

Navigating the Skies with DAs

The Evolution of ATC

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Higher levels of automation in aviation

Challenges and opportunities

... some historical perspective

1951 - Paul Fitts proposes HABA-MABA list
Ferranti Mark 1 - 1st working AI system (chess solving)

- explainability (knowledge of automation logic),
- trust,
- levels of automation (adaptive vs adaptable control)
- human in the loop
- automation surprise

CHALLENGES

OPPORTUNITIES

AI

- New training algorithms
- Increased computer power
- Scalable storage resources

Aviation

- Higher traffic demand
- More complex procedures
- Safety requirements

- **AI & Digitalization**
- **Workload & Automation**
- **Big data & cloud computing**
- **Human assistance**

... some historical perspective

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CHALLENGES

HF research in automation

OPPORTUNITIES

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... some historical perspective

Sheridan & Verplanck (1978)

A SCALE OF "LEVELS OF AUTOMATION"

- 1 Computer offers no assistance: human must do it all
- 2 Computer suggests many alternative ways to do the task
- 3 Computer prioritizes alternative ways to do the task
- 4 Computer recommends one way to do the task
- 5 Computer executes that recommendation when and if the human approves

- 6 Computer allows a restricted time for human veto prior to automatic execution
- 7 Computer chooses a method, executes and necessarily informs the human
- 8 Computer chooses a method, executes and informs the human only if requested
- 9 Computer chooses a method, executes and ignores the human

Figure 2: Levels of Automation [1]

Definition		Definition of level of automation per task				Automation level targets per MP phase (A,B,C,D)		
		Information recognize and exchange	Information analysis	Decision and action selection	Action implementation	Autonomy	Air traffic control	U-space services
Action can only be initiated by human	LEVEL 0 LOW AUTOMATION	■	■	■	■	■	A	
	LEVEL 1 DECISION SUPPORT	■	■	■	■	■	B, C	
Action can be initiated by automation	LEVEL 2 TASK EXECUTION SUPPORT	■	■	■	■	■		
	LEVEL 3 CONDITIONAL AUTOMATION	■	■	■	■	■	D	B, C
	LEVEL 4 HIGH AUTOMATION	■	■	■	■	■		D
	LEVEL 5 FULL AUTOMATION	■	■	■	■	■		

Degree of automation support for each type of task: ■ → ■ → ■ → ■

EASA AI Roadmap 2.0 (2023)

Level 1 AI: assistance to human	Level 2 AI: human-AI teaming	Level 3 AI: advanced automation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1A: Human augmentation Level 1B: Human cognitive assistance in decision-making and action selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 2A: Human and AI-based system cooperation Level 2B: Human and AI-based system collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 3A: The AI-based system performs decisions and actions that are overridable by the human. Level 3B: The AI-based system performs non-overridable decisions and actions (e.g. to support safety upon loss of human oversight).

SESAR Automation in ATM (2020)

Figure 4: Classification of AI applications

Current opportunity

Intense research activity in Aviation+Automation.

ATM by SESAR2020 and **SESAR3 - Digital** European Sky, but also H2020, HE, National programmes, internal R&D

- AI Situational Awareness - AISA
- ATCO Speech Recognition - HAWAII
- ATC instructions and traffic/conflict prediction
 - Advanced Auto Planner
 - TSAFE
 - SafeOPS
- Safety intelligence and data security - SafeClouds
- Single Pilot Operations

Technology readiness, opportunities for safety and performance. Implementation requires:

HUMAN - AI Partnership
Certification and regulation

SafeTeam

Project overview Use cases

Safe Human-Digital Assistant teaming for higher levels of automation in aviation

SafeTeam Objectives

Human-centric approach to automation and its integration in air traffic operations

Assessment and monitoring of **Human-Machine cooperation**. Focus: safety and resilience

Digital Assistants for aviation operations in support of human performance

Regulatory and certification requirements to address market needs and societal acceptance

SafeTeam Team

Research



Industry and SME - Tech development



Users group

Safety Agencies



Airlines



ANSPs



Aviation AI, Human Factors, Operations, Certification

SafeTeam Approach

AI assistant for en-route ATCOs

Automatised detector of UAs for the cockpit.

Monitoring and evaluation of **training performance and competencies.**

Real operational challenges

Validation

Human centric

Operational experts
Safety, security, resilience, cyber

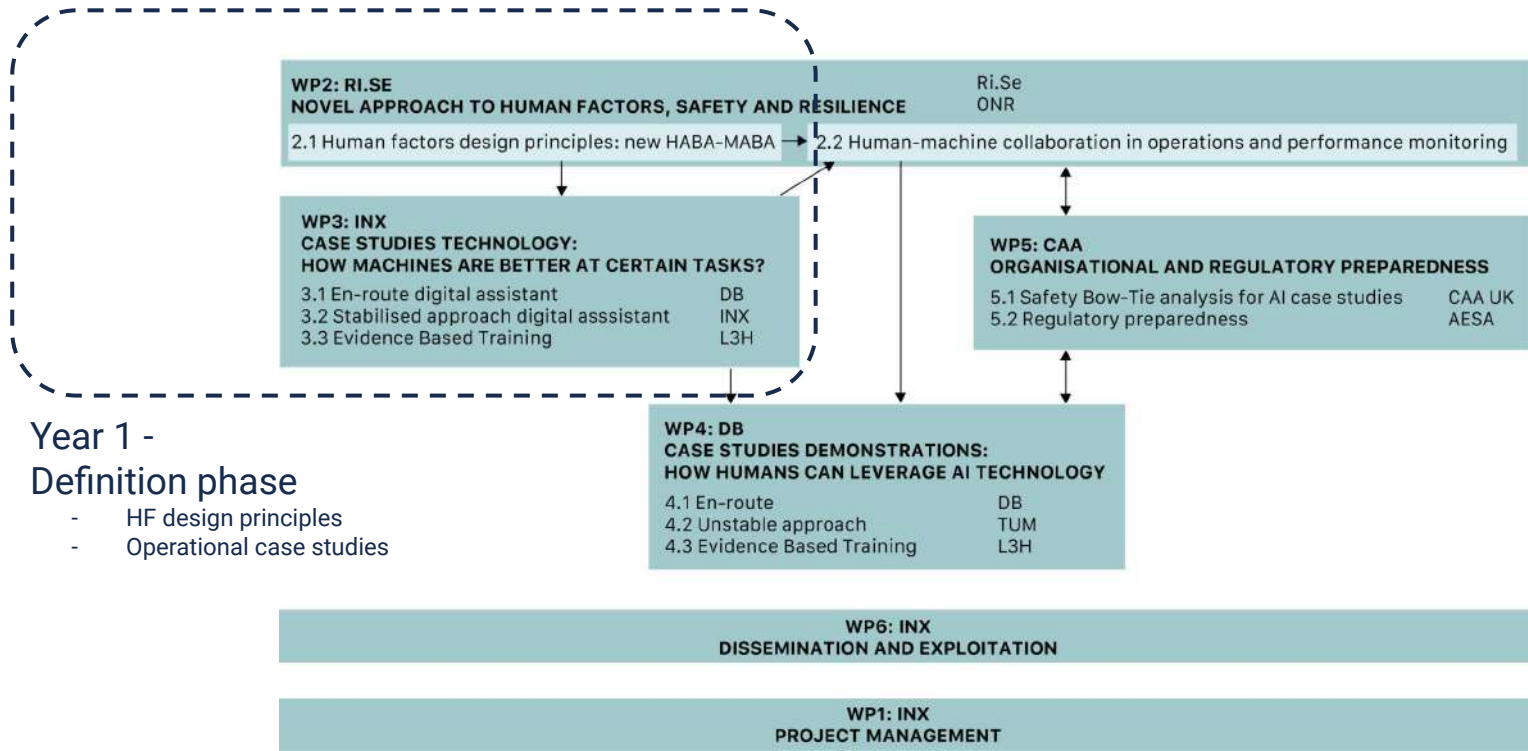
HABA-MABA
Design principles
Monitoring fw

* Instruction executed if approved by the operator



SafeTeam

WBS



SafeTeam

HF design principles

Human factors design principles: new HABA-MABA, Leader: RISE,

- Support the coordination between humans and AI-powered systems.
- Identify format of the information to be provided by the digital assistants to optimize human-machine cooperation
- Design a smart assistant that is **intelligible to the human operator**

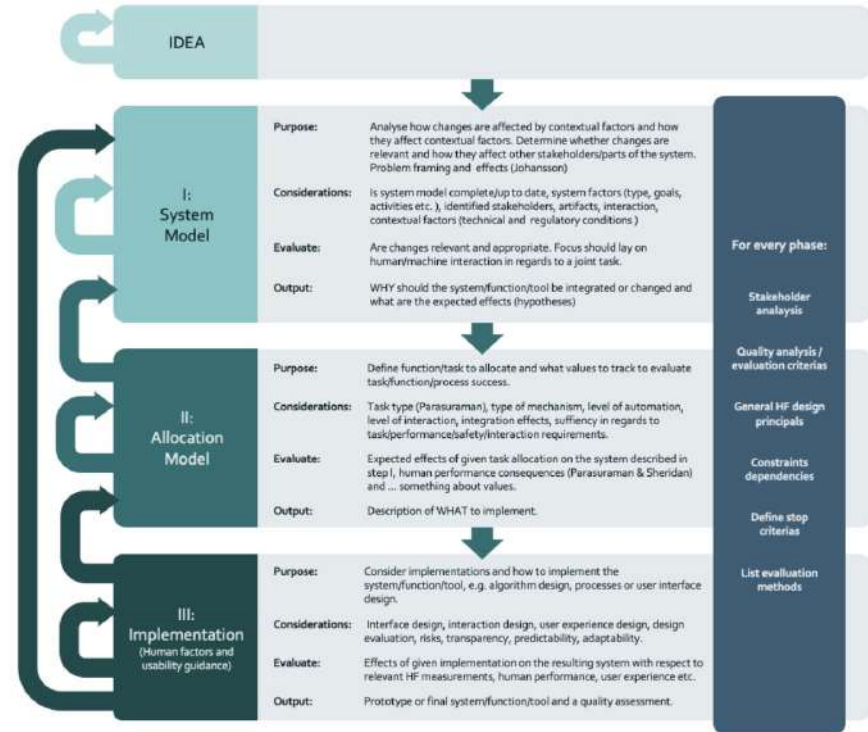


Figure x: This framework can serve as guidelines suggesting how designing automated systems can be approached.

SafeTeam

Operational case studies

Operational



User perspective,
challenge to solve,
requirements

Technological



TRL, data, targeted
autonomy, AI
performance
(explainability,
accuracy, recall...)

Human Factors



HMI, responsibilities
distribution, safe
teaming

En-route ATC

**Digital Assistant
ATCOs Consultation**

V5

VICTOR5



Real time
surveillance data

Terrestrial and
satellite ADS-B

Automatic conflict
detection

En-route digital assistant

ATCOs consultation on current functionalities and usability



MTCD



Non-conflicting



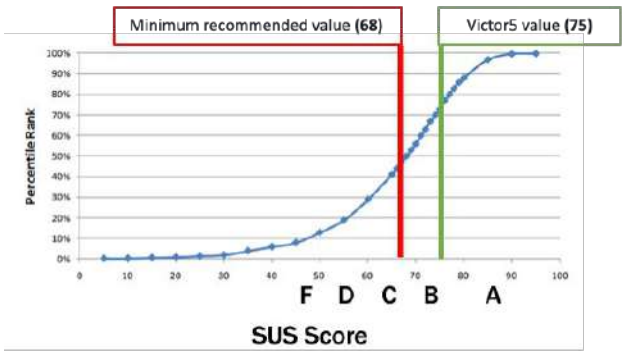
Segment



5NM Halo



Wind model - acft data



Re-evaluation after system updates - phase 2

En-route digital assistant

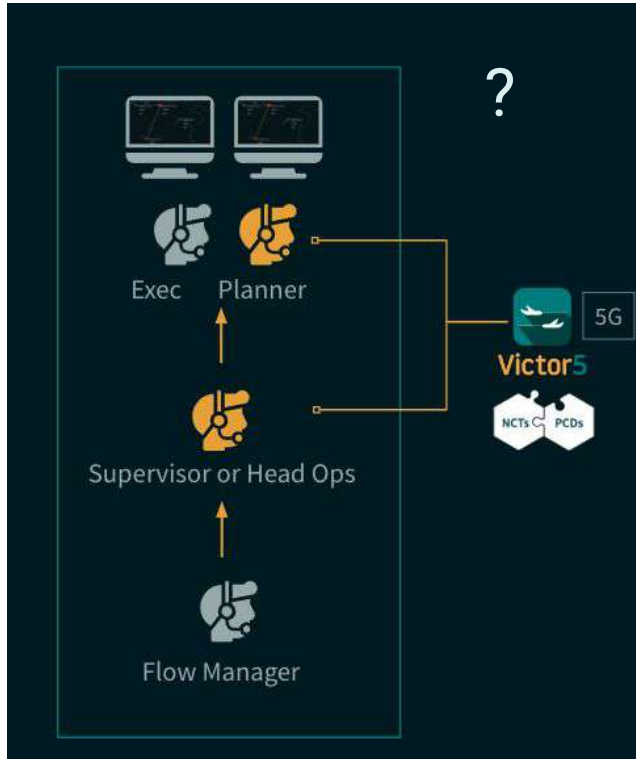
Basic requirements and users



Multi Sector Planner

Auto Planner

Executive



Who is the user? - safety criticality, gradual adoption

Basic requirements

- **Safety of use**, adapted to the target level of autonomy, human supervision and verification.
- **Validation of the technology**, engaging the final user (ATCOs) at the different design and development stages, gradual improvement.
- **Adaptability to the existing technology and ATC procedures** - seamless integration in the OpsRoom.
- **Scalability** to adapt to current and future traffic demands and sector configurations.
- **Easiness for the regulator's approval and/or certification** to be used in an operational environment.

En-route digital assistant

Questionnaire context

Voluntary participation
IFATCA support

Not ATC system -
additional
support system

Users requirements

Users test - CONTEXT

4 group of questions

- **Respondent profiling:**
- **System Usability**
- **Interface** - design
- **Digital Assistants:** potential uses of digital assistants in ATC

Respondent profiling

Users	Age	Current main role	Experience in ATC operations
User 1	51-55	ATCO	>16 years
User 2	51-55	ATCO	>16 years
User 3	51-55	Supervisor	>16 years
User 4	51-55	ATCO	>16 years
User 5	51-55	ATCO	>16 years
User 6	46-50	ATCO	>16 years
User 7	51-55	Supervisor	>16 years
User 8	56-60	ATCO	>16 years
User 9	41-45	ATCO	>16 years
User 10	36-40	ATCO	11-15 years
User 11	46-50	ATCO	>16 years
User 12	26-35	ATCO	11-15 years

Individual, not supervised environment
Anonymous
Instructions and guidelines provided

En-route digital assistant Questionnaire Results

Usability - 75 score

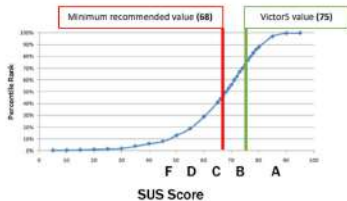


Figure 13 Victor5 SUS Score assessment

HMI - design. Likert scale



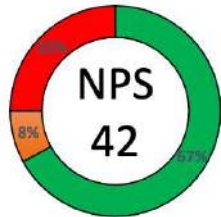
Users requirements Users test - RESULTS / 1

Requirements for
the next version /
phase 2

Net promoter score

Would you recommend Victor5?
(12 participants)

■ Promoters ■ Passives ■ Detractors



En-route digital assistant

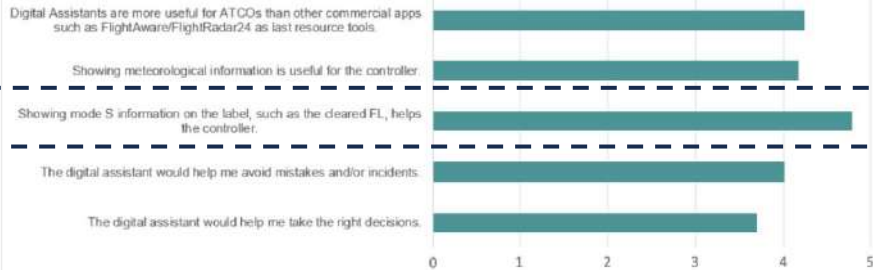
Questionnaire Results

Users requirements

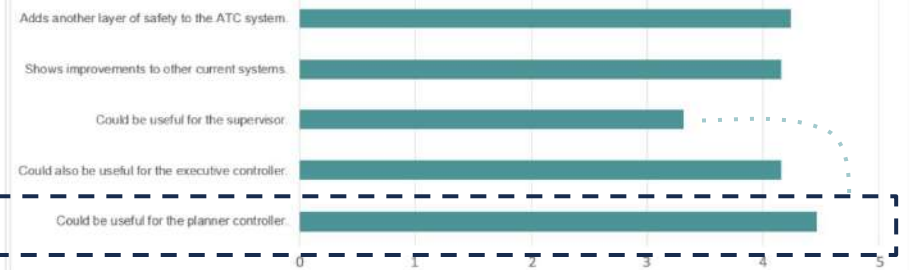
Users test - RESULTS / 2

About Digital Assistants

According to your experience...



After using the digital assistant, you think this tool...



En-route digital assistant

Questionnaire Results

Users requirements

Users test - Additional feedback

Although stated V5 was not an ATC system, controllers highlighted they missed some of the ATC functionalities: highlighted traffic under control, zoom to sector level, ... - *Lowest rating*

The active **detection of potential conflicts** and non-conflicting traffic is considered an added value - *Highest rating*

One of the participants declared no trust

- **Do you consider digital assistants a technical improvement for ATCOs?**

The 13 participants replied YES. Some of them stated that they saw a special interest for contingency and post-analysis, adding an additional security layer.

En-route digital assistant

Phase II - Implementation and validation

SafeTeam system upgrades to meet users requirements:

Most appreciated features by ATCOs

Medium-Term Conflict Detection (MTCD) improved by combining **navigation data with flight plans and wind information.**

Non-Conflicting Traffic (NCT): introduction of **AI-based prediction**

GOAL:

- Real time and prediction of traffic complexity and workload metric. Optimize sectorization and resources allocation
- Post- analysis - safety.
- Traffic replay. Investigate in a very simple, handy manner

Most suitable 1st uses

Thank you!



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