ENRI International Workshop on ATM/ CNS

Applying Cognitive Work Analysis to Study Airport-Collaborative Decision Making

PhD Research Project



Matthias Groppe CRANFIELD University m.groppe@cranfield.ac.uk







Outline

- Introduction to Airport Collaborative Decision Making (A-CDM)
- The A-CDM Environment
- Objectives of the Research Project
- Method of Applied Cognitive Work Analysis
- Data Collection & Initial Results
- Conclusion



The Challenge

One Process

Arrival – Turn-round – Departure Link airports to the Air Traffic Management Network

Requirements

Create transparent overview by Sharing Information
All Airport partners needed for CDM success
Mutual Understanding of operations
Culture change and process improvement



The Airport CDM Concept Elements

Collaborative Management of Flight Updates

CDM in Adverse Conditions

Collaborative Predeparture Sequence

Variable Taxi Time Calculation

The Milestones Approach

Airport CDM Information Sharing



Information Sharing & Milestone Approach

Principle

Foundation for CDM

Right info → Right Time → Right People

Requirement

One Common Information Platform is required Develop procedures and actions for each milestone

Benefits

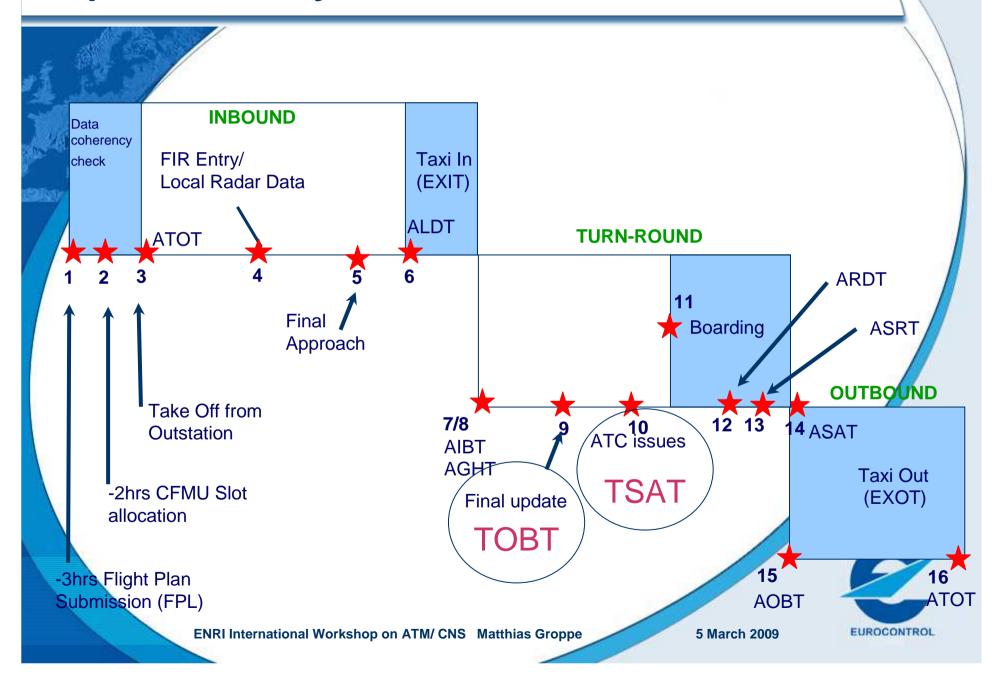
Brings partners together → Promotes trust

Common situational awareness → efficient use of resources

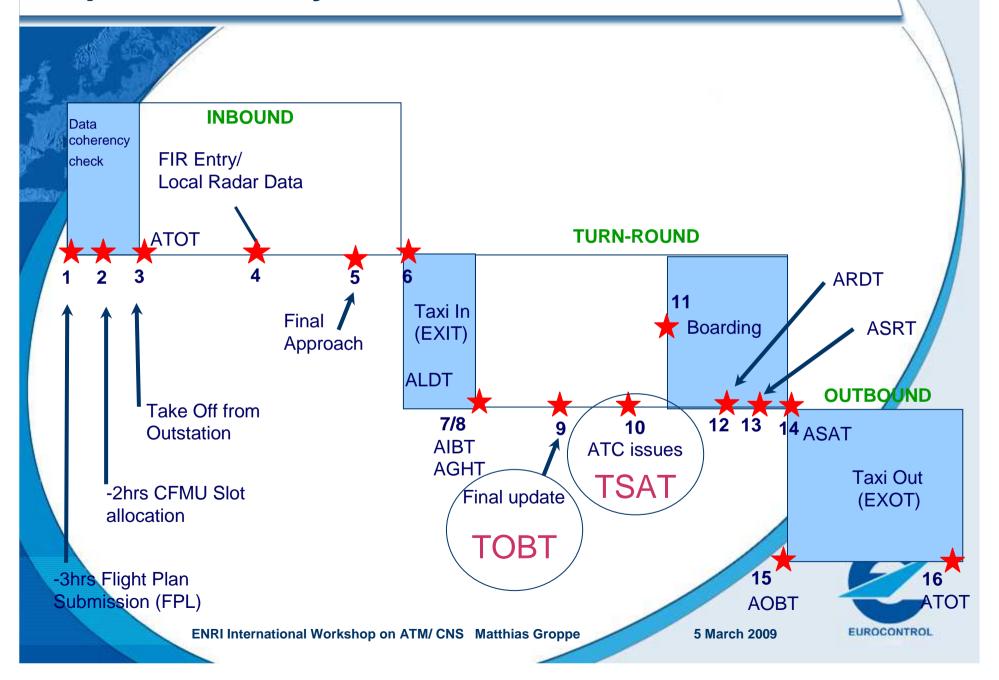
Improved <u>predictability</u> → maximises operational efficiency



Airport CDM Key Milestones – TOBT & TSAT



Airport CDM Key Milestones – TOBT & TSAT



Airport CDM Key Milestones – TOBT & TSAT

TOBT (Target Of Block Time)

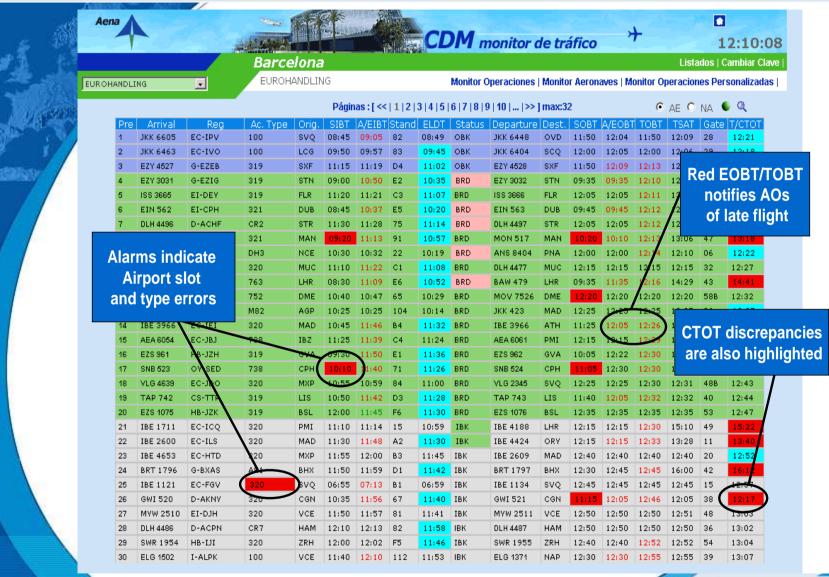
The time that an aircraft operator / handling agent estimates that an aircraft will be ready, all doors closed, boarding bridge removed, push back vehicle available, ready to start up / push back immediately upon reception of clearance from the TWR.

TSAT (Target Start Approval Time)

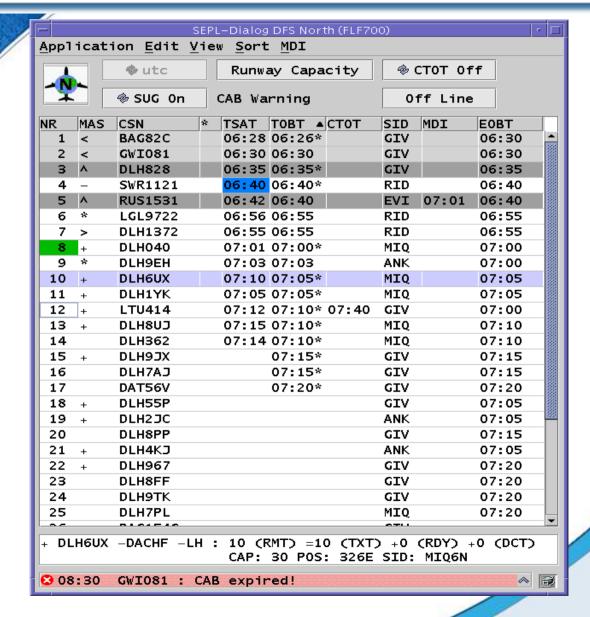
The time provided by ATC taking into account TOBT, CTOT and / or the traffic situation that an aircraft can expect to receive start-up / pushback approval (when start-up and pushback are issued together)



Barcelona Airport CDM Platform



Sequence Display Examples: Munich





Benefits for Airport Partners

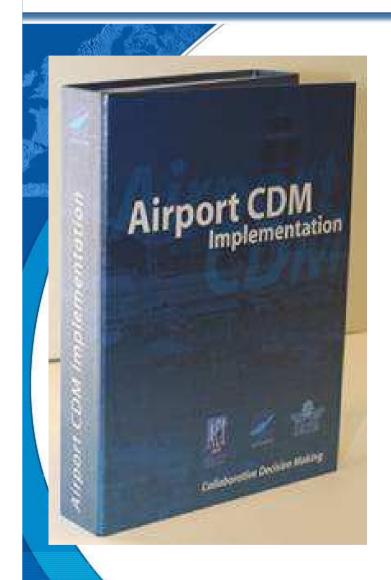
- Improved infrastructure usage
- Reduced ATCO workload with enhanced planning
- Reduced Apron and Taxiway congestion
- Improved airport image (passengers perception of smooth operations)
- Better situational awareness during times of disruption and delay







Airport CDM Implementation



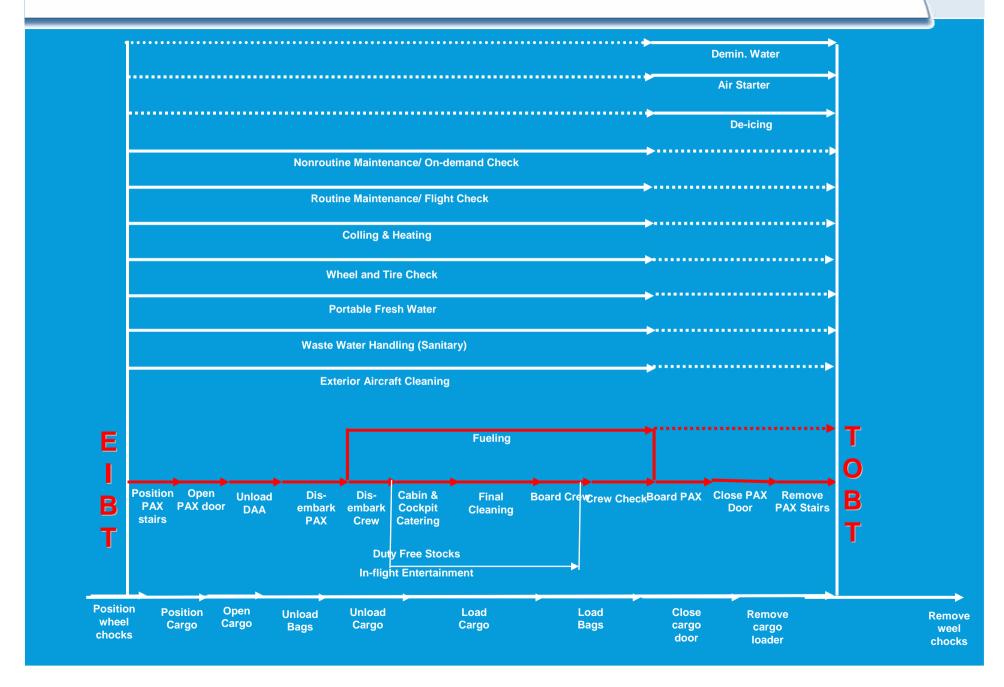


Over 21 ECAC
Airports
Implementing

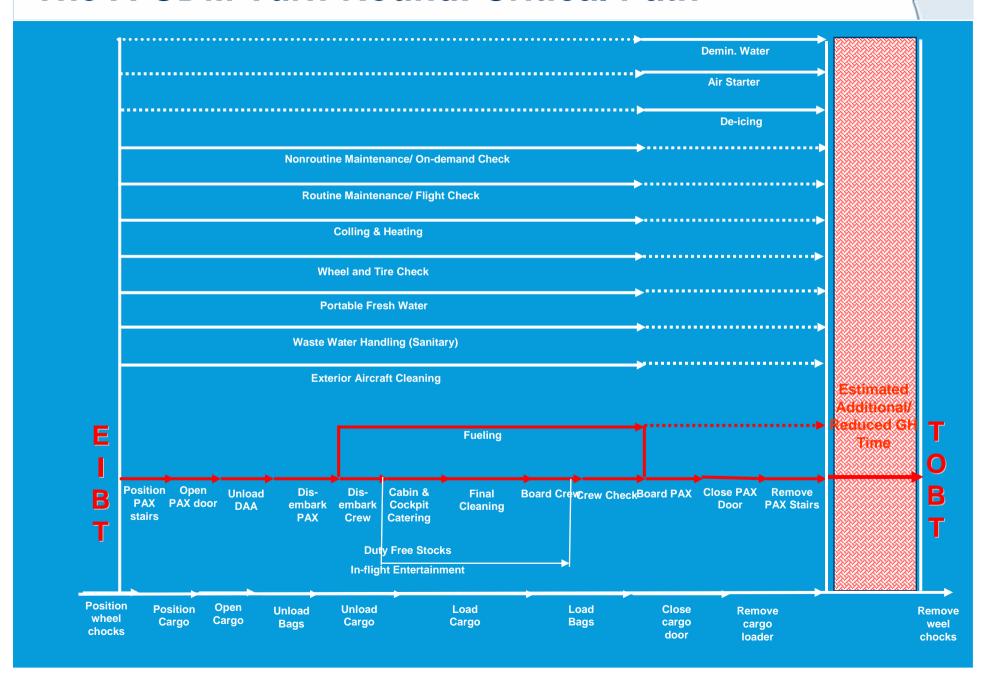


009

The A-CDM Turn-Round: Critical Path



The A-CDM Turn-Round: Critical Path



Airport CDM Environment I

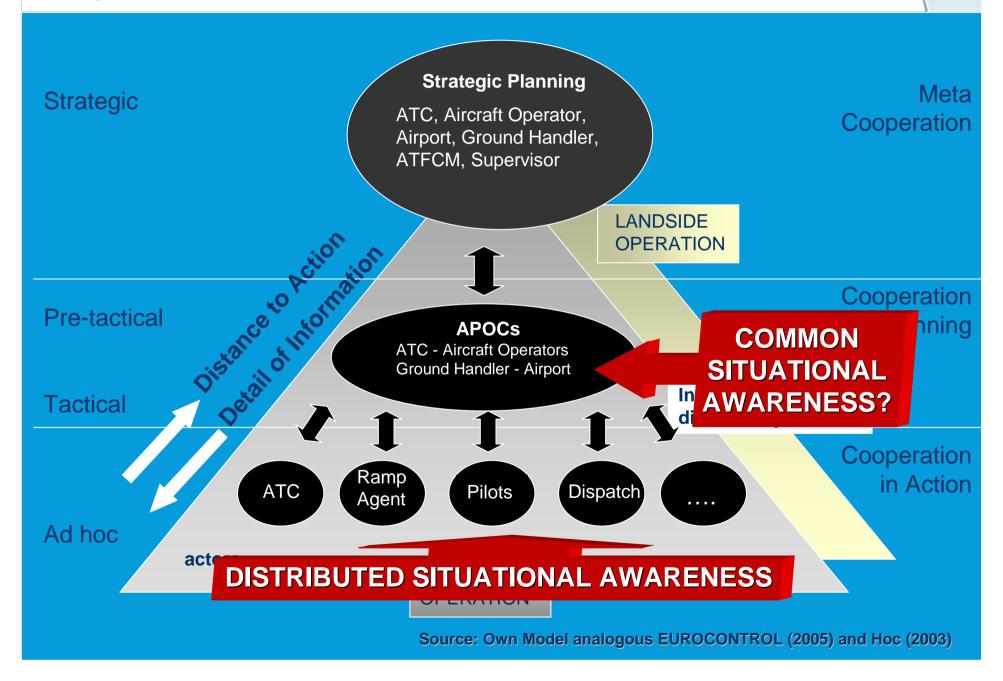
Operational decision making is based on insufficient quality & flow of information (observation & own experience)

Not all airport partners have required Situational Awareness for operational decision making





Airport CDM Environment II

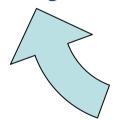


Airport CDM Environment III

APOC: Planning Level



Operational Decision Making



- INFORMATION SHARING
 Intermediaries
- Distributed Location INFORMATION SYNCHRONISATION Distance to Planning/ Action

Cockpit: Action Level



Safety related Decision

Making with Operational

Consequences



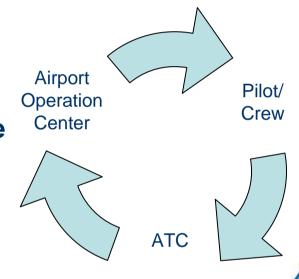
ATC Tower: Action Level



Project Objective: Improve TOBT Predictability

Context I: Constraints through Multi-Party Decision Making

- Identify individual (single operator) goal setting to increase cooperation towards a common (global) goal
- Ounderstand HHIs and HCIs among operators to increase cooperation building factors

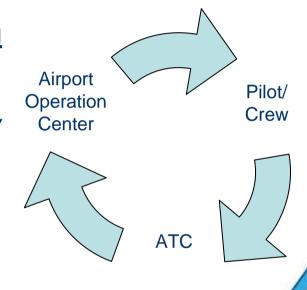




Project Objective: Improve TOBT Predictability

Context II: Heterogeneous & Asynchronous Information Sharing

- Identification of data/information/ knowledge components which should be employed to provide situational awareness
- Synchronization of information sharing for time critical decisions

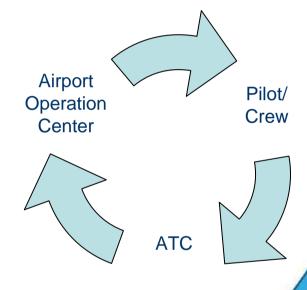




Project Objective: Improve TOBT Predictability

Context III: Irregularities through Unanticipated Events

- Objective to the second of the second of
- Ounderstand which information is required for decision making and cooperation among partners during these situations



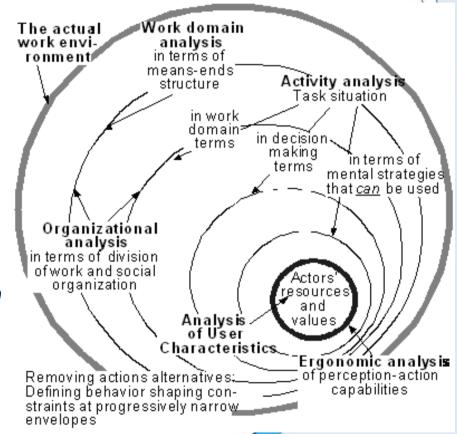


Applying Cognitive Work Analysis I

Analysis, design, and evaluation of complex sociotechnical systems

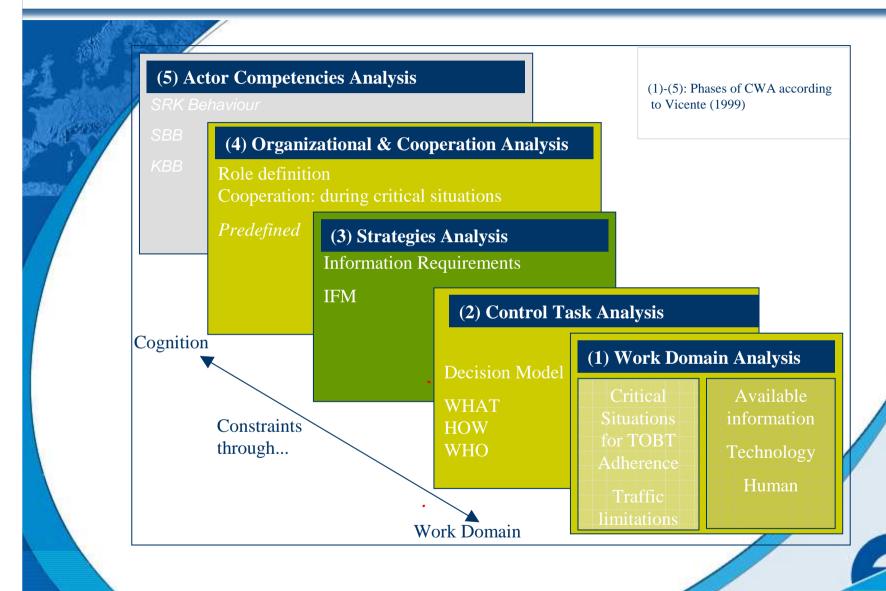
Contrast to other task analysis: Formative approach

Designed to provide decision support in an environment with different policies, skill sets and capabilities



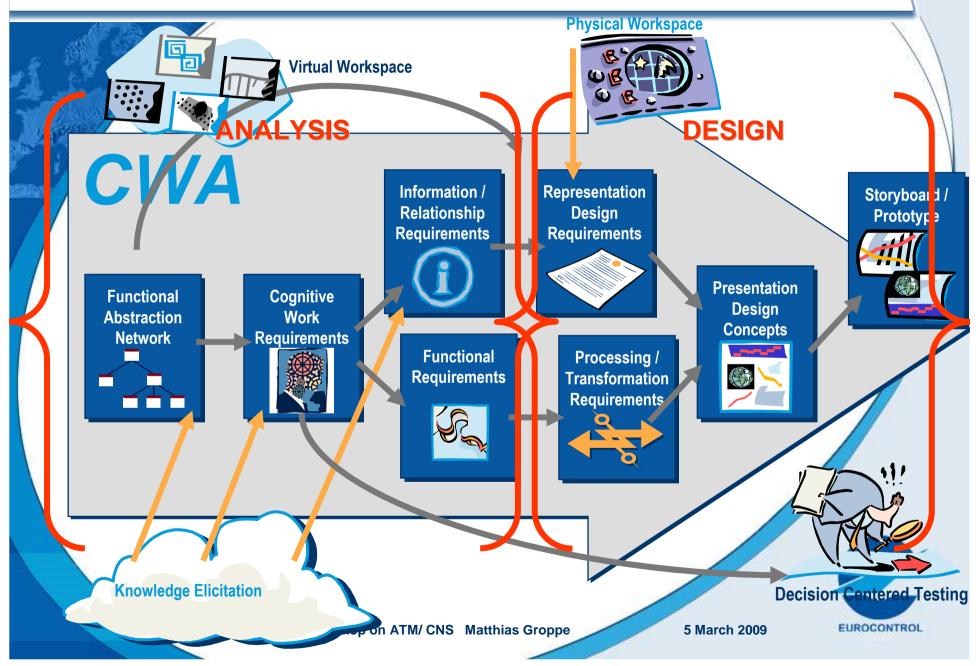


Applying Cognitive Work Analysis II



EUROCONTROL

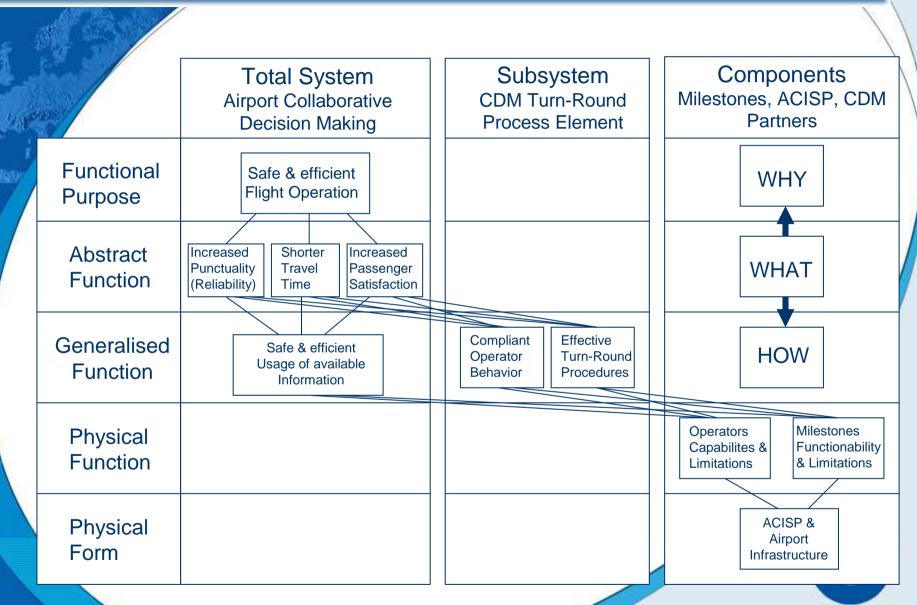
Applying Cognitive Work Analysis II



Building the Abstraction-Decomposition Space

	Total System Airport Collaborative Decision Making	Subsystem CDM Turn-Round Process Element	Components Milestones, ACISP, CDM Partners
Functional Purpose	Purposes * Improve work together at an operational level * Efficient and safe daily flight operation with reliable information provision & Common Situational Awareness External Constraints * Laws & Regulations by airport, national governement, Europe, IATA, EUROCONTROL, ICAO * Local Standard Operationg Procedures (e.g. due to environmental, airline, airport)	Purposes Provide the A-CDM partners with a common situational awareness Anticipation of disruptions & expeditious recovery through information sharing among all partners including passengers External constraints Distributed location between CDM partners and actors Laws & Regulations by airport, national governement, Europe, IATA, EUROCONTROL, ICAO	Purposes Milestones: To provide decision makers with information about flight progress and trigger decision making ACISP: To provide information sharing between the Airport CDM Partners A-CDM Partner Goals External Constraints No & design of Milestones, Alert Messages, participating partners
Abstract Function	*ATTT *Turn-round compliance (STTT vs ATTT) *TOBT/TSAT Predictability *EIBT Predictability: EIBT vs time *Ready Reaction Time: AOBT - ARDT	Criteria ATTT Turn-round compliance (STTT vs ATTT) TOBT/TSAT Predictability EIBT Predictability: EIBT vs time Ready Reaction Time: AOBT – ARDT	Milestones CDM Procedure Group Meetings Performance Assessments ACISP & A-CDM Partners User feedback & Performance Assessment
Generalised Function	 Safe & efficient usage of available resources Effective law, regualation, procedure, and policy enforcement Redesign of airport operational procedures Implementation of CDM functions 	Safe & efficient turn-round & flight Adherence to CDM procedures Efficient implementation of collaborative decisions at action level Enforcement of laws, regulations, procedures, policies	Milestones Data/ Information availability & Practicability of Information ACISP & A-CDM Partners Physical dynamics of user behaviour
Physical Function	 Provision of reliable information for all CDM partners Collaborative operational decision making Increasing Situational Awareness A-CDM Information Sharing Platform (ACISP) 	■Efficient information provision & cooperation between operators & actors ■Distributed Situational Awareness at action level ■Efficient comand & control structure between pretactical & action level of operation	Milestones Functionalability/capability/limitations & status Inform all partners ACISP & A-CDM Partners Functionalability/capability/limitation Establish Situational Awareness
Physical Form	 IT platforms with operational information sources, eg TOBT/TSAT AMAN/DMAN Airport Operation Centre (APOC) Representative Decision Makers of all partners Meteorlogical features, e.g. adverse weather condition 	Printed Information/ Data about TOBT/TSAT Information Screens for passengers Airport Infrastructure & Airspace Structure Alert Messages to all CDM partners via the ACISP Flight Update Messages (FUMs)	 Electronic Data/ Information Software Applications HMIs, e.g. ACARS, Telefon, Computer Computer Network Operation Room System Operators Passengers Actors

The A-CDM Abstraction-Decomposition Space



(1) Work Domain Analysis: Mapping Information Requirements I

	Total System Airport Collaborative Decision Making	Sub-System CDM Turn-round Process Element	Component e.g. Milestones, ACISP, A-CDM Partner
Functional Purpose	 A-CDM Information Sharing Common Situational Awareness 		 Pilots`Goals Safety Level Airport Performance Aircraft Technical Status A-CDM Partner Goals
Abstract Function	 ETTT Turn-round compliance of Actors involved 	 Milestones 6 until milestone 15 Not time & time related data Aircraft operational statu Variable Taxi Time Calculation CDM Complicance Alarms 	 Economic Cost of Planned/ Alternative Turn-Round Safety Level Performance and Status of All Participating Aircraft Requirements & Status
Generalised Function	 Warnings, e.g. airport policies & local restrictions Behavioral recommendations, e.g. taxi time required 	 TIBT & Stand Information Ground Handling Start Delay 	 Physical turn-round control task support Cognitive turn-round control task support Turn-Round Complicance control
Physical Function	 Operational Information Sharing with Cockpit CDM operating procedures Information Sharing among pariticipating actors A-CDM Information Sharing Platform (ACISP) 	 Information about Changes of TIBT & Stand Information about Ground Handling Start Problems Information about Runway changes Information about EOBT/TOBT/CTOT changes Information about scheduled EXOT, if relevant 	 Capability/ Knowledge Level of All Participating Availability of Resources
Physical Form	 Access to ACISP from cockpit Provision of TOBT/TSAT/TTOT to cockpit Information about Passenger Boarding Time Environmental Condition Information Turn-Round disruptions 	}	 Current Component Performance & Status Current Airport & Aircraft Condition Other A-CDM users location & future movements

Cockpits' Survey: Information Requirements I

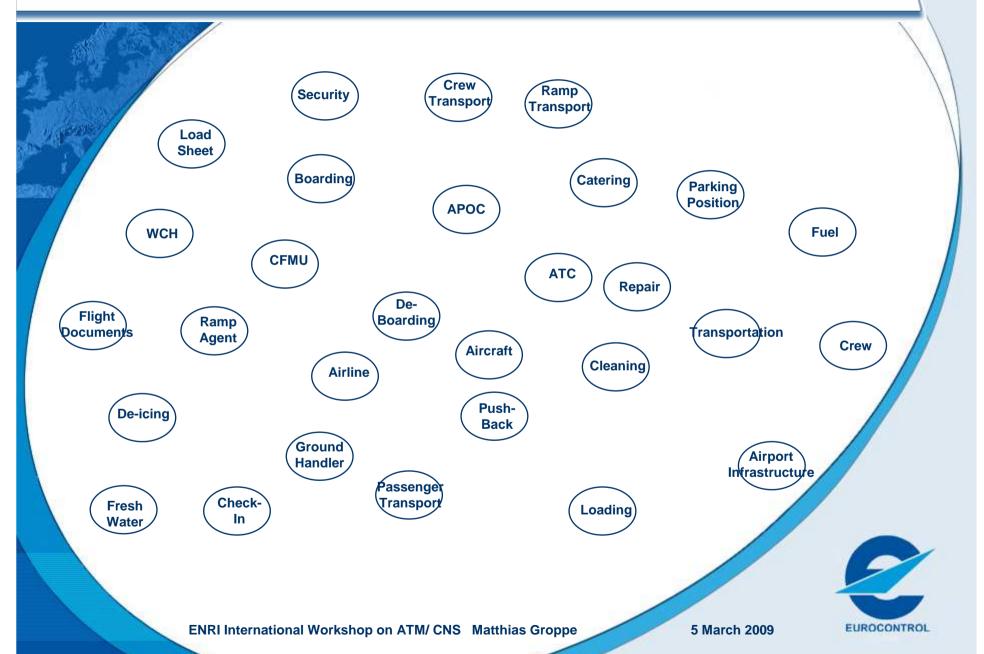
Information Requirement	Informa	Information Provided to Pilots		
	YES	NO	PARTIALLY	
Information from ACISP		х		
TOBT/ TSAT	х			
ETTT		х		
Turn-Round Compliance of other actors		х		
стот	х			
ттот		x		
Apron Rules & Regulations	х			
Infrastructure related warnings			х	
Behavioral Recommendations		х		
Operational Information			х	
CDM Operating Procedures	х			
Information Sharing among participating actors			х	
Passenger Boarding Time		х		
Environmental Condition Information	х			
Turn-Round Disruptions		х		
Time related Data			х	
Not time related Data	х			
Aircraft Operational Status	х			
Variable Taxi Time Calculation		х		
CDM Compliance Alerts		х		
Target In Block Time		х		
Stand Information	х			

Ground Handling Start Delay		х	
Runway in Use	x		
EOBT/TOBT/CTOT Compliance alarms		х	
EXOT		х	
Pilots`Goals	х		
Safety Level		х	
Airport Performance		х	
Aircraft Technical Status	х		
A-CDM Partner Goals		х	
Economic Cost of planned/ alternative Turn-Round			х
Performance & Status of all participating actors		х	
Aircraft Requirements & Status	x		
Physical turn-round control task support			х
Cognitive turn-round control task support		х	
Turn-Round Compliance control task support		х	
Capability/ Knowledge Level of all participating actors		x	
Available Resources		х	
Current task status in relation to goals		х	
Current component performance & status		х	
Current airport & aircraft condition			х
Other A-CDM users location & future movements		х	

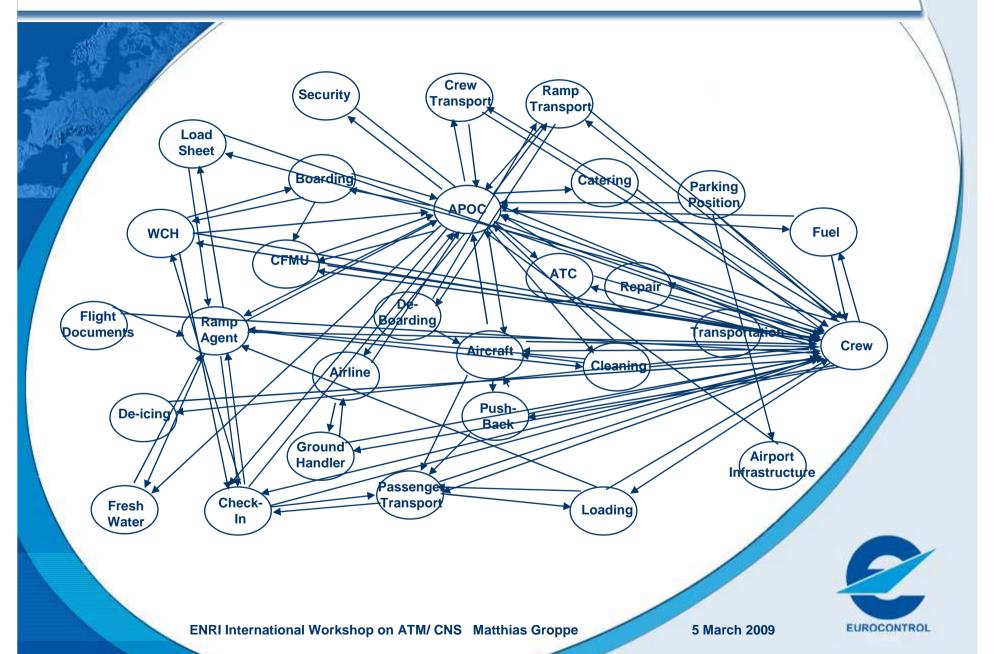
Source: On-line Cockpits' Survey (2008)



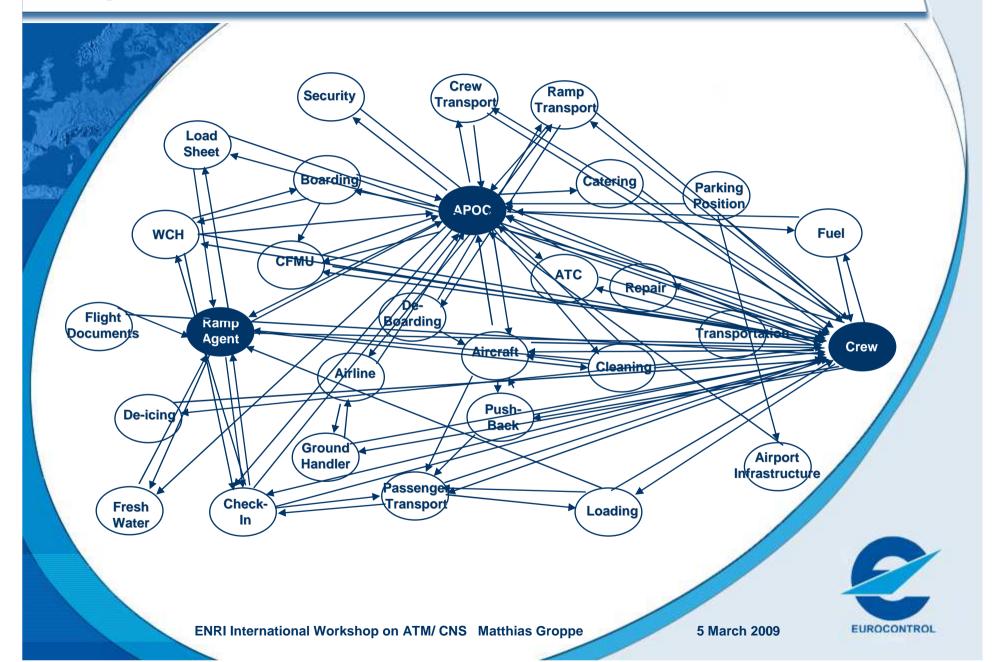
Airport CDM Turn-Round



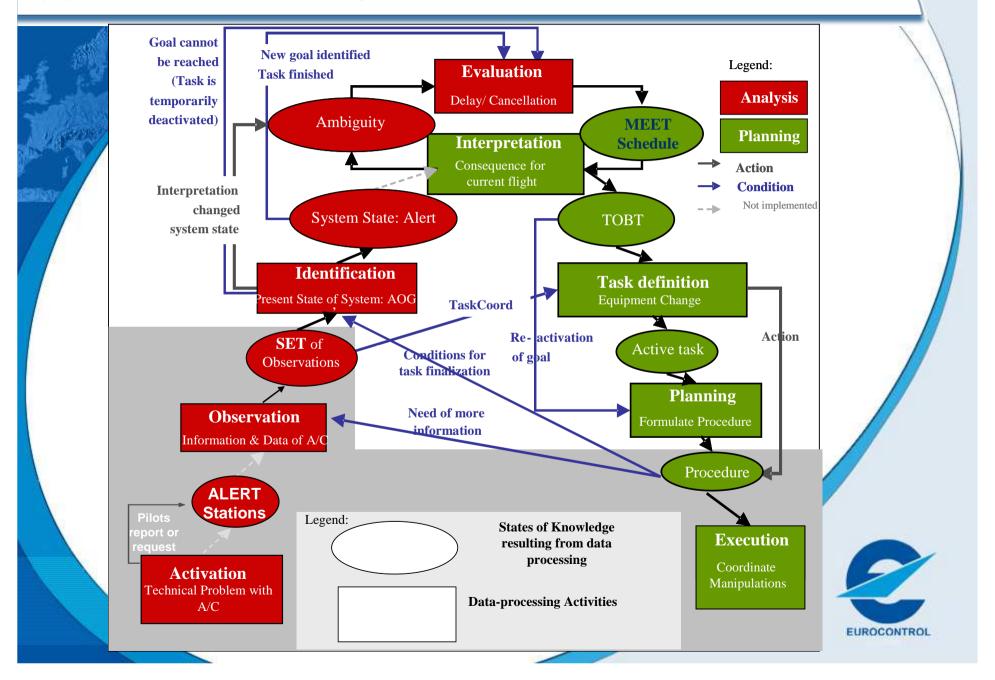
Airport CDM Turn-Round



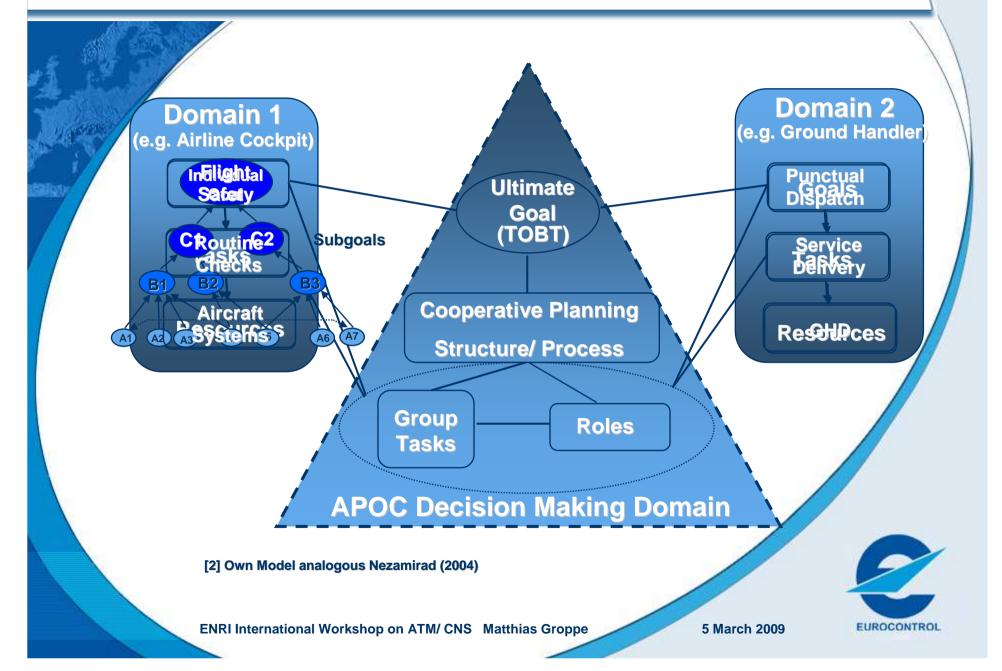
Airport CDM Turn-Round



(2) Control Task Analysis – The Decision Ladder



(3) Strategy Analysis – Goal Complexity I



(4) Organizational & Cooperation Analysis

Classification of Interaction Situations (Ferber, 1995)

Aims/ Interests	Ressources	Abilities	Type of Situation	Category
compatible	sufficient	sufficient	Independence	Indifference
compatible	sufficient	insufficient	Simple working together	Indifference
compatible	insufficient	sufficient	Blockade	Cooperation
compatible	insufficient	insufficient	Coordinated collaboration	Cooperation
incompatible	sufficient	sufficient	Pure individual competition	Cooperation
incompatible	sufficient	insufficient	Pure individual competition	Antagonism
incompatible	insufficient	sufficient	Individual resource conflict	Antagonism
incompatible	insufficient	insufficient	Collective resource conflict	Antagonism



J. Ferber (1995) Multi-Agent Systems, Addison-Wesley, Munich

Conclusion

- Using Turn-Round Scenarios allows to demonstrate the Applicability of CWA in the A-CDM System Domain
- CWA identifies Information Sharing 'Bottlenecks' and reveals areas for possible Improvements
- **⊖CWA** allows to draw focus on decision making or conflicting interests



