

The SAFELAND project

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RPAS and AI in aviation
DAY 1 | 03.11.2022
Rome, Italy

Agenda

- ❖ SAFELAND Overview
- ❖ Final Concept
- ❖ Real-time Simulations
- ❖ SAFELAND Results
- ❖ Discussion and Q&A

SAFELAND Overview

The Topic (Exploratory Research)

- Single pilot operations

The SAFELAND Project contribution

- Enhancing safety in case of single pilot incapacitation, until landing

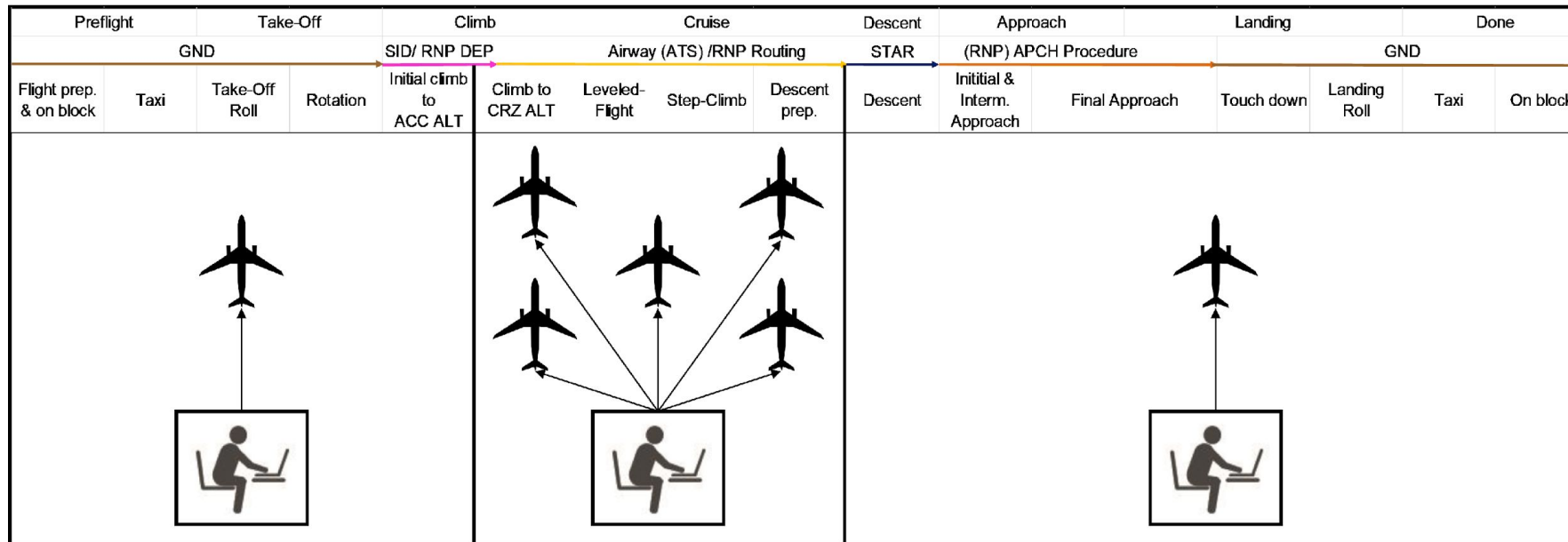


This project has received **funding from the SESAR Joint Undertaking under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme** under grant agreement No 890599

Nominal Operational Concept

The presence of three different kinds of ground stations (GS) is assumed for SPO:

- Departure GS – the GSO supports one single pilot
- Cruise GS – the GSO supports multiple single-piloted aircraft simultaneously
- Approach GS – the GSO supports one single pilot

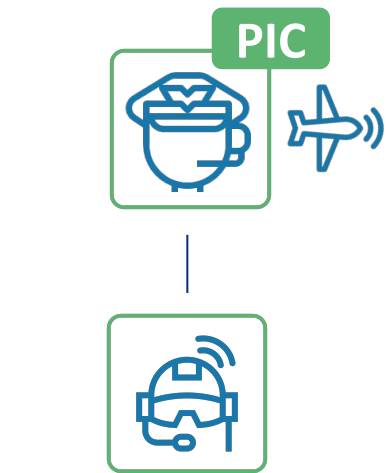


The SAFELAND Concept

Onboard Single Pilot Incapacitation

Non-nominal Operational Concept

Pilot Incapacitation in TMA

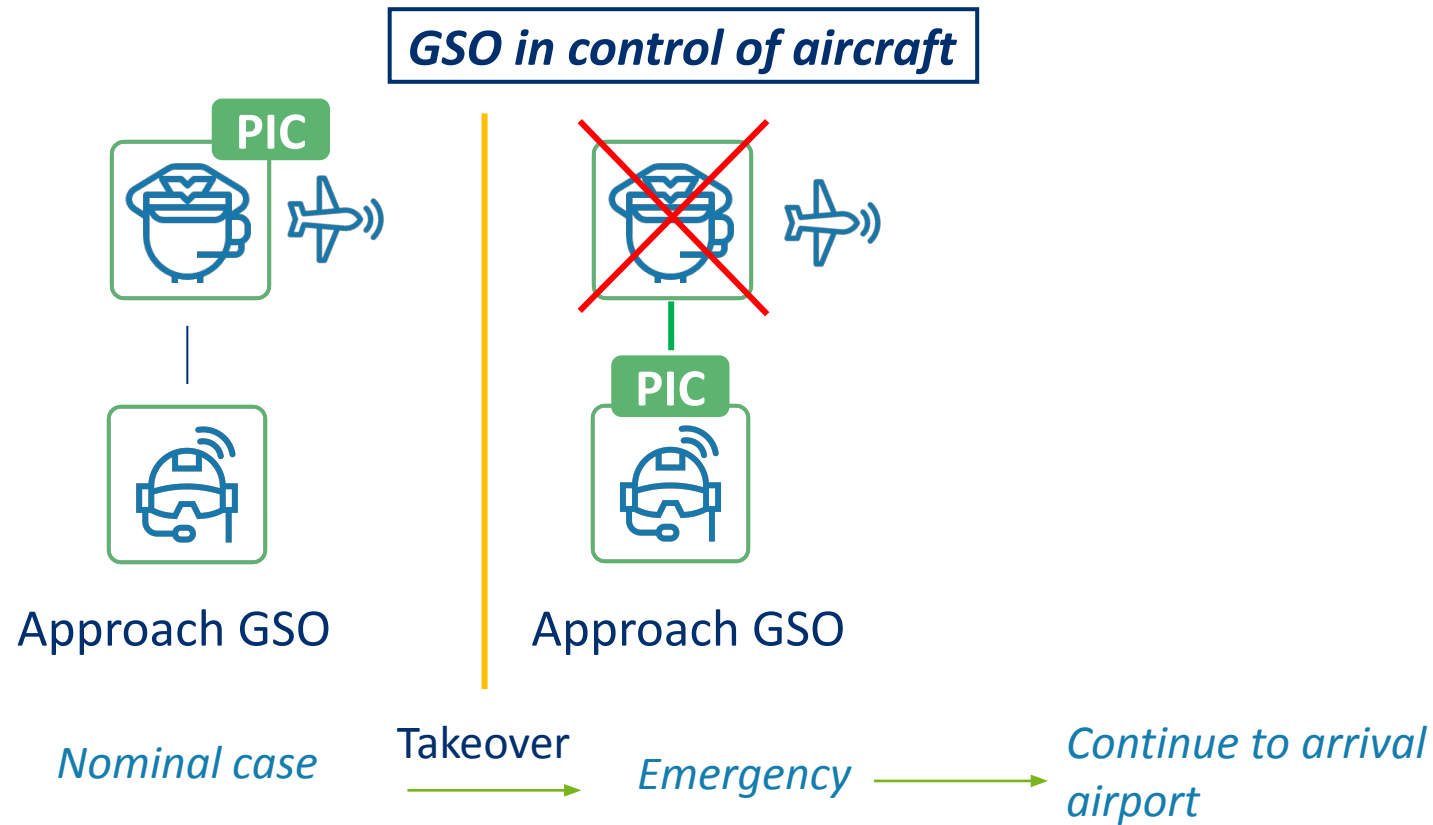


Approach GSO

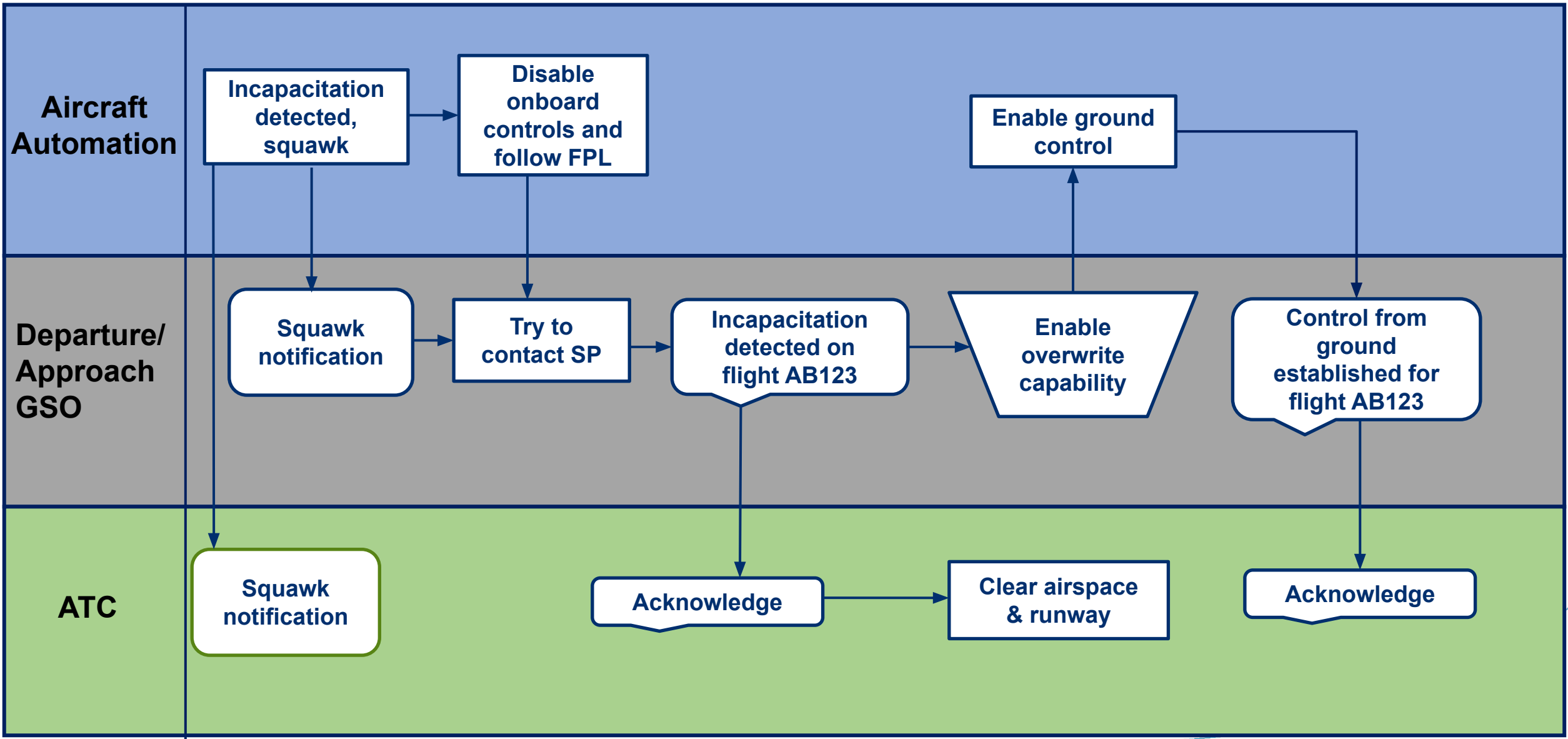
Nominal case

Non-nominal Operational Concept

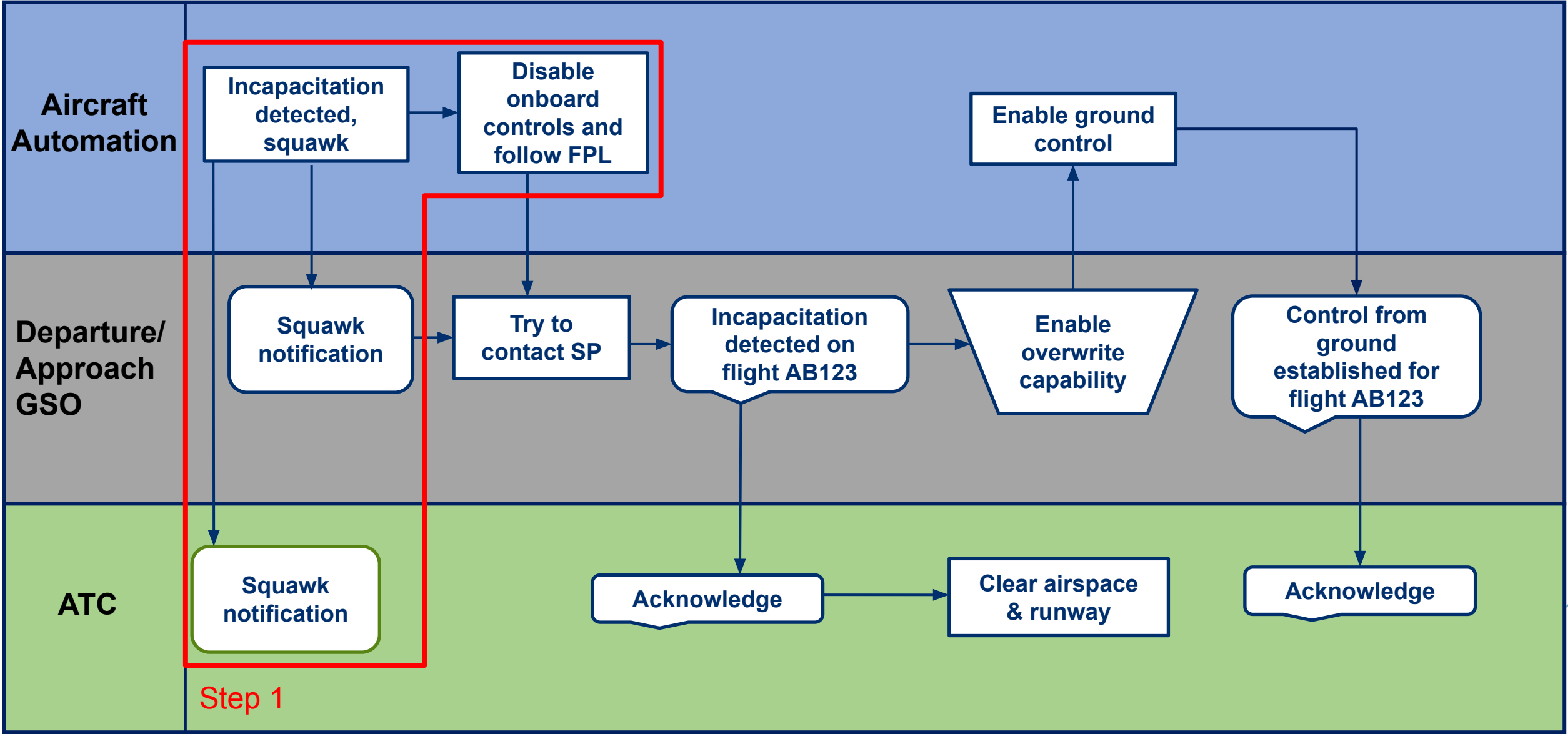
Pilot Incapacitation in TMA



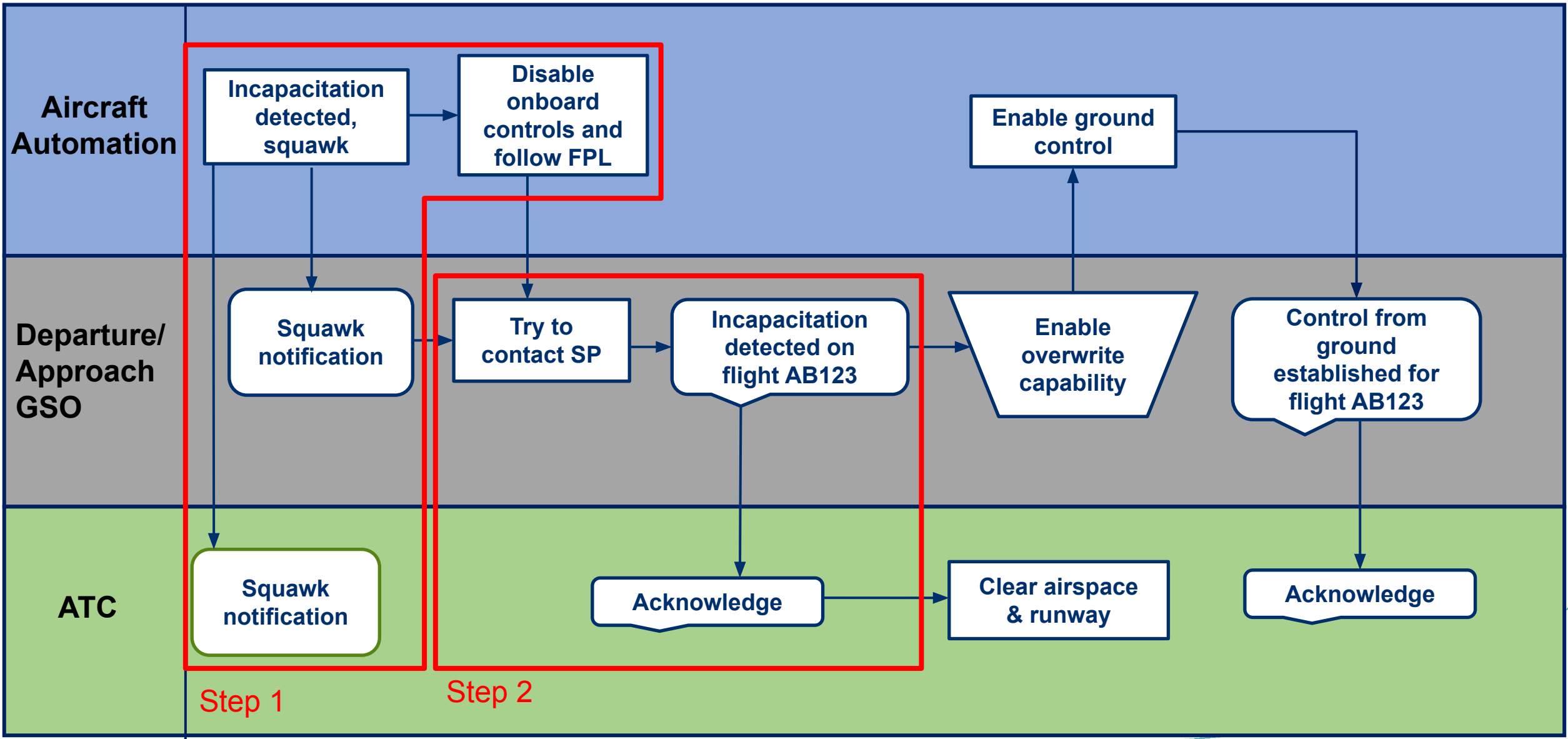
Takeover Procedure (TMA)



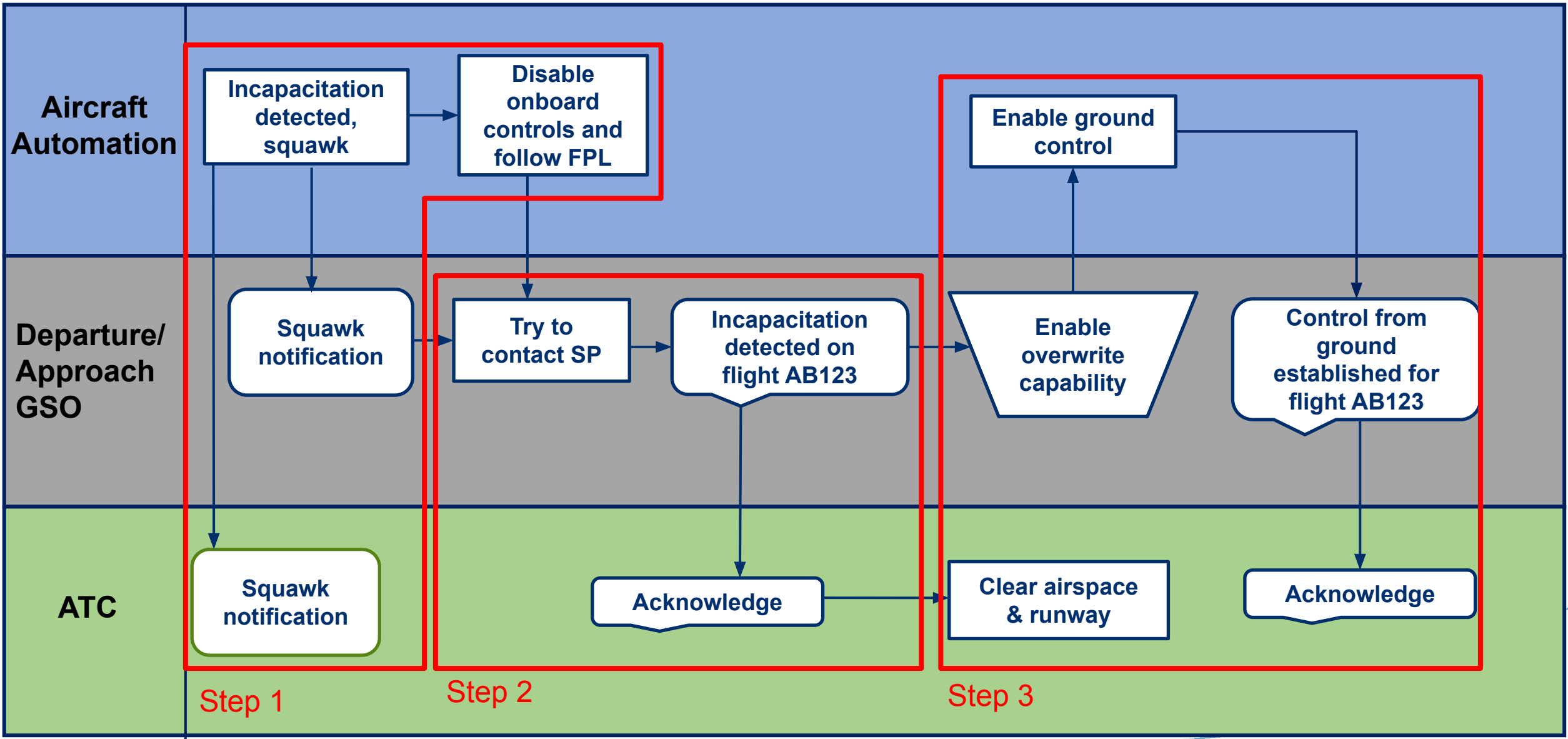
Takeover Procedure (TMA)



Takeover Procedure (TMA)

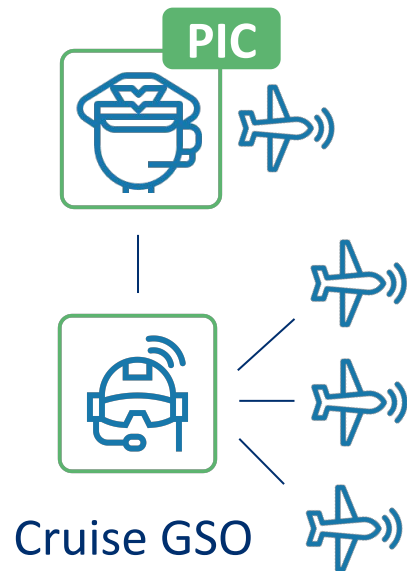


Takeover Procedure (TMA)



Non-nominal Operational Concept

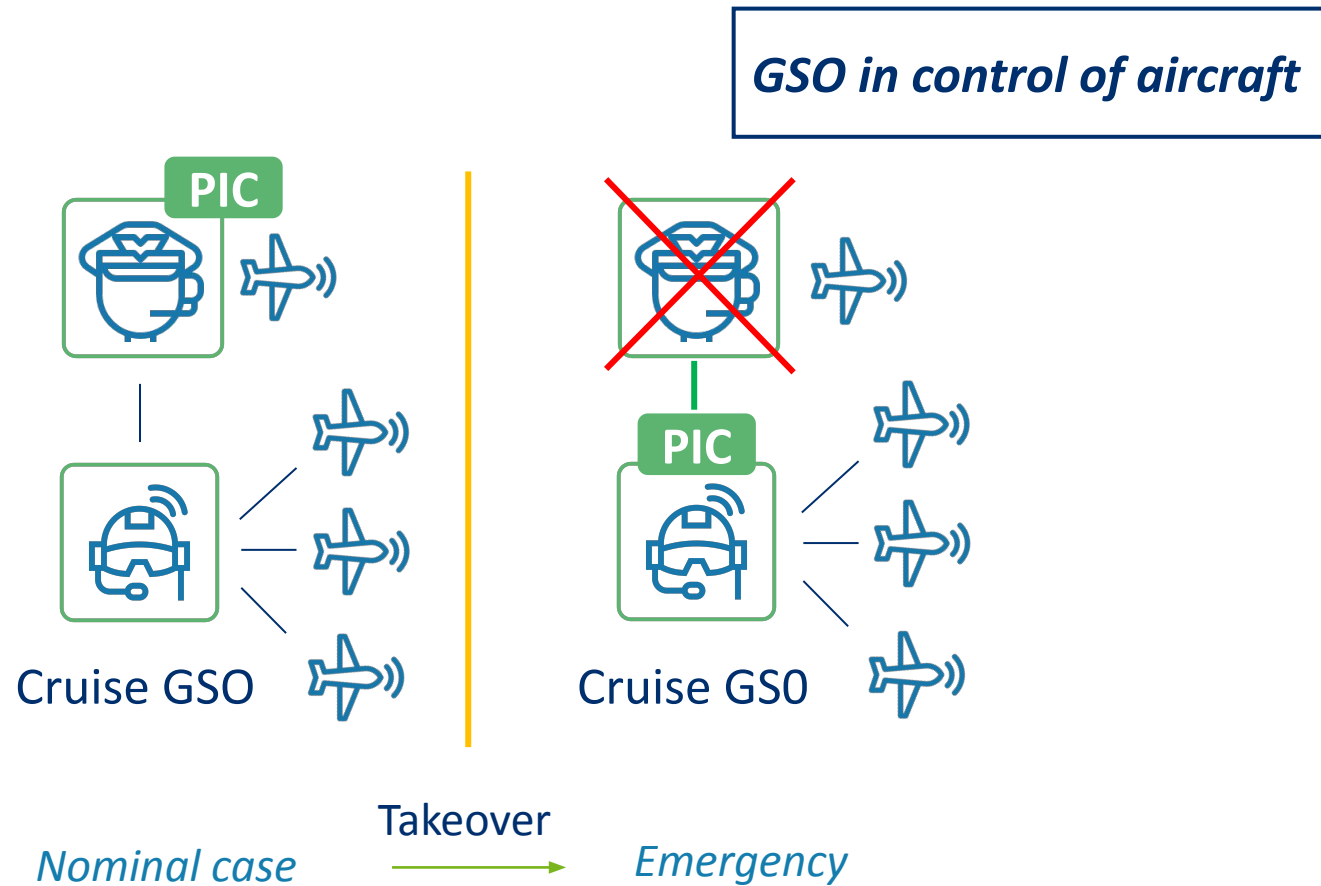
Pilot incapacitation en-route



Nominal case

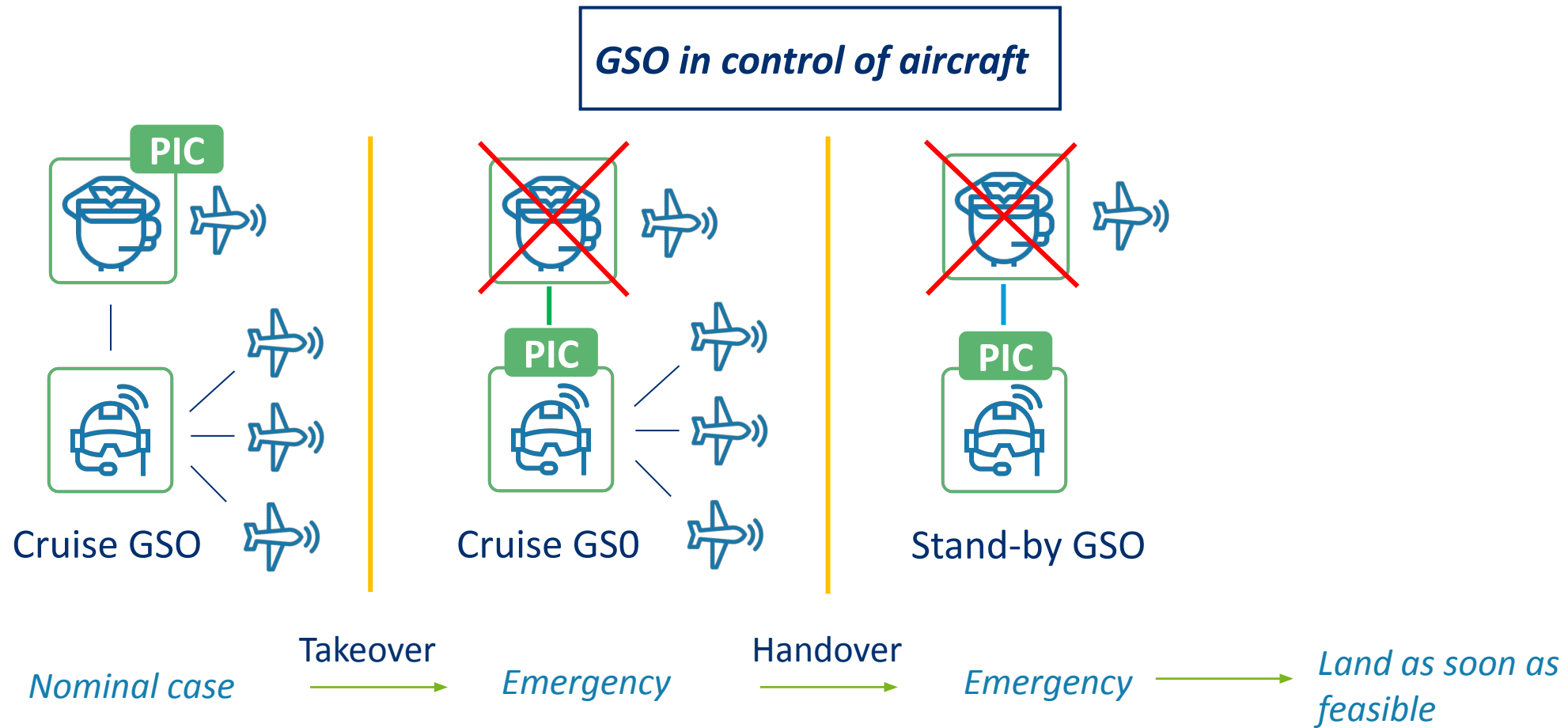
Non-nominal Operational Concept

Pilot incapacitation en-route



Non-nominal Operational Concept

Pilot incapacitation en-route



Key Attributes

- SAFELAND concept proposes **three different GSO** roles (i.e., departure, cruise, approach)
- Concept relies on **more sophisticated** onboard **automation** to support the SP throughout the flight
- Handover procedures are **closely aligned** with current requirement for handovers of remotely piloted aircraft
- **No significant changes** on the tasks and responsibilities of **ATC**
- Remote pilot able to **control multiple** highly automated **aircraft**
- GSO is **not expected** to manually fly the aircraft

SAFELAND Evaluation

Real-time Simulations

RTS objectives

The **focus** of the RTS was on:

- **Emergency Operating Procedure** for pilot incapacitation (normal operations are out of scope)
- **Roles** and **responsibilities** of the different participants
- **Task allocation** (including between human and automation)
- **Communication** and **Coordination** between participants

RTS participants

1. Pilots from SWISS -> GSO
 2. ATCOs from LFV -> ATCOs
- **1 pilot + 1 ATCO each day (5 days)**

Other roles

- Single Pilot
- Cruise GSO
- Other ATS units
- NOC

—> SAFELAND Consortium



Simulation scenarios

Scenario 1: TMA

- **Aircraft type:** A321
- **Departure – Arrival:**
Zurich (LSZH) – Düsseldorf (EDDL)
- **Flight Phase:**
About to enter TMA (FL120)
- **Surrounding traffic:**
 - Air traffic constructed based on recorded traffic at EDDL from 2019
 - 35 arrivals per hour

Scenario 2: En-route

- **Aircraft type:** A321
- **Departure – Arrival:**
Zurich (LSZH) – Kiev (UKKB)
- **Flight Phase:**
About to enter a new sector in Hungarian airspace (FL330)
- **Surrounding traffic:**
 - Air traffic extracted from EUROCONTROL's DDR2 traffic data
 - Air traffic day recorded on 29.06.2019

Roles in RTS – TMA (Run 1)

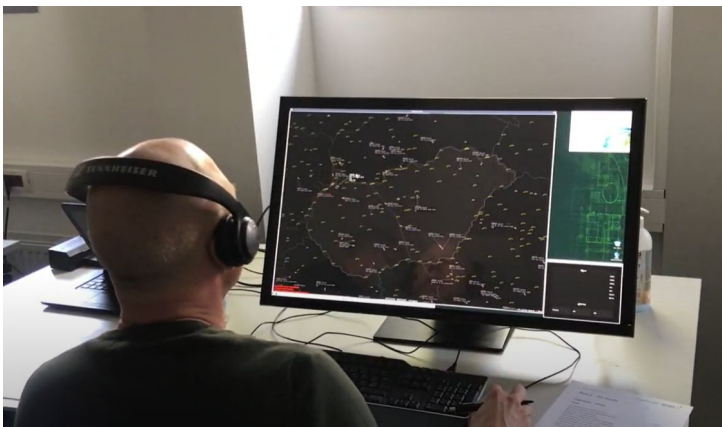


APP ATCO
(CWP)

Skyenet SW

Controller Working Position

- APP ATCO
- Other ATS units



GSO
(U-FLY)

U-FLY SW

Ground Station Position

- Approach GSO



SP
(iSIM)

X-plane

Cockpit simulator

- On-board Single Pilot



Roles in RTS – En-route (Run 2)

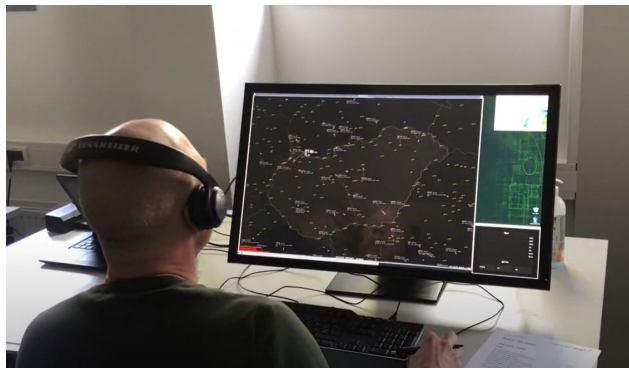


ACC ATCO
(CWP)

Skynet SW

Controller Working Position

- **ACC ATCO**
- Other ATS units



GSO
(U-FLY)

U-FLY SW

Ground Station Position

- Cruise GSO
- **Stand-by GSO**



SP
(iSIM)

X-plane

Cockpit simulator

- On-board Single Pilot



NOC
(None)

Operator Room

- Network Operator



Supporting material



- **Training session** for GSO and ATCO
- Simplified **Checklist** for all participants
- **Instruction** for all participants
- **Script** for roles simulated by SAFELAND participants

Run 2 - Pilot Incapacit. during CRUISE						
				grey cell means: not listening to the communication/exchange taking place		
No	Phase	SP (ISIM) Thomas/Matthias (DLR)	Cruise GSO (U-FLY1) Andreas Triska (SWISS)	Stand-by GSO (U-FLY2) Participant No 1 (SWISS)	ACC ATCO (CWP) Participant No 2 (LVF)	NOC Joona (DLI)
	In Cruise	FL320; heading West -> East; before entering Hungarian Airspace (1-2 min)	Monitoring 4 a/c simultaneously, all sharing the same ATC frequency	On stand-by to support other GSO, including receiving an a/c in case of emergency.	Responsible for Hungarian airspace	Supporting
1	scenario starts with a/c approaching Hungarian airspace and contacting ATC	Budapest Center, SWISS 1026, FL320 inbound PESAT, hello!	(listens in to exchange between SP and ATC)			
2					SWISS 1026, identified. Good day!	
3		INCAPACITATION TAKES PLACE Squawk 7700 Automation disables onboard controls and continues approach.	Cruise GSO receives the alert and the squawk 7700	receives squawk 7700, starts listening to comms between cruise GSO and SWISS 1026 in order to build up SA.	receives squawk 7700	receives squawk 7700 (not implemented in RTS)
4			(selects a separate line to talk exclusively to SWISS 1026 - other a/c and ATC not listening) SWISS 1026, this is your cruise ground station operator speaking. Please report your status			

Fig. Script Run 2

Run 2 – En-route

CHECKLIST – Cruise GSO

PILOT INCAPACITATION

TRY TO CONTACT SINGLE PILOT.....DONE
CONFIRM PILOT INCAPACITATION.....DONE
TAKEOVER A/C CONTROL.....DONE
(4) Go to Flight Plan widget
(5) Click on “Control”
(6) Wait until the system gives you control

A/C STATE (ALT, SPD, HDG)CHECK
FLIGHT PLAN/ NEXT WAYPOINT.....CHECK
DECLARE MAYDAY.....DONE
COMMUNICATE CONTROL FROM GROUNDDONE
COMMUNICATE START OF HANDOVER PROCESS TO ATC..... DONE
REPORT READY FOR HANDOVER BRIEFING TO STBY GSO.....DONE
REPORT POSITION OF A/C..... DONE
REPORT FLIGHT LEVEL..... DONE
REPORT HEADING..... DONE
ACKNOWLEDGE HANDOVER TO STBY GS..... DONE

(1) Click on “OK” for handover on the pop-up window
STATE “YOU HAVE CONTROL OF SWR1026”DONE

Fig. Checklist GSO

Instructions – ATCO – S02

Storyline

Please imagine you are an approach Air Traffic Controller (ATCO) in a future air traffic scenario (e.g. year 2030+) for Düsseldorf airport (EDDL). In this scenario some aircraft are single piloted aircraft, some are two piloted aircraft but none are unmanned aircraft vehicles. You monitor, control and handle all aircraft the same way and you control your approach sector as you would do it in today's operations (cf. Your tasks below). Approximately 35 flights per hour will land at Düsseldorf airport (EDDL) in the developed scenario.

Objective

The objective of this real-time simulation exercise is for you to experience the SAFELAND concept for handling pilot incapacitation in future single pilot operations.

Your tasks

- Monitor, control and handle all aircraft on your radar screen
- Manage your sector as you would do it in today's operation
- Coordinate and communicate your actions with the PIC (as today)
- React to the simulated situation as you would react in today's operations

The scenario will take about 15-20min. Afterwards you will be asked to fill in a questionnaire and participate in debriefings and discussions.

Thank you for your participation!

Fig. Instructions ATCO S02

Assumptions

- **All systems operating as expected**
- **No delay** (in C2 link or communication)
- Onboard **pilot health monitoring system** capable of detecting incapacitation and automatically alerting the GSO and ATCO
- Surrounding **traffic** is **datalink-equipped** (no pseudo-pilots or read backs)
- ATC provides **clearances via voice** only to **EMERG A/C**
- After incapacitation, **autopilot engaged** automatically (i.e. a/c flies according to last FMS entry)
- **Manual control** from ground not foreseen (i.e. only high-level commands from ground to a/c, such as HDG, SPEED, ALT)
- **Advanced Landing System** is engaged during arrival (TMA run)
 - If not given any further inputs, a/c lands according to the last FMS entry
 - Secondary flight controls and the landing gear are operated automatically

Roles & Responsibilities

Onboard Single Pilot

Responsibilities: Pilot in Command (PIC), responsible for flight safety and thus main decision-maker.

ATCO

Responsibilities: Ensures air traffic operation and management. Responsibilities are not expected to change compared to current operations.

Approach GSO – Run 1

Responsibilities: Support the PIC, contributing to a safe and efficient flight. Act as PIC after SP becomes incapacitated.

Cruise GSO – Run 2

Responsibilities: Support several single pilots, contributing to a safe and efficient flight. Act as PIC after SP becomes incapacitated until a/c is transferred to stand-by GSO.

Stand-by GSO – Run 2

Responsibilities: Become PIC after pilot incapacitation, responsible for flight safety and thus decision maker.

GSO Tasks during Approach/Departure

Tasks **before** incapacitation

- Departure/Approach Briefings with SP
- Monitor aircraft systems and flight (e.g., trajectory conformance)
- Monitor pilot's health (with support from pilot health monitoring system)
- Check (and inform the pilot) of potential hazardous weather in the airport vicinity
- Support the PIC upon request
- Cross-check and monitor SP actions
- Listen to communications between SP and ATC

GSO Tasks during Approach/Departure

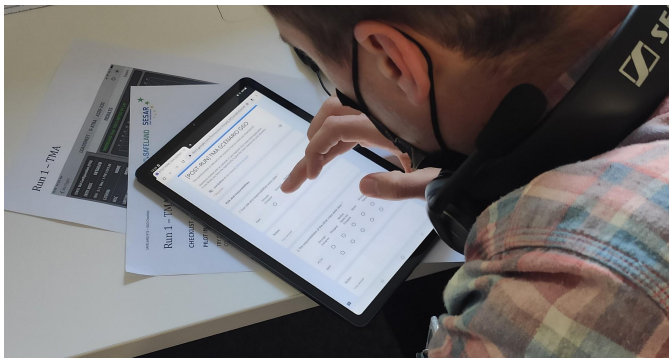
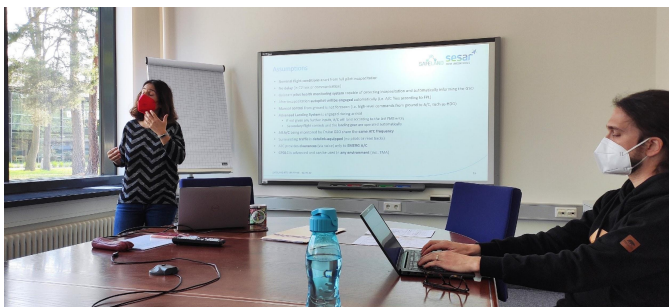
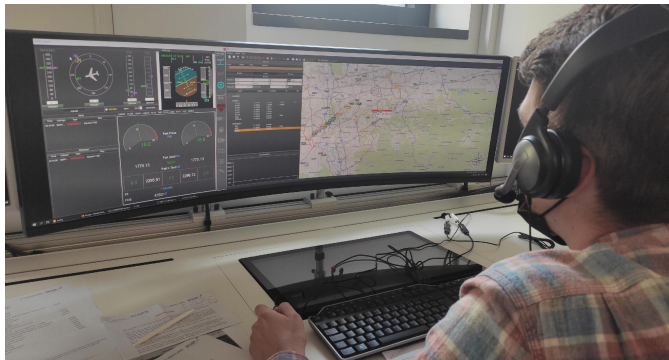
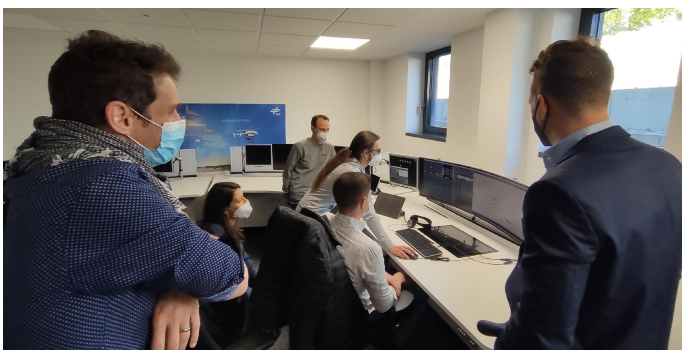
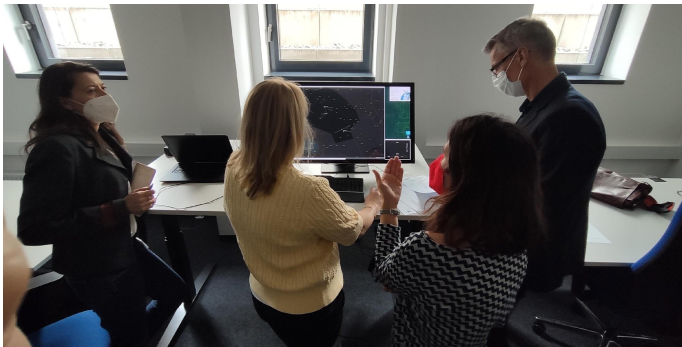
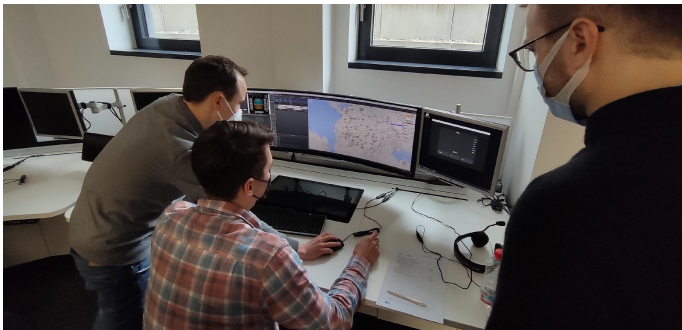
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- Cross-check and monitor SP actions
- Listen to communications between SP and ATC

Tasks **after** incapacitation

- Contact a/c and confirm pilot incapacitation
- Take over control of the aircraft, check a/c state
- Declare MAYDAY
- Communicate control from ground
- Manage flight via high-level commands (HEAD, ALT, SPEED) or FPL changes
- Coordinate with ATC for emergency landing

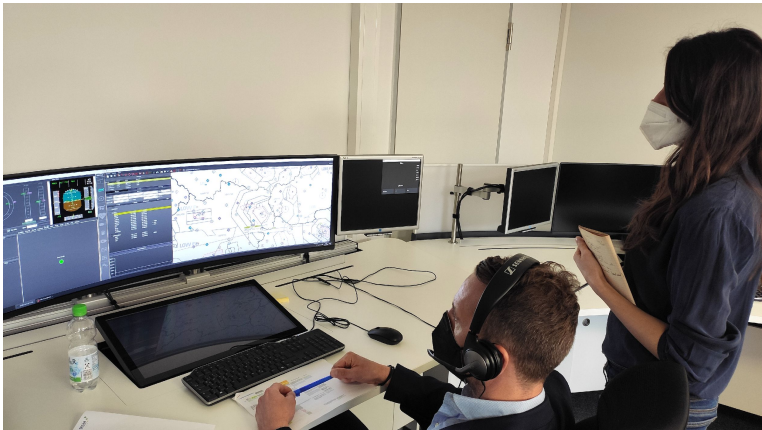
Impressions



SAFELAND Results

Simulation Findings

SAFELAND RTS data gathering



Observations



Final Debriefing



Questionnaires

SAFELAND RTS data

Roles and responsibilities

Procedures

Coordination and communication

Technical Support Systems and HMI



Human Performance and Safety



ATCO

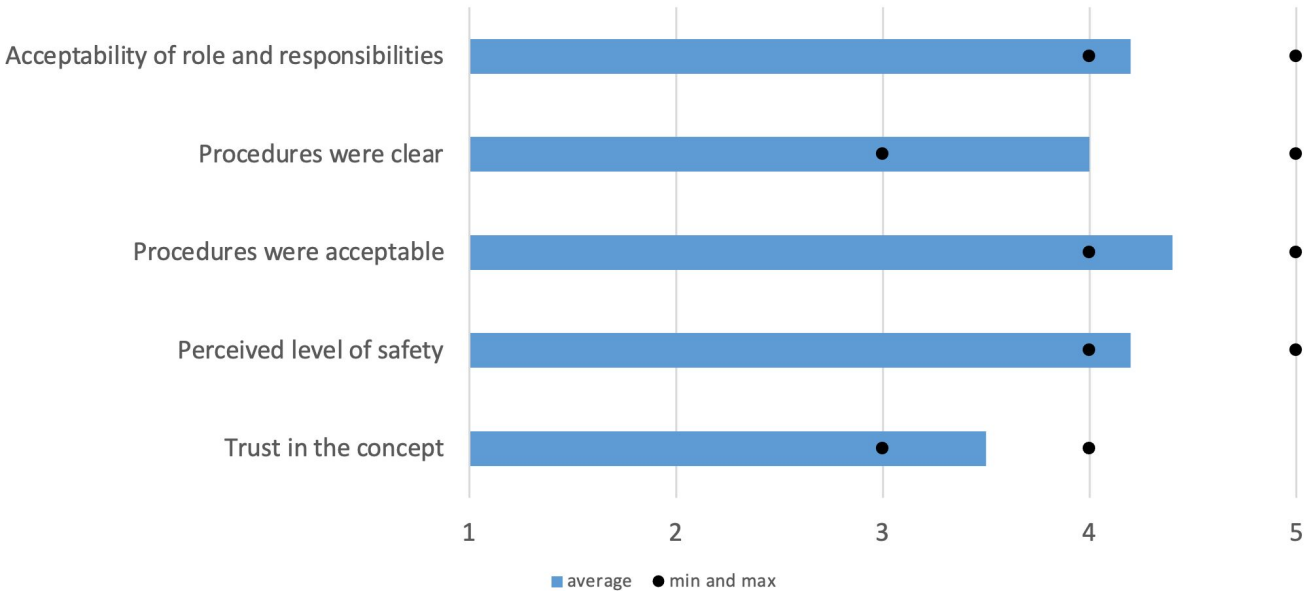


GSO

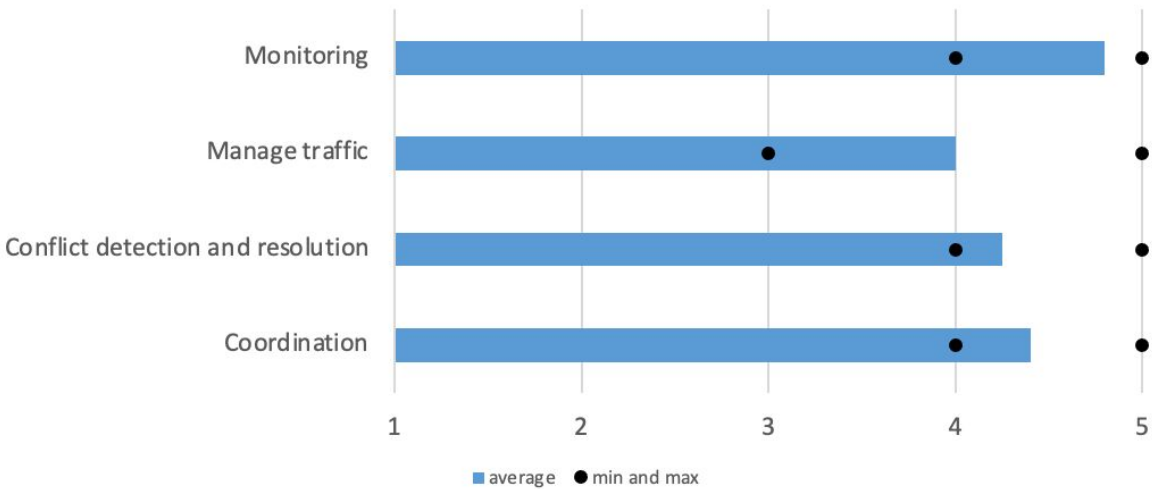


Acceptability, operating methods, safety and trust - ATCO

ATCO. Roles, responsibilities, operating methods, safety and trust.



ATCO. You were able to perform your tasks as in current operations



SAFELAND changes and challenges: ATCOs



NO big changes in ATCOs' tasks, procedures and responsibilities compared to current emergency operations.

After incapacitation, the ATCO:

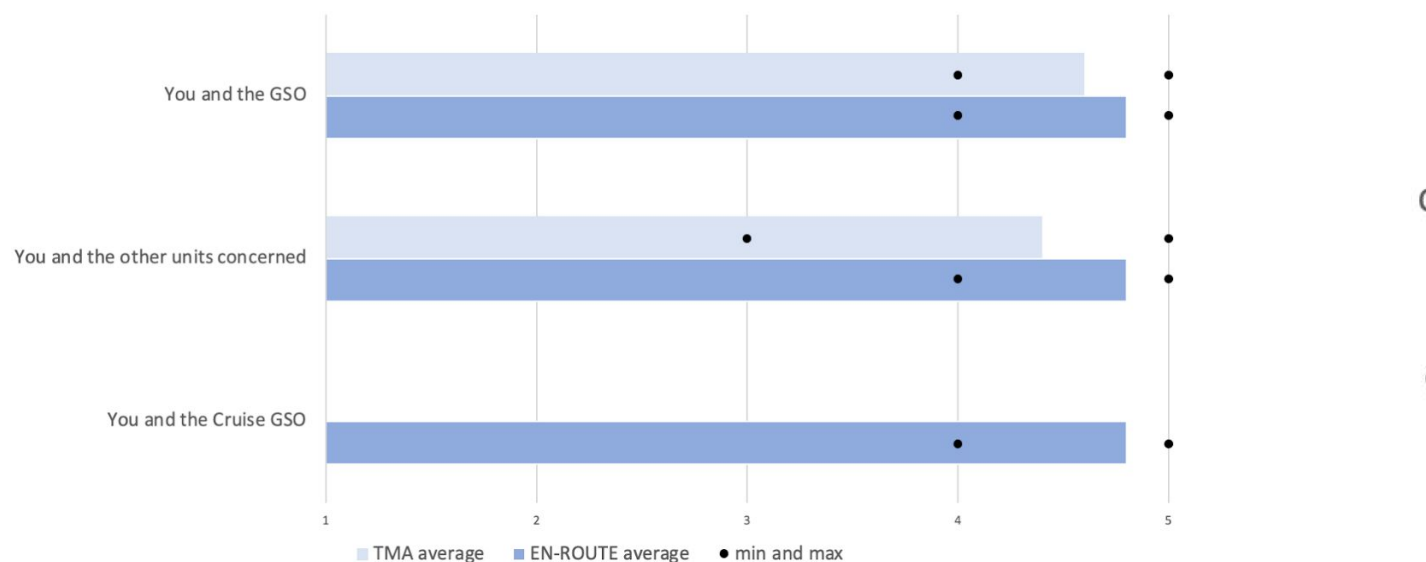
- clears the airspace
- coordinates with any other ATC services/concerned units as needed
- supports the GSO as needed

SAFELAND RTS Results

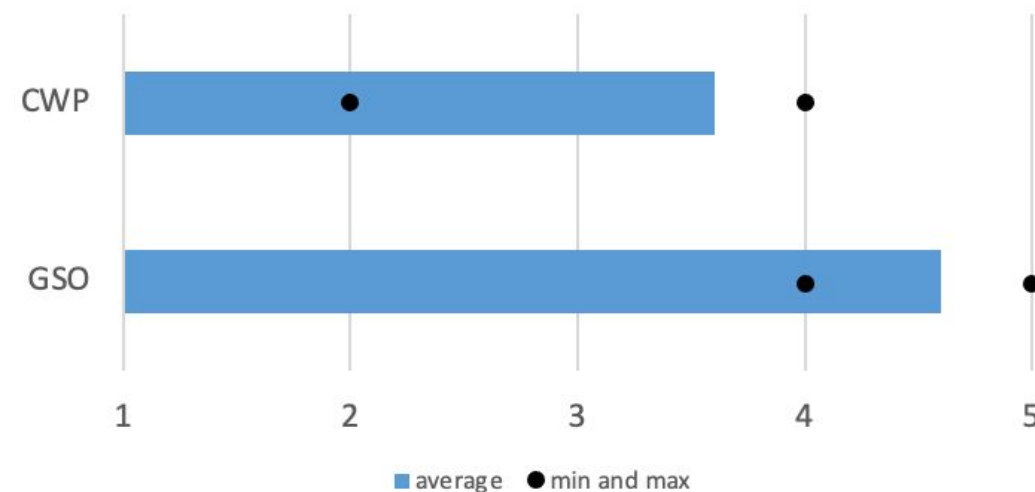


Communication, workload, and situational awareness - ATCOs

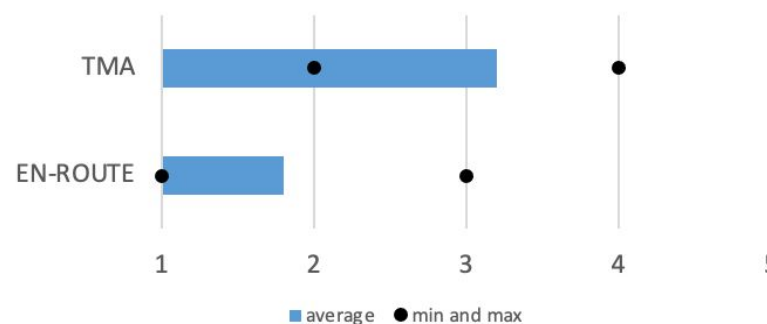
ATCO. The communication was effective, clear, sufficient and on-time, between:



ATCO. You had all the information you needed to perform your tasks. Information provided by:



ATCO. Overall workload level



SAFELAND RTS Results



Additional Tools /improvements - CWP

- Different labels for SP aircraft
- Specific squawk indicating single pilot incapacitation
- System capable of automatically sending operational information (e.g., remaining fuel, number of people on-board) from the aircraft to the CWP.

SAFELAND changes and challenges: pilots



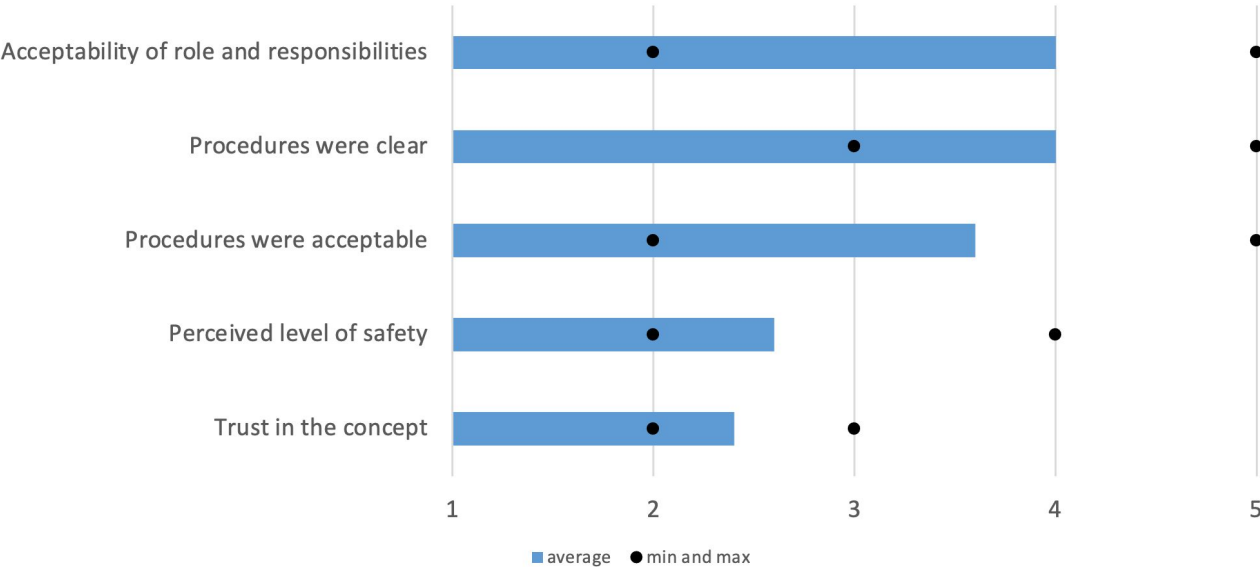
1. New role
On-board pilot → remote pilot (GSO)
Two-pilot crew → single remote pilot
2. New environment
Cockpit → Ground Station
3. New procedures
4. Assumptions (e.g., technology, no delay...)

SAFELAND RTS Results

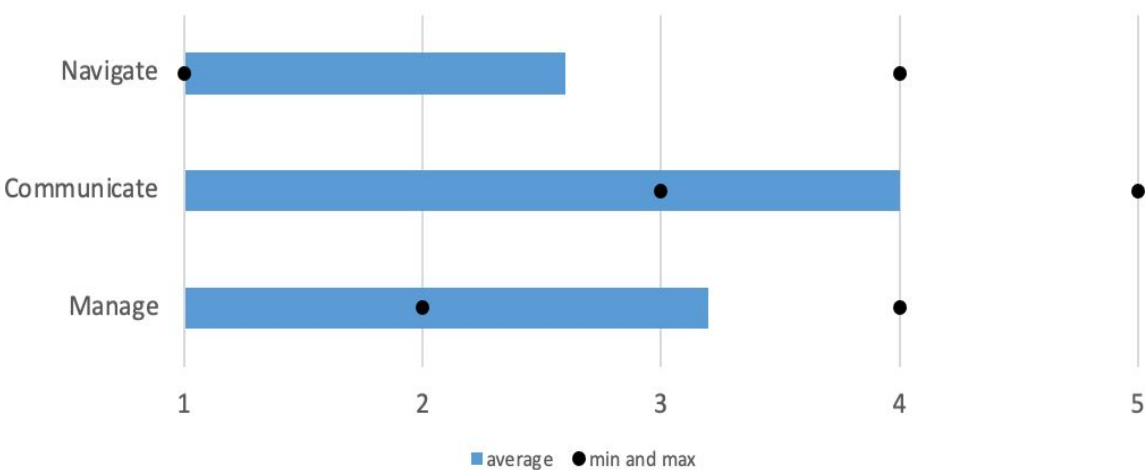


Acceptability, operating methods, safety and trust - GSOs

GSO. Roles, responsibilities, operating methods, safety and trust.



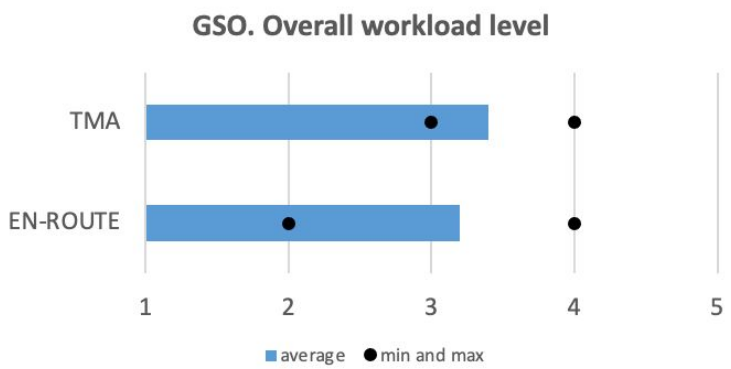
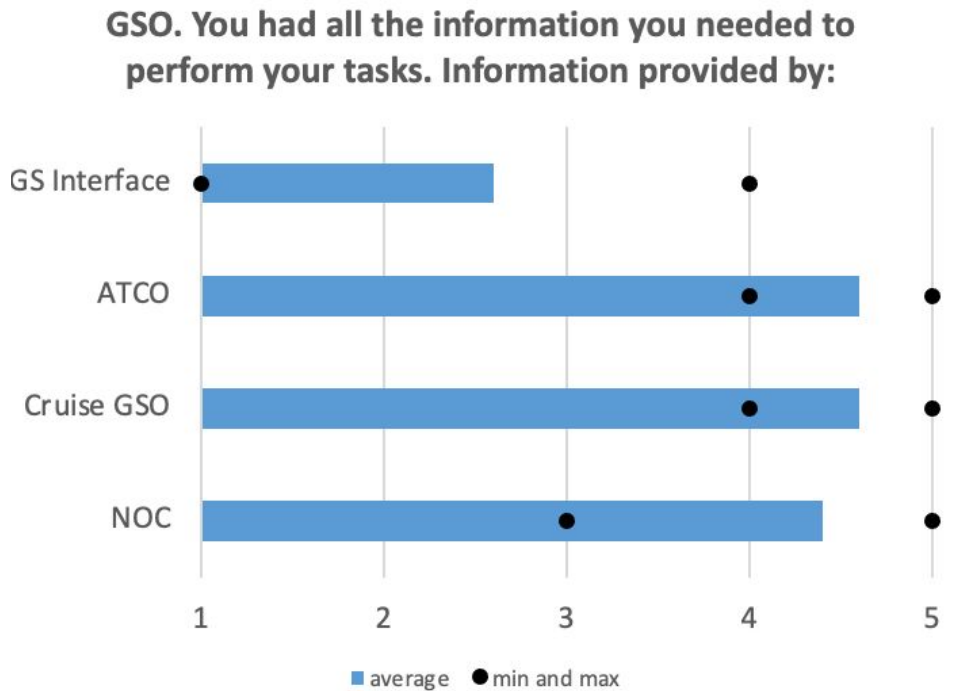
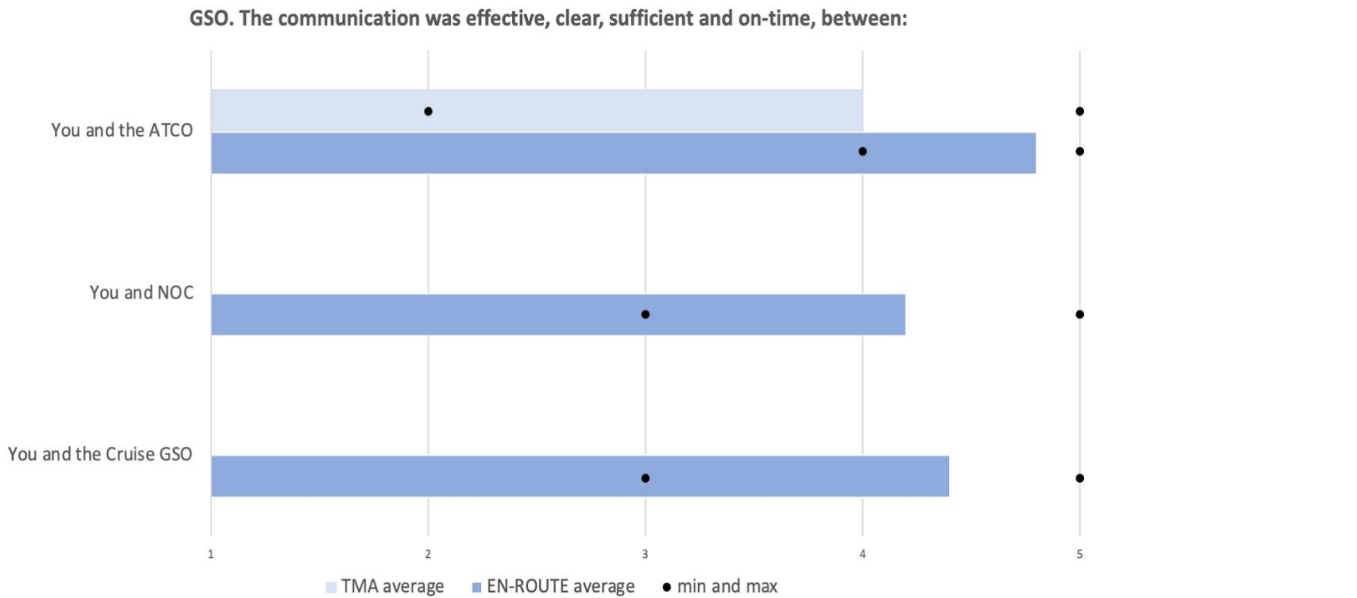
GSO. You were able to perform your tasks as in current operations





SAFELAND RTS Results

Communication, workload, and situational awareness - GSOs



SAFELAND RTS Results



Main challenges - GSOs

GS environment

Limitations imposed by design (no manual control)

Information displayed on the GS

Usability of the HMI

GSO role

Alone in handling the emergency

Safety and security issues (e.g., other possible failures, cyber-intrusion)



Performance

Technical system and HMI

Situational awareness

Task allocation

SAFELAND RTS Results



Main challenges - GSOs

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Limitations imposed by design (no manual control)

Information displayed on the GS

Usability of the HMI

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Alone in handling the emergency

Safety and security issues (e.g., other possible failures, cyber-intrusion)



Acceptability

Workload

Perceived safety

SAFELAND RTS Results



Main challenges - GSOs

GS environment

Limitations imposed by design (no manual control)

Information displayed on the GS

Usability of the HMI

GSO role

Alone in handling the emergency

Safety and security issues (e.g., other possible failures, cyber-intrusion)



Perceived safety
Trust

SAFELAND Key results



ATCO role, responsibilities and procedures did not change much

→ very positive evaluation

Pilots faced many changes (in their role, environment, procedures) and challenges (SPO and related technologies not implemented yet).

→ positive evaluation of operating procedures, dynamic of interactions between team members, coordination and communication flow

→ however, feasibility acceptability and trust would depend on future technological implementations, and on reliability and redundancy of the systems in place.

Next research steps to build a framework around the SAFELAND concept, and make the concept itself more robust

- the development of a definitive **SPO CONOPS**;
- the key **technological enablers** (airborne, ground side and communication) needed to support SPO preserving the same safety levels of current operations;
- **integration** and validation of the different architectural and functional components in following maturity phases to uncover procedural gaps/ emerging system properties/ safety issues/ potential barriers.

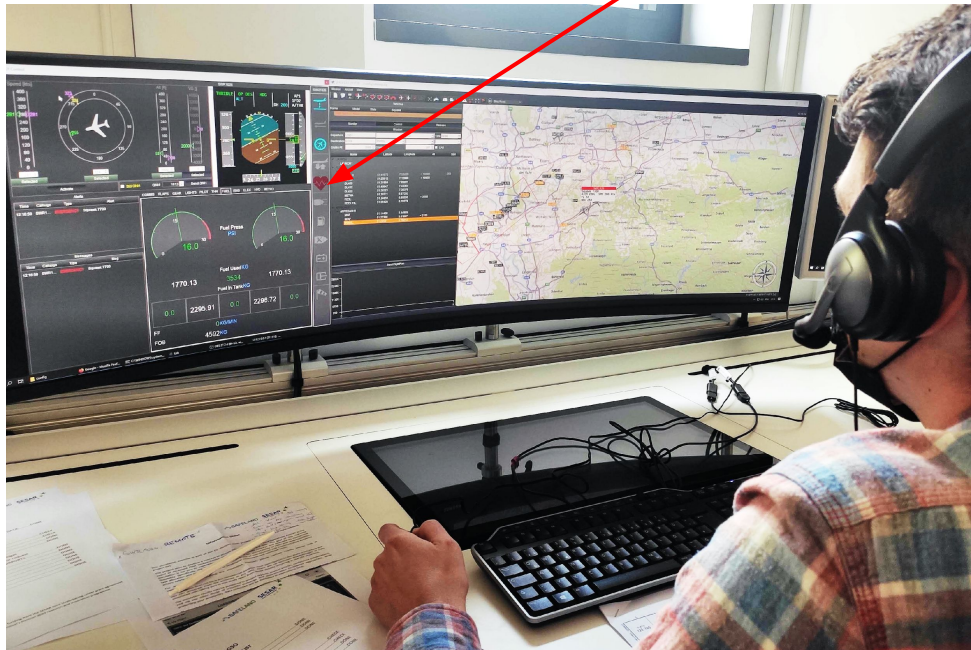
Open points of discussion:

What should be the competences of a GSO?



Both pilot and ATCO participants agreed that, to ensure a **high level of safety**, the GSO knowledge, **skills and operational experience** should be similar to those required for a pilot + specific training to operate remotely from the GS + well trained monitoring skills.

Open points of discussion: Pilot Health Monitoring system



Requirement:

More information on on-board pilot health status

Possible issues:

System failure (Late/or no detection/false positives)
Subtle incapacitation

Possible mitigations:

Camera inside the cockpit
Shared audio environment
Precursors of incapacitation (WL, stress, fatigue) & physio/neuro-physio measurements
Combination with rule-based behaviors and interaction with cabin crew

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Open points of discussion:

Ethical and legal (privacy) issues of the PHM system

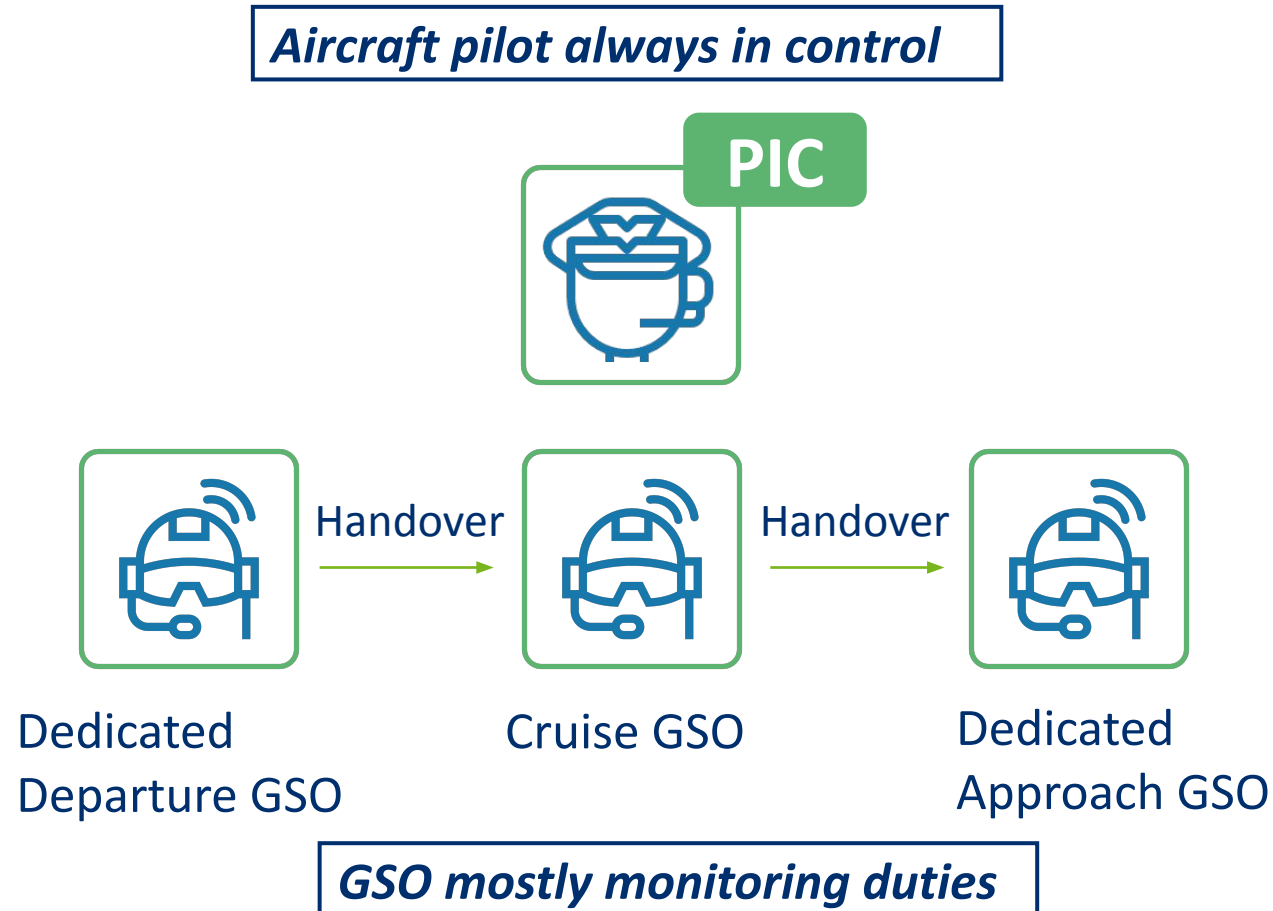


Would a system collecting and transferring pilots health data and performance be acceptable?

Would a camera inside the cockpit be acceptable?

Nominal Operational Concept

Simplified operational concept for SPO



SAFELAND Next steps

Other open points are:

- Incapacitation detection (failure, false positive, partial incapacitation)
- Transition period from nominal SPO case (on-board pilot in control) and incapacitation confirmation
- Additional use cases (other system failures, latency communications)
- Role of the cabin crew
- Ground station (physical architecture, technical challenges, manpower & personnel, training needed, GS HMI)
- Social and ethical aspects (trust and confidence, acceptability)

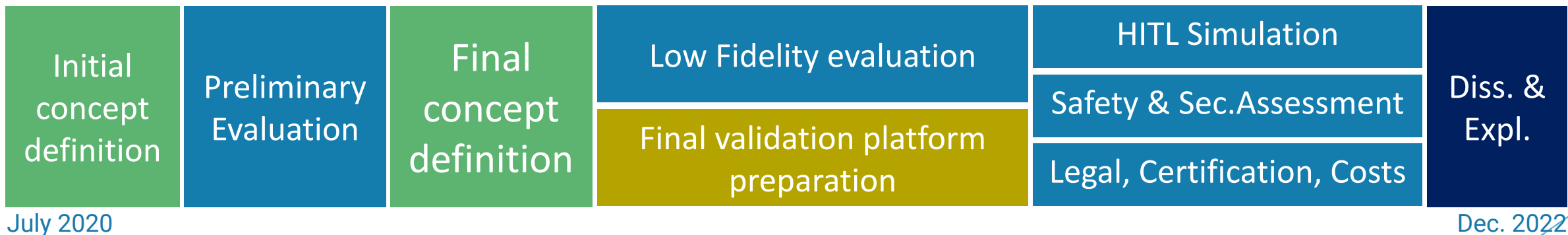
SAFELAND Overview

The Topic (Exploratory Research)

- Single pilot operations

The SAFELAND Project contribution

- Enhancing safety in case of single pilot incapacitation, until landing



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