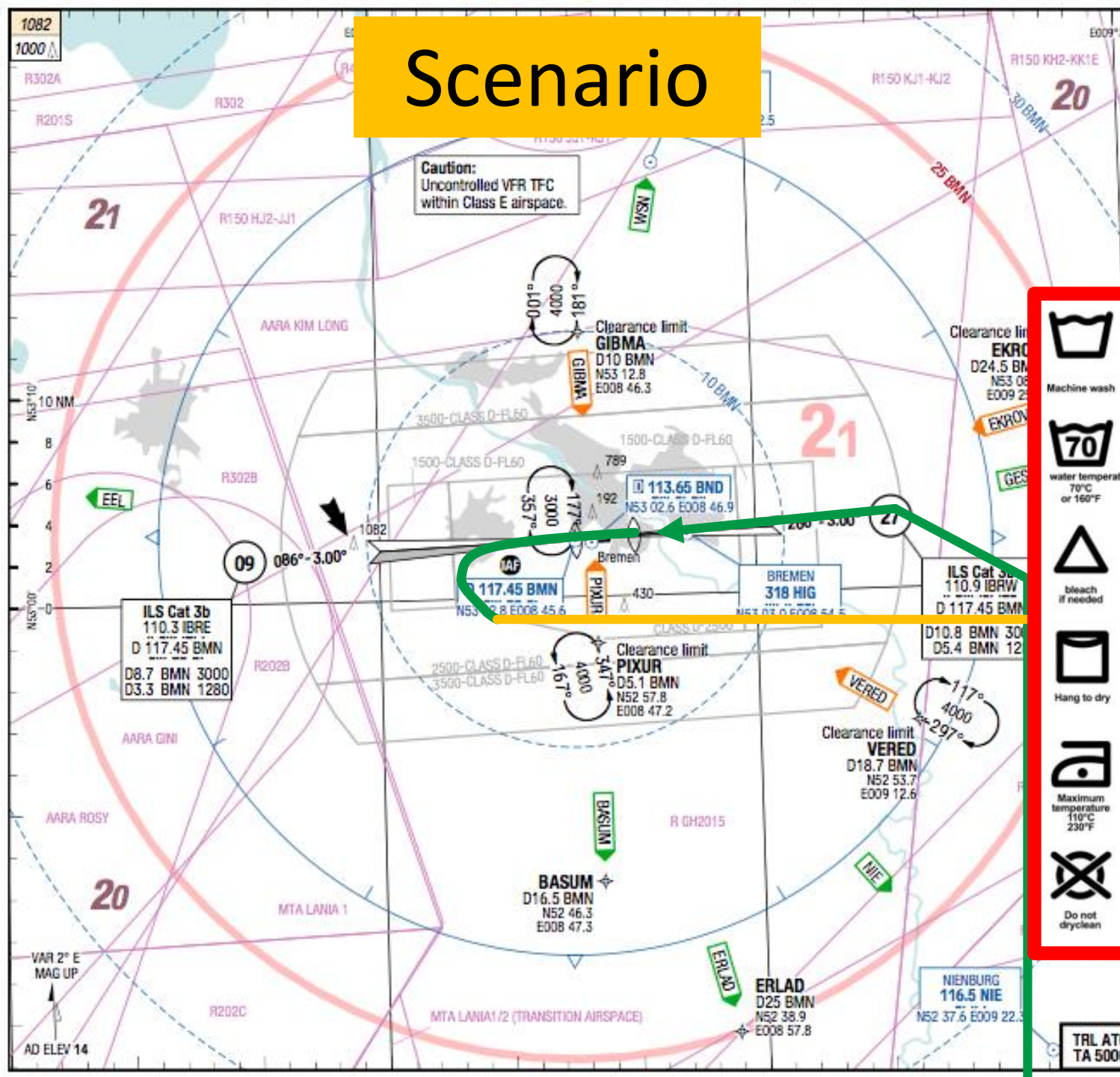
Effective 30-MAR-2017  
23-MAR-2017  
Germany Bremen





Changes: A/L, FREQ, SLATS

# Scenario



**D-ATIS** 132.375  
**RAD** 124.800  
**TWR** 120.325 0445-2300z 134.825 0445-2300z  
**GND** 121.750 0445-2300z

**Landing RWY system:**

09 2040 x 45 15 HL 3.0°  
 HL-P2F THR 13 (OhPa) / TDZ --- (0.0%) 0.0%

27 45 x 2040 15 HL 3.0°

**BRE-EDDW**  
**AFC**  
**SKY ETY**

Machine wash	Machine wash, permanent press	Machine wash, gentle or delicate	hand wash	do not wash	water temperature not above: 30°C or 80°F	water temperature not above: 40°C or 105°F	water temperature not above: 50°C or 120°F	water temperature not above: 60°C or 140°F
water temperature not above: 70°C or 160°F	water temperature not above: 95°C or 200°F	30°C or 80°F	40°C or 105°F	50°C or 120°F	60°C or 140°F	70°C or 160°F	95°C or 200°F	do not wring
bleach if needed	do not bleach	Non-chlorine bleach if needed	Non-chlorine bleach if needed	Tumble dry	Dry normal, low heat	Dry normal, medium heat	Dry normal, high heat	Dry normal, no heat
Hang to dry	Drip dry	Dry flat	Dry in the shade	Do not dry	Do not tumble dry	Dry	Iron any temp, steam	Do not iron
Maximum temperature 110°C 230°F	Maximum temperature 150°C 300°F	Maximum temperature 200°C 390°F	No steam	Dryclean	Any solvent	Any solvent except tetrachlorethylene	Petroleum solvent only	wet cleaning
Do not dryclean	Short cycle	Reduced moisture	Low heat	No steam finishing				

**Laundry symbols**

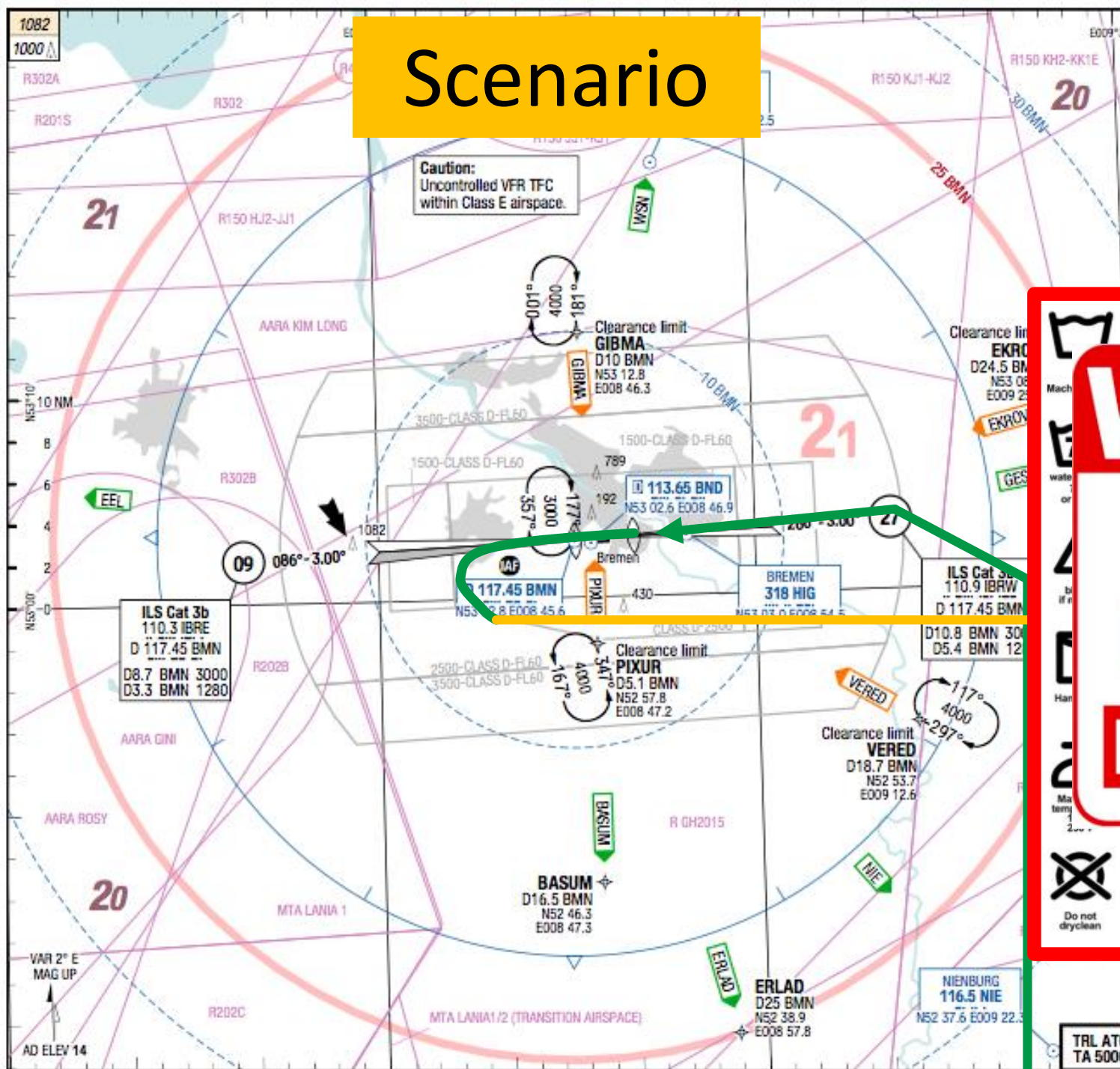
**Bremen**  
 1-MAR-2017  
 2-MAR-2017





Changes: A/L, FREQ, SLIMS

# Scenario



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Landing RWY system:

09: 2040 x 45, 15 HL, 3.0°

27: 45 x 2040, 15 HL, 3.0°

HL-P2F: THR 13 (OhPa) / TDZ --- (0.0%) 0.0%

BRE-EDDW  
AFC  
SKY  
ETV

## WARNING

THIS SIGN  
IS ONLY A  
DISTRACTION

  
Do not dryclean

  
Short cycle

  
Reduced moisture

  
Low heat

  
No steam finishing

Laundry symbols

TRL ATC TA 5000

2-MAR-2017  
Bremen









Simulator research: Technical abnormal

1. HMI: What kind of information?
2. HMI: How to get that information?
3. HMI: When to get the info and how long it takes (timing)?





Simulator research: Technical abnormal

1. HMI: What kind of information?
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Priorities !



Fire versus  
Fuel shortage







Fire versus  
Fuel shortage

Probability  
 $10e-5$



Probability  
 $10e-3$









- Fuel Awareness does **NOT** correlate with:  
age, amount of flight hours, amount of aircraft types or with the number of airline companies worked for
- There is no multitasking: The more interruptions, the more mistakes and the lower the fuel awareness





Simulator research: Technical abnormal

1. HMI: What kind of information?

**2. HMI: How to get that information?**

3. HMI: When to get the info and how long it takes (timing)?

**Format !**



1. Fuel must be in Primary Flight Display (PFD)
2. Remaining fuel given in kg  
(must recalculated from **kg** in **minutes**)











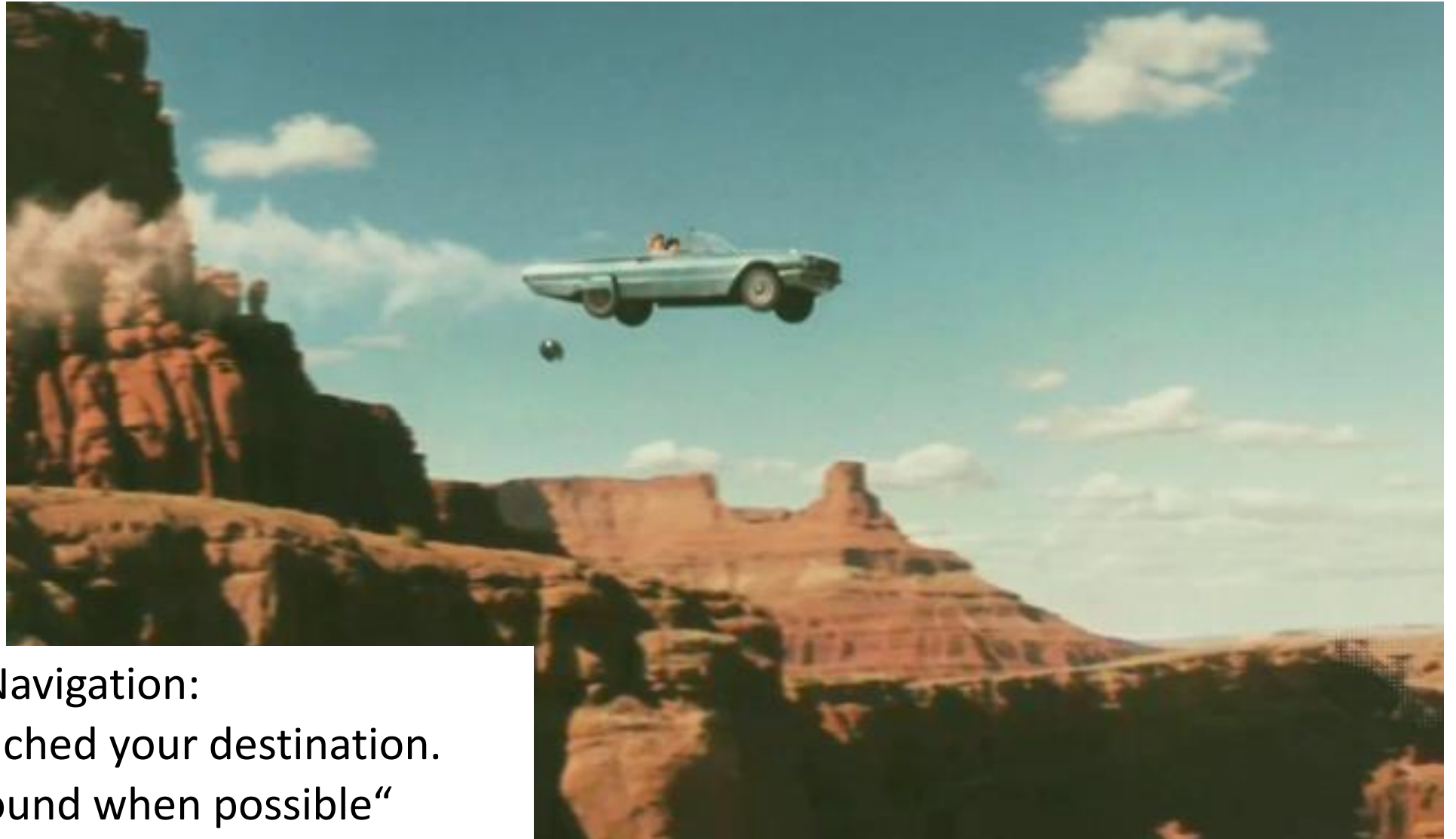
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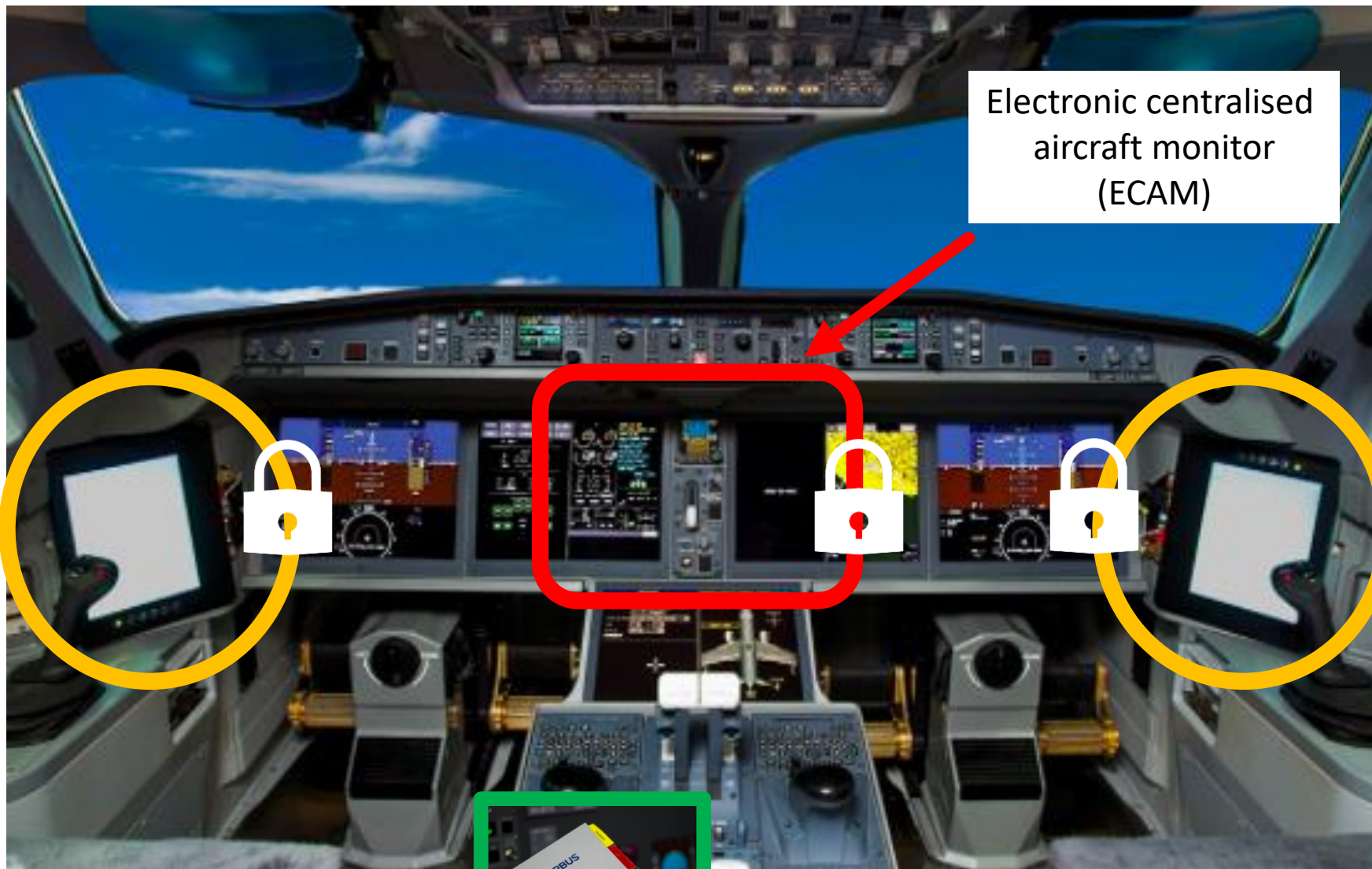
Timing !



Car Navigation:  
„You have not reached your destination.  
Please turn around when possible“





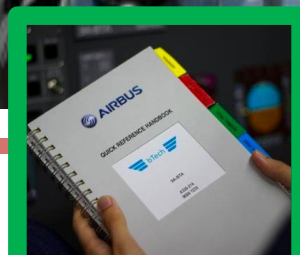


Electronic centralised aircraft monitor (ECAM)

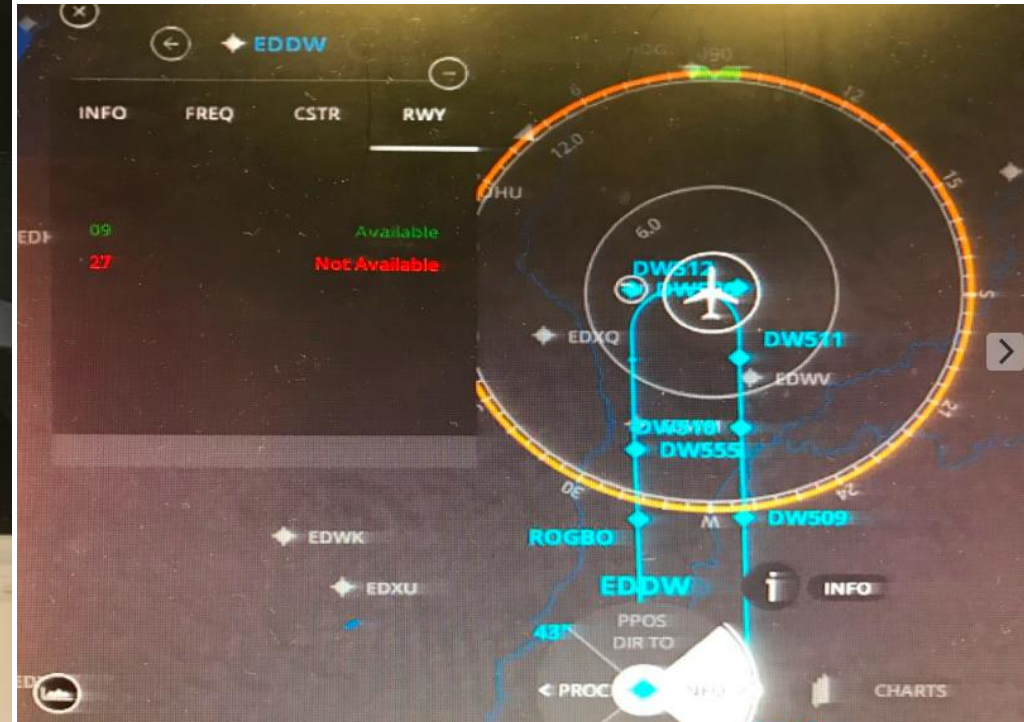
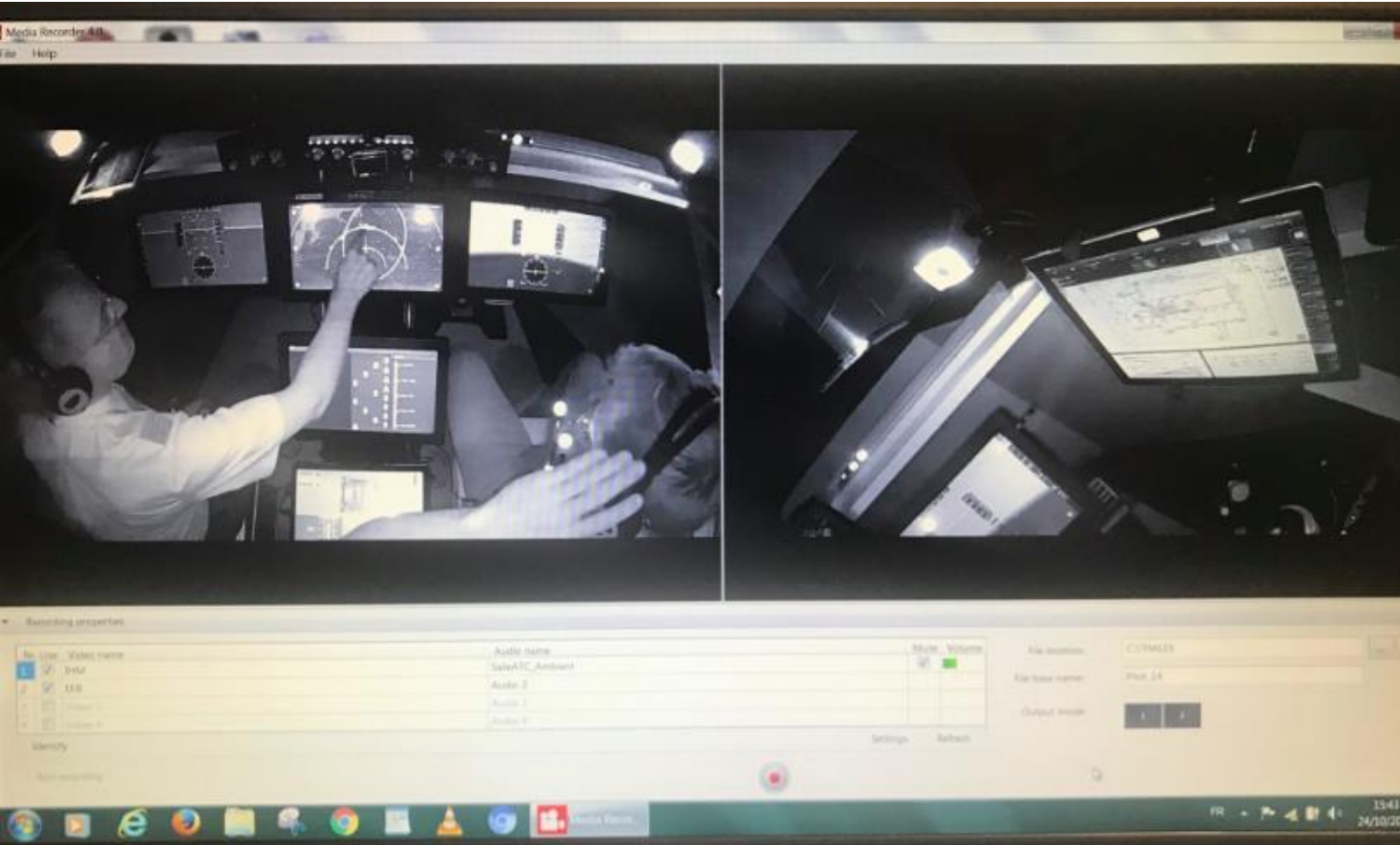
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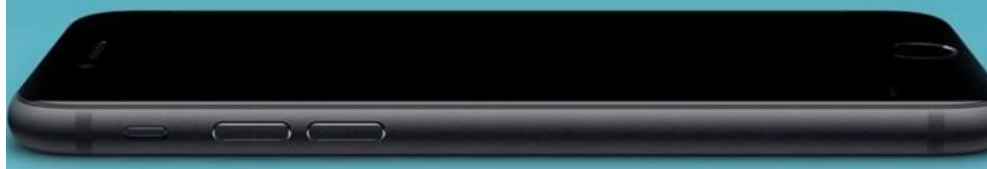






Life is easier on iPhone.

And that starts as soon as you turn it on.



Think with Google





1. The fastest way to calculate landing performance

- Start of computer „Performance Landing“ 0:12 min
- Entry of data with abnormal failure 1:30 min
- Calculation of the program 0:14 min
- (Warning sign with indication „mind crosswind“)

2. The fastest way to look up the OM-B expended checklist

- Start of library „documentation “ 0:10 min
- OM-B search: Limitation -> general limitation -> wind limits -> max wind condition for CAT II or CAT III -> crosswind -> plus entry of a/c registration 2:30 min

**Gesamt 4:26 min**



- library: over 30 (!) different operational manuals
- company news, duty roster, safety bulletin
- performance calculation tool
- electronic communication (email, all reports)
- route manual with maps and charts
- complete briefing tool (weather, NOTAMS, etc.)
- over 70 (!) computer based training programs
- different tools (dictionary, converter, etc.)
- flight and fuel efficiency program
- etc. etc. etc.







- library: over 30(!) different operational manuals
- comp
- perfor
- electr
- route



ty bulletin

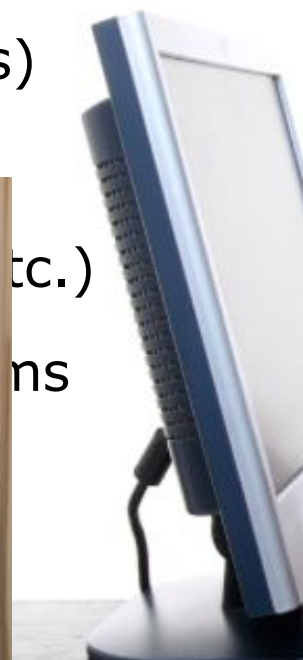
, all reports)

arts



tc.)

ns





Simulator research has shown:

1. Correct priorities: **What** is important?
2. Better format: **How** to get that information?
3. Right timing: **When** to get the info and how long does it take





Image courtesy of Boeing