

Some Challenges in Air Traffic Management Research

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The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation



Outline


- **Introduction**
 - **Current European institutional arrangements**
- **Some challenges**



Outline

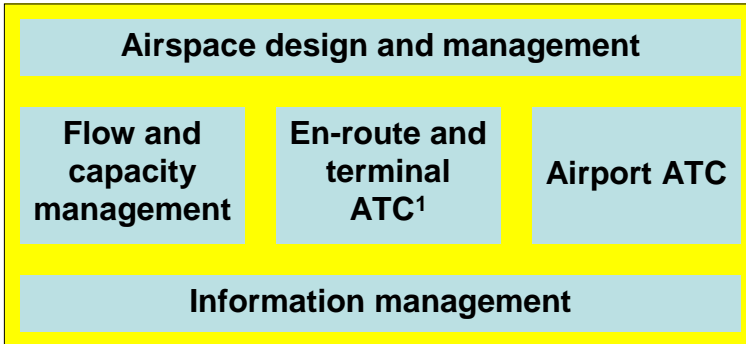
- **Introduction**
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What is Air Traffic Management?


Here's a traditional view with five elements:



The diagram shows five elements of Air Traffic Management arranged in a structure. At the top is a wide light blue box labeled 'Airspace design and management'. Below it are three smaller light blue boxes: 'Flow and capacity management' on the left, 'En-route and terminal ATC¹' in the center, and 'Airport ATC' on the right. At the bottom is another wide light blue box labeled 'Information management'. All these boxes are enclosed within a thick yellow border.

¹Air Traffic Control

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European ATM Institutions

EUROCONTROL

Switzerland
Monaco
Albania
Moldova
FYROM
Croatia
Ukraine
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Serbia
Armenia
Montenegro

EU

Netherlands Slovakia
France Poland
Belgium Slovenia
UK Bulgaria
Portugal Germany
Greece Lithuania
Luxembourg Denmark
Spain Romania
Hungary Czech Rep
Italy Norway
Turkey Austria
Ireland Malta
Sweden Finland
Cyprus

ECAC

Latvia
Estonia

Georgia
Azerbaijan
Iceland
San Marino

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SESAR Joint Undertaking

www.sesarju.eu

- EU is developing Single European Sky (SES) legislation to reduce fragmentation and increase performance
- SESAR = Single European Sky ATM Research
- SJU is a European PPP¹ formed to coordinate ATM R&D
- Founding members: EU and EUROCONTROL
- 15 industry members
- Total budget: €2.1 billion (8 years)

¹PPP = Public Private Partnership











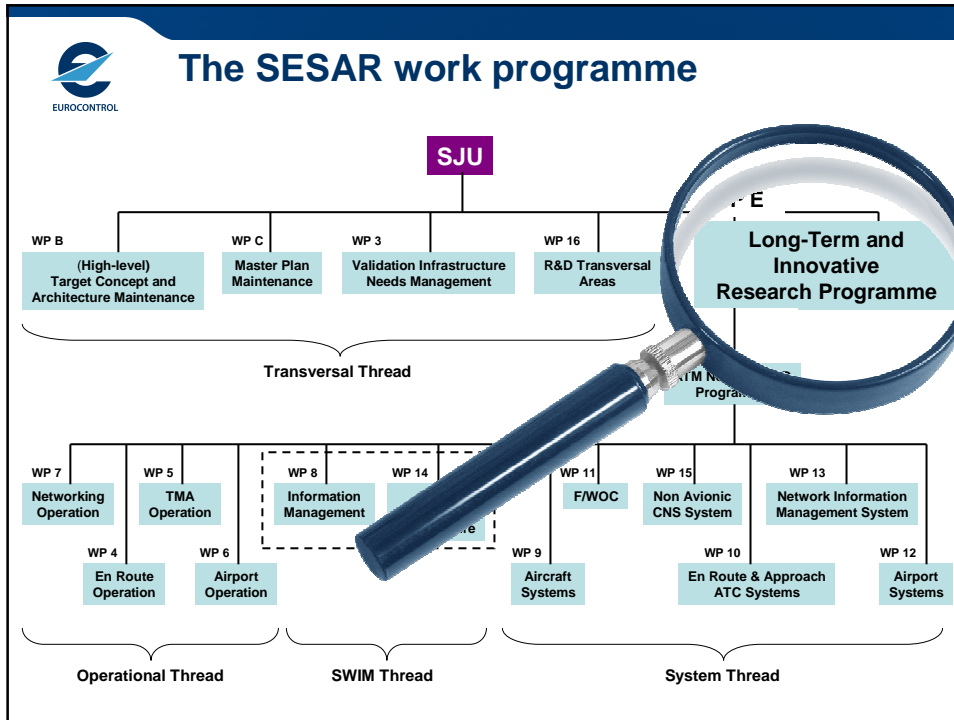








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An overarching challenge: improve in all the ICAO key performance areas

Societal Outcome

- Safety
- Security
- Environmental Sustainability

Operational Performance

- Cost Effectiveness
- Capacity
- Efficiency
- Flexibility
- Predictability

Performance Enablers

- Access & Equity
- Participation
- Interoperability

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Challenge #1: Forecasting the future

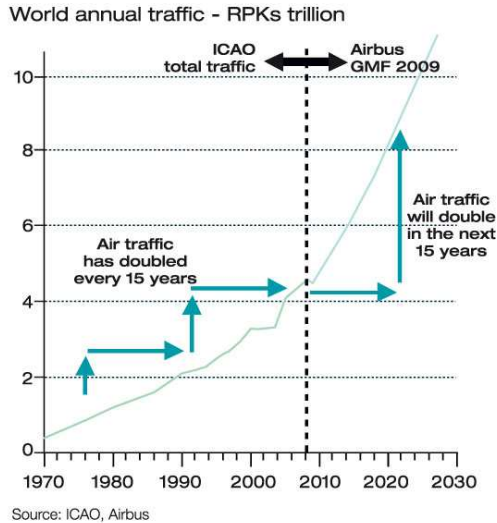
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Challenge #1: Forecasting the future

We are accustomed to seeing curves like this ...

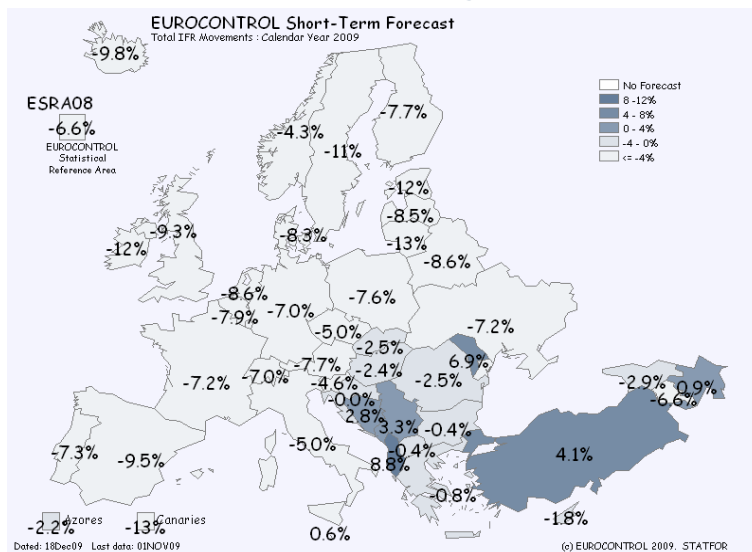


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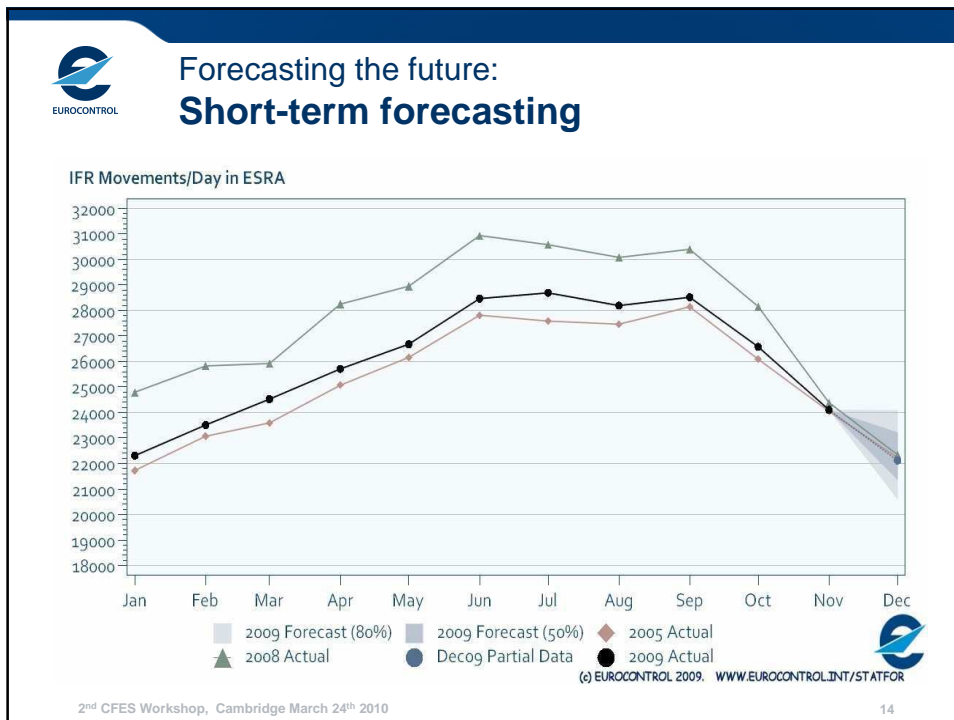
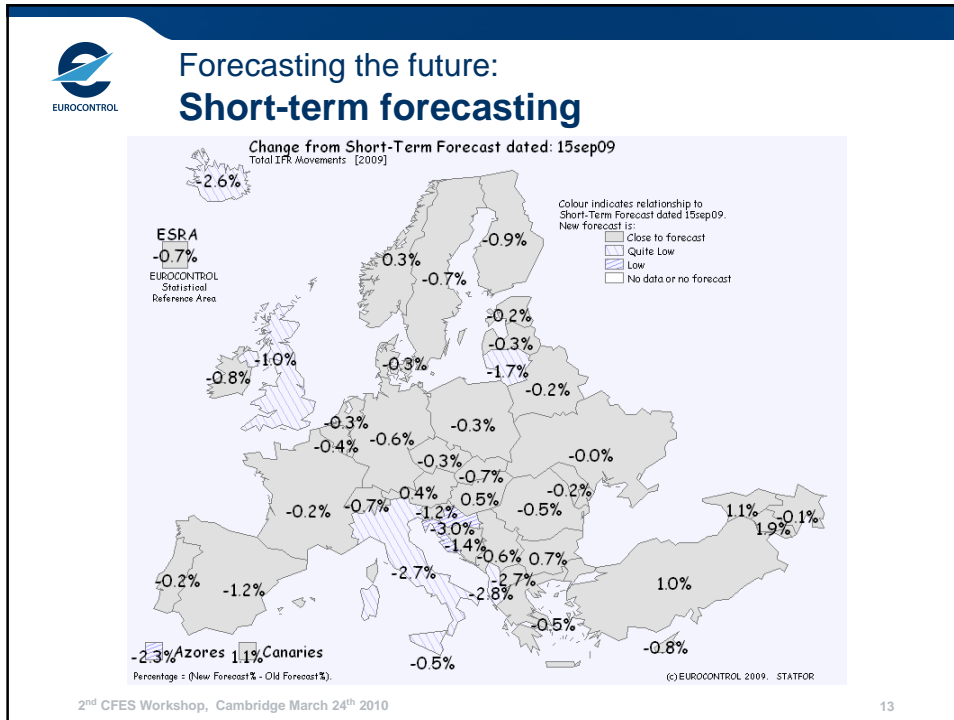
Forecasting the future: Short-term forecasting

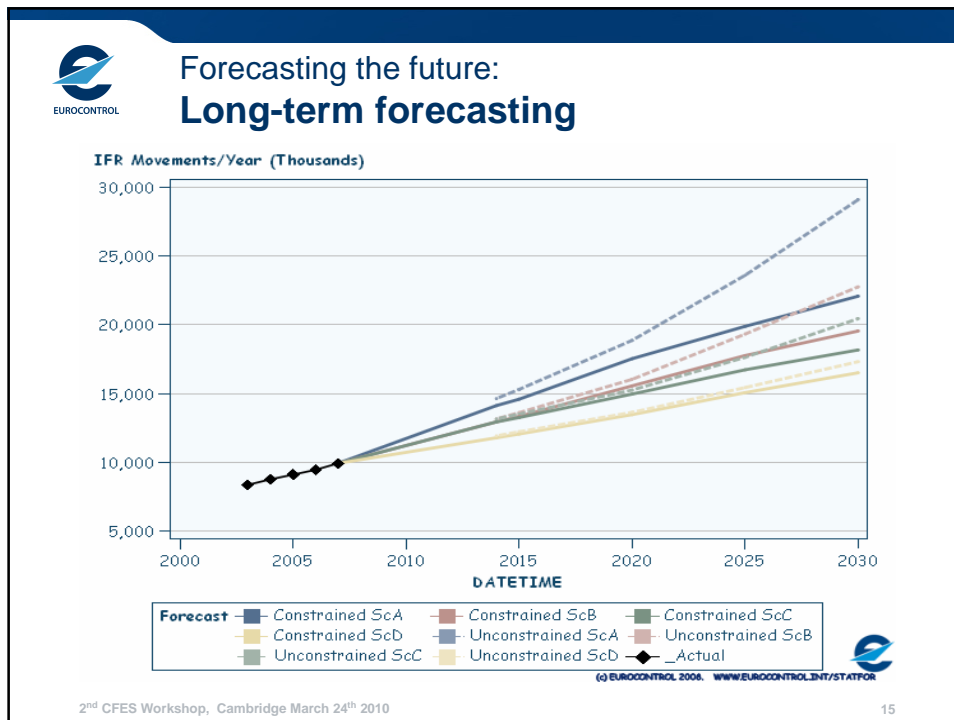



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 Forecasting the future:
Why does it matter?

1. The sustainability debate needs credible data
2. R&D investment is directed towards the current hot topic
 - In recent years this has been a moving target:
 - Capacity (delays)
 - Security (9/11)
 - Efficiency (low-cost carriers, economic fragility, fuel prices)
 - Environment

“SESAR needs to deliver results on the industry's top priorities - safety, environmental responsibility and financial sustainability”
Giovanni Bisignani – Director General and CEO, IATA

- Were these the top priorities when SESAR was conceived?

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Challenge #2: Mastering the complexity of the ATM system

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Mastering the complexity of the ATM system: What is a complex system?

- Definitions vary, but they should exhibit some or all of these:
 - Tightly coupled sub-systems
 - Non-linear aggregations
 - Emergent properties
 - Difficulty to define appropriate closure/system boundary
 - Difficulty to capture all attributes of a system for a given time
 - Difficulty to translate between different model scales and granularities - interactions between different scales
 - System evolution: stability of the system is a simplifying assumption which is, in most cases, not true

Perrow: *“On the whole we have complex systems because we don’t know how to produce the output through linear systems”*

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Mastering the complexity of the ATM system Could help us to ...

- Better understand system dynamic, congestion, delay propagation etc.
- Better understand emergent properties (safety, efficiency, ...)
 - On the introduction of technologies (e.g. air-ground datalink), new procedures etc.
 - With the introduction of higher degrees of automation
 - With significant changes in business model, fuel price etc.



Mastering the complexity of the ATM system Could help us to ...

- Understand interactions when changes are made to different parts of the system
- Better identify where changes are likely to be most effective

SESAR will introduce many improvements over the next few years

- Speed up the innovation cycle?
 - Very slow - average 18 years from idea to implementation
 - Institutional complexity from research through validation, certification etc. is high



Challenge #3: Overcoming our automation demons



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“Humans will be central in the future European ATM system as managers and decision-makers”.





Overcoming our automation demons: Degrees of automation

Level	Degree
1	The computer offers no assistance: human must take all decisions and actions.
2	The computer offers a complete set of decision/action alternatives, or
3	... narrows the selection down to a few, or
4	... suggests one alternative, and
5	... executes the suggestion if the human approves, or
6	... allows the human a restricted time to veto before automatic execution, or
7	... executes automatically, then necessarily informs humans, and
8	... informs the human only if asked, or
9	... informs the human only if it, the computer, decides to.
10	The computer decides everything and acts autonomously, ignoring the human.

According to Sheridan

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Overcoming our automation demons: Why automate?

- To overcome human limitations
 - Imprecision
 - Slowness
 - Inefficiency
 - Inability to have a global view
 - Costliness
- To eliminate human variability that can cause accidents

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Overcoming our automation demons: **Why haven't we succeeded?**

- No pressing need:
 - Today's system is very safe
 - Humans are exceptional at resolving complex situations
- Perceived threat to social partners
- Push-back against a technology-driven approach
 - Engineers just want to clean up the mess!

- Too much emphasis on cognitive engineering approaches

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Overcoming our automation demons: **Key questions**

- Is it possible to take a system-wide view of automation, or are we confined to incremental change?

- Can we shift the responsibility for safety assurance from the human to technology?

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Challenge #4: Helping ensure the sustainability of the industry

- ATM is a very small part of the aviation sustainability debate ... but we can play our part
 - In all events, reducing fuel burn is an evident win-win
- Meeting the challenges described above will help
- Recent and ongoing improvements include
 - RVSM, CDA, FUA¹, route length reductions, etc
- Returns are generally rather small (a few percent)

- But we are still unable to agree on baselines, metrics and numbers

¹Reduced Vertical Separation Mode; Continuous Descent Approach; Flexible Use of Airspace

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Summary

- Air traffic management is one of the most complex socio-technical systems around
 - It is target-rich in research opportunities

- We must face up to some major challenges if we are to make significant progress

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