

Objective Measures of Pilot Performance during Approach to Land & Landing Phases of Flight

Chris Hamblin

Mentor:

Goran Milovanovic

Introduction

- Lack of objective measures
- Costly and inaccessible data
- Computer-based Avionics
- Connected Aircraft
- Big Data Analytics

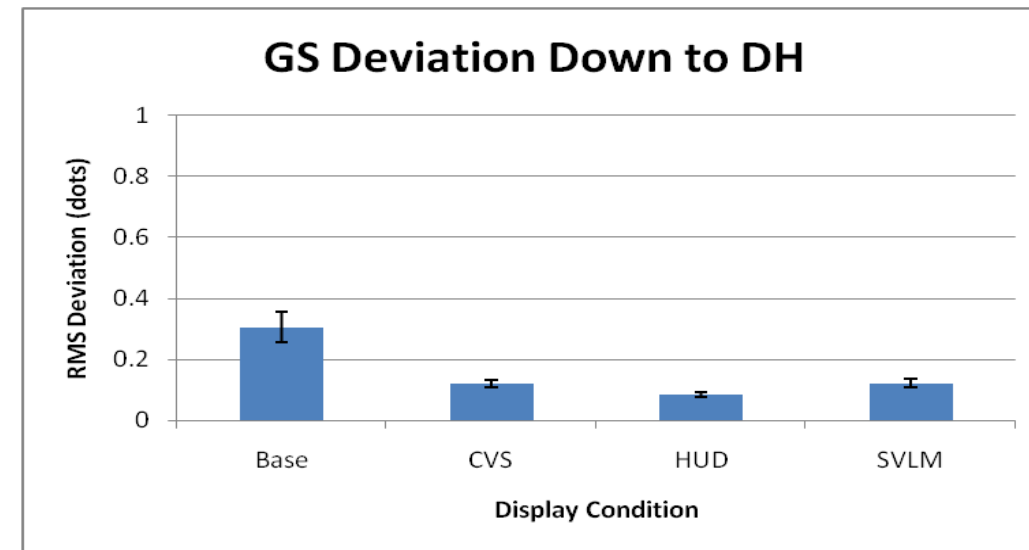
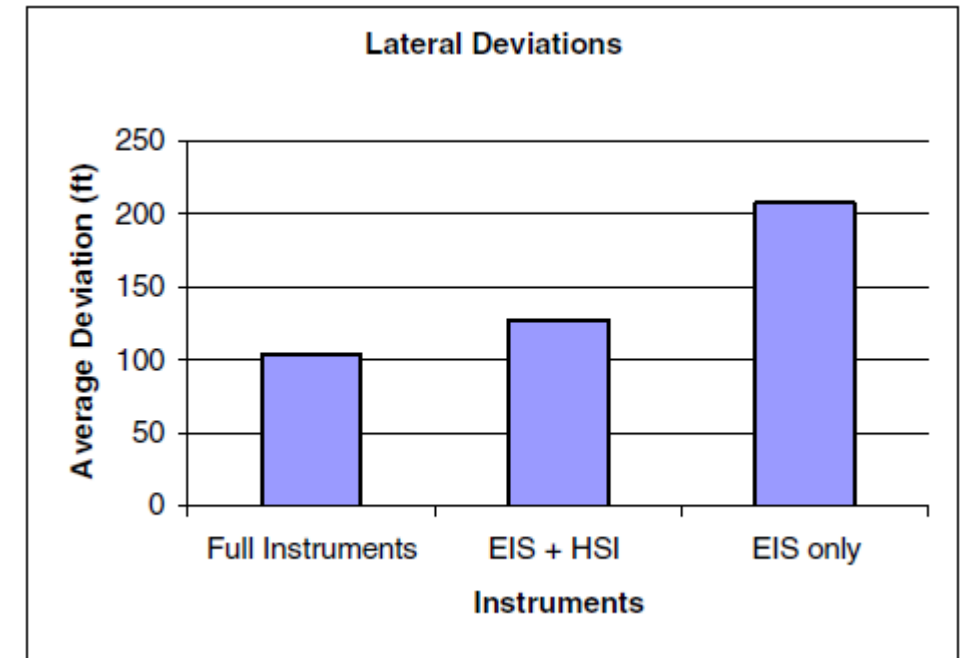


Objectives

- Detect significant events
- Objectively measure pilot performance
- Predict pilot performance

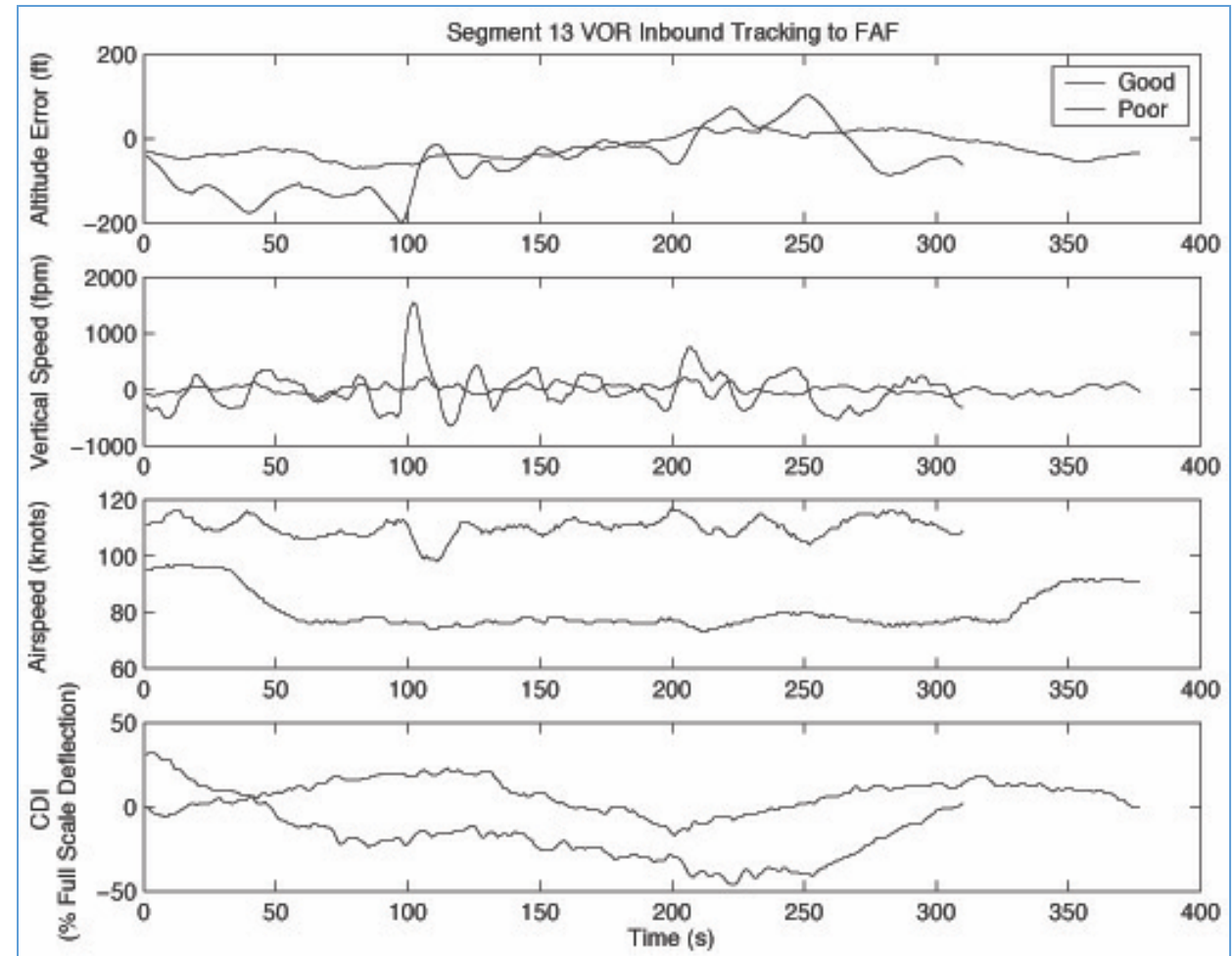
Background

- 45 years of research
- Relatively few measures
- Summary measures
 - Mean, SD, RMSE, Tolerance Deviations, etc
- Static view of pilot performance



Time Series Data

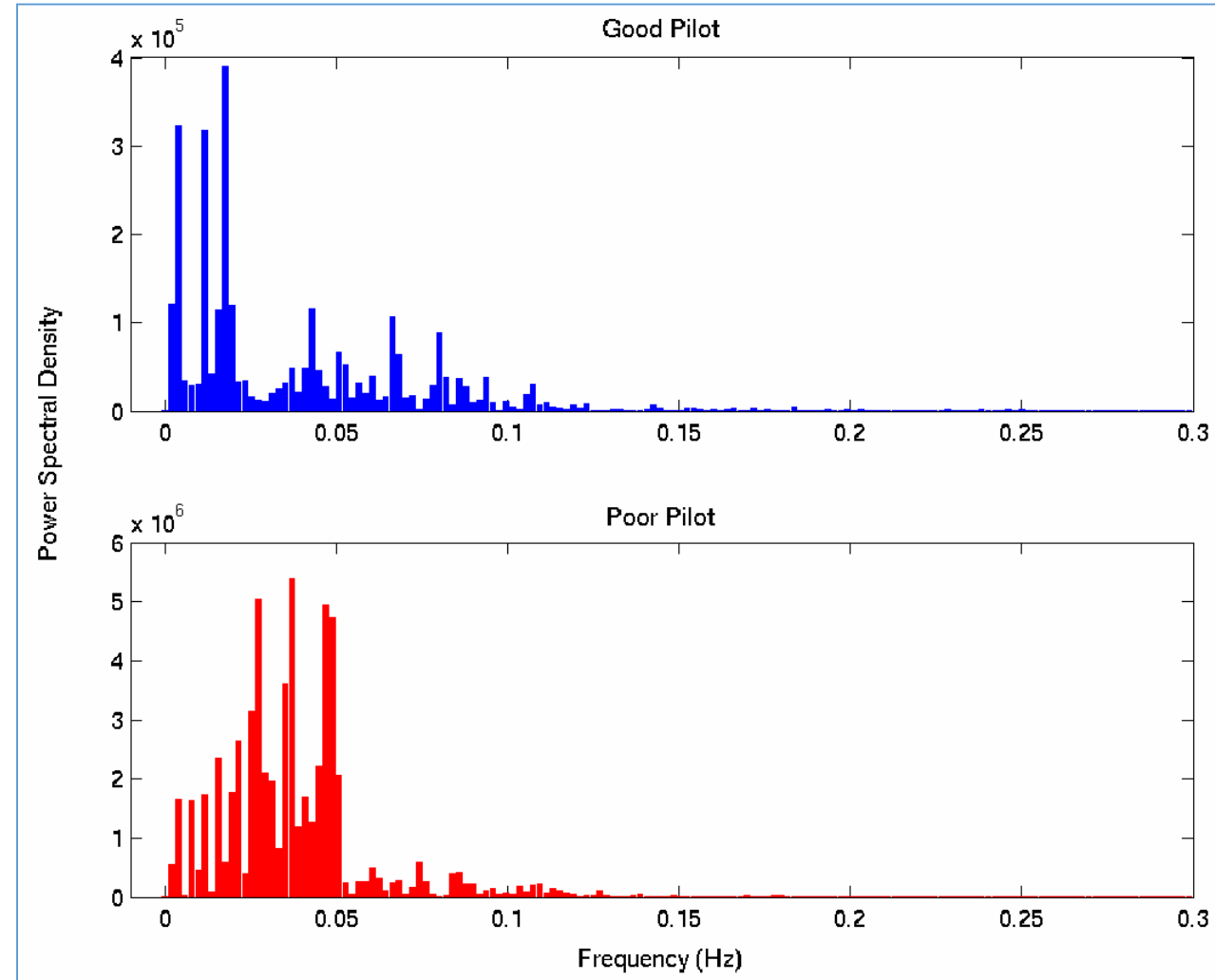
- Capture the dynamic nature of pilot performance
- More granular analysis
- Uncover patterns of behavior



Time Series Based Objective Measures of Pilot Performance

(Johnson, Rantanen & Talleur, 2004)

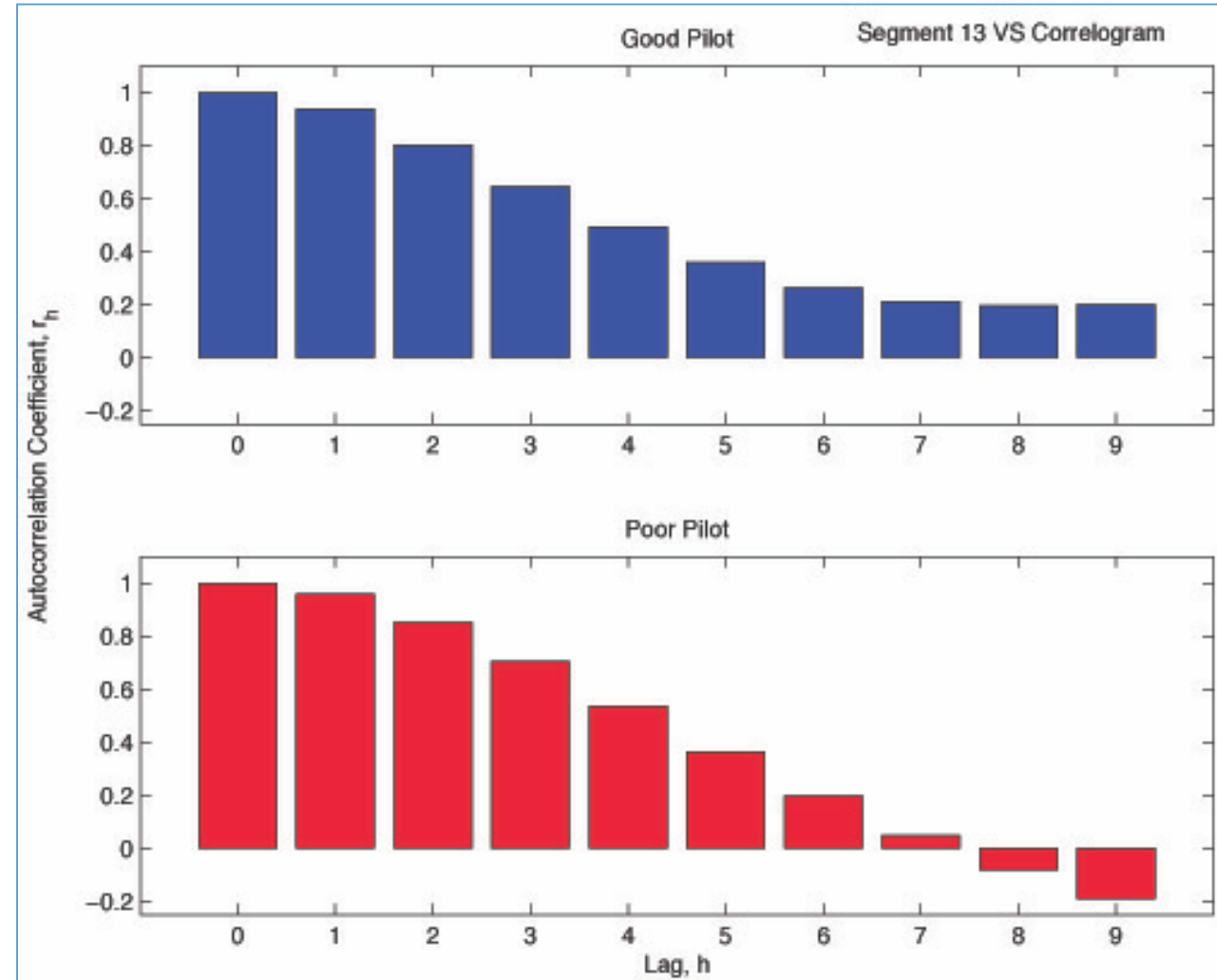
- Expert pilots make frequent, small, smooth control inputs.
- Novice pilots make fewer but larger, jerky inputs



Time Series Based Objective Measures of Pilot Performance

(Johnson, Rantanen & Talleur, 2004)

- Expert pilots are more aware of the state of the airplane and better able to predict its future state.
- Autocorrelations of more skillful pilots will decay slower than less skillful pilots



Method

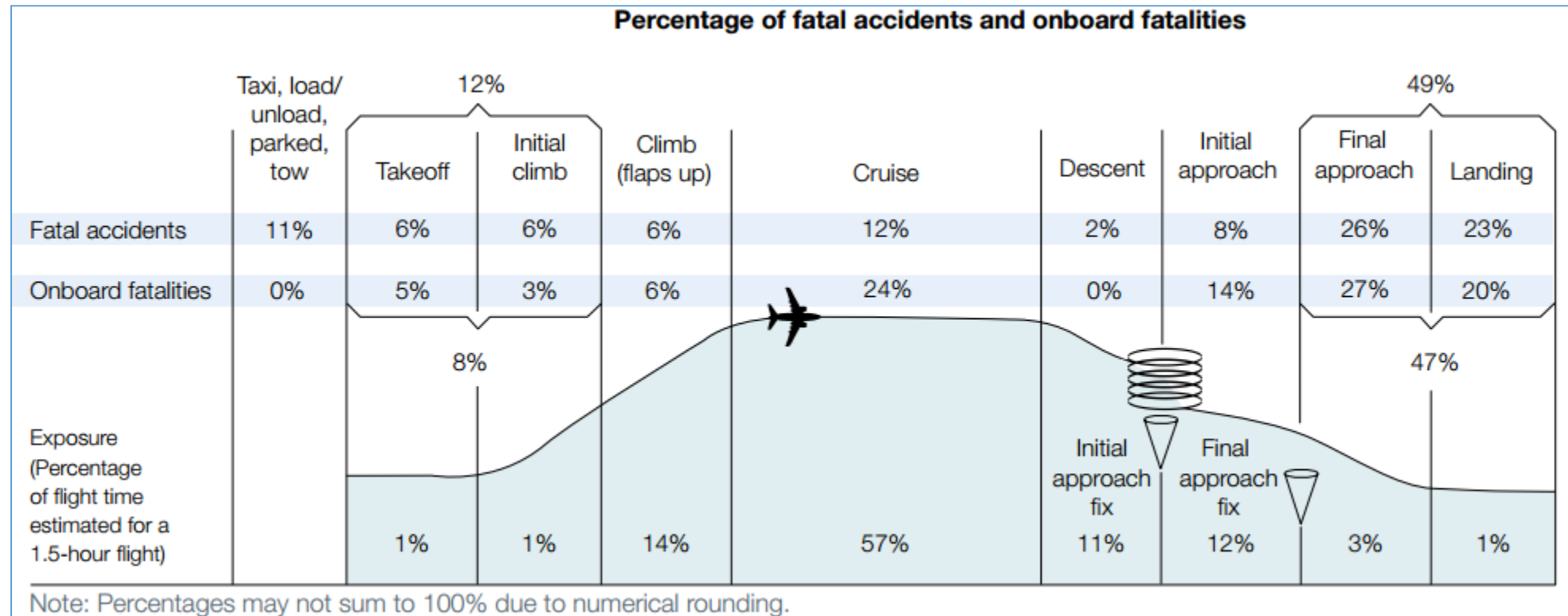
- Apply measures created by Johnson et al.
 - Slope of the autocorrelation coefficient
 - Time for autocorrelation coefficient to decay to zero
- Evaluate a new measure of pilot performance
 - Time after the autocorrelation coefficient reaches zero*
- Improvements
 - Stabilize the variance of the time series data making it stationary

Data Set

- 89 flight data recordings
- Approach and landings at San Francisco Airport, Runway 19L
- Airplane position (altitude, longitude, latitude)
- Airplane attitude (pitch, roll, yaw)
- Performance Data (airspeed, vertical speed, vertical acceleration, pitch rate, roll rate, yaw rate, etc.)
- Airplane state (landing gear configuration, flight control position, weight on wheels, sensor data, etc.)

Approach to Land and Landing Phases of Flight

- Two most critical phases of flight
- Physical and cognitive workload test the limits of the crew

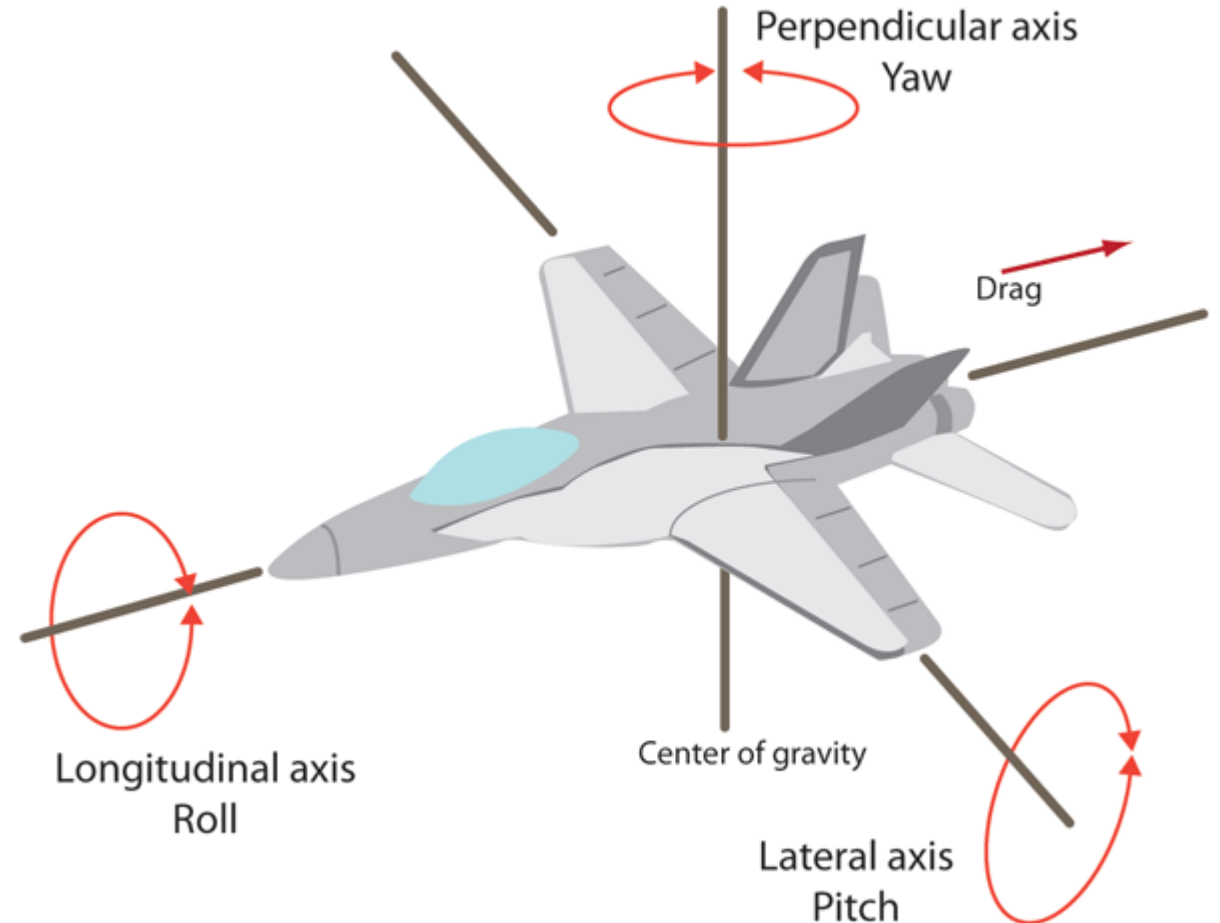


Calculating Pilot Performance

- Approach Stability
- Landing Precision
- Landing Quality

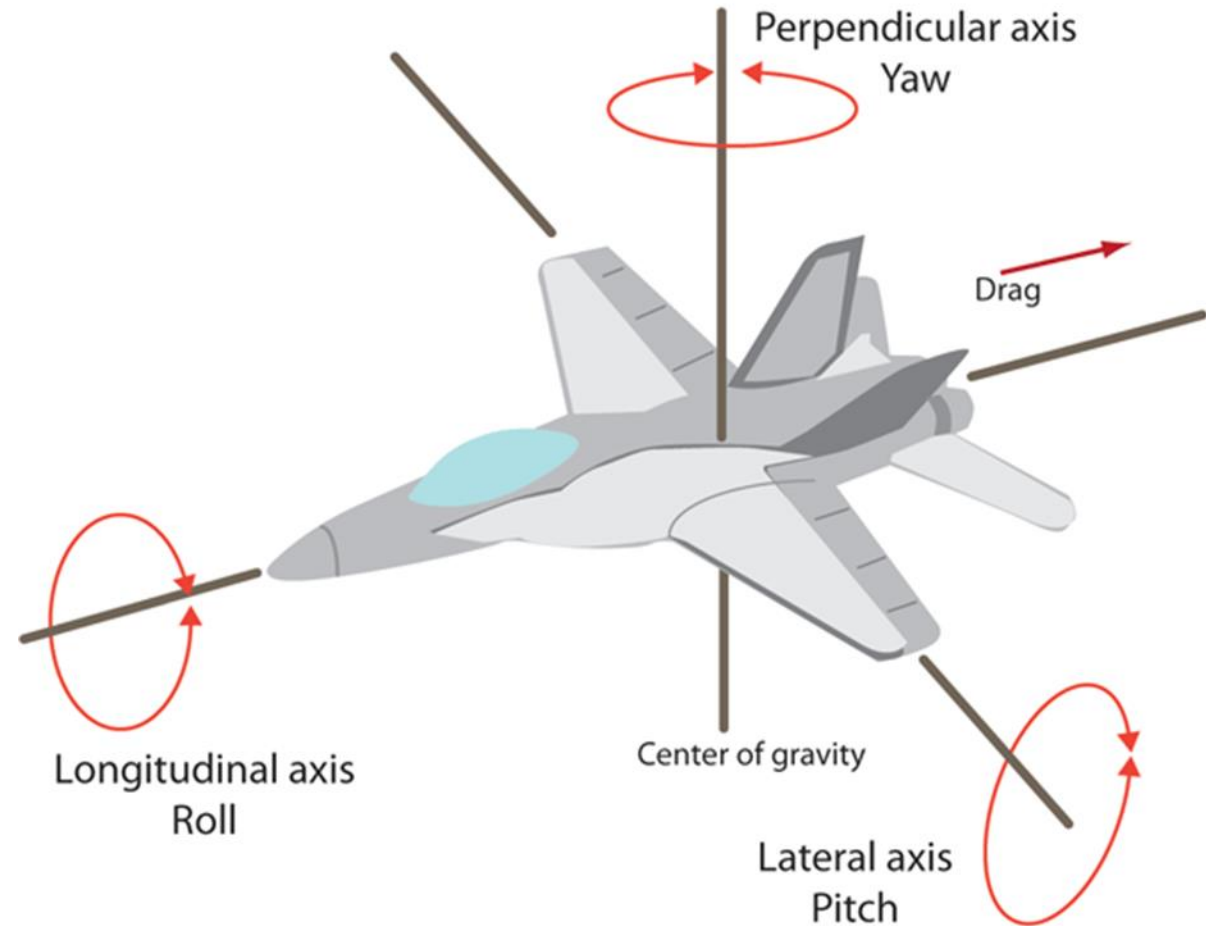
Approach Stability

- Aircraft is on the correct flight path;
- Only small changes in heading and pitch;
- Aircraft speed is not more than 20 knots above designated approach speed and not less than the designated approach speed;
- Descent rate no greater than 1000 ft./min;
- Power setting is appropriate for the aircraft configuration,
- Approach precision is appropriate for the associated instrument landing system.



Stabilized Approach Calculator

	Min	Max
Pitch	-5 deg	3 deg
Heading	-10 deg	10 deg
Roll	-5 deg	5 deg
Descent Rate		-1000 ft./min
Airspeed	126 kts	146 kts.



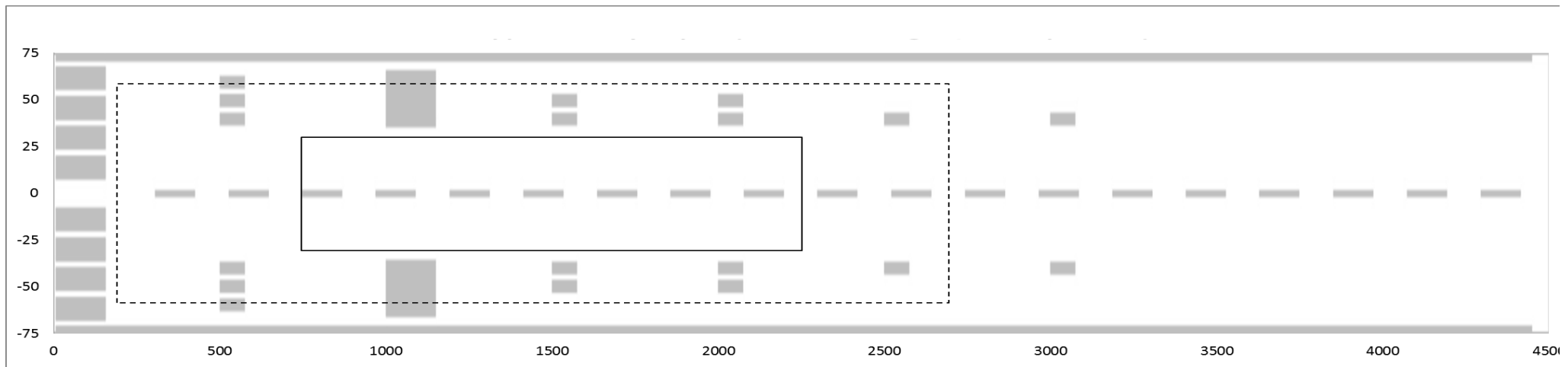
Stabilized Approaches

	Stable	Unstable
All Approaches	57	33
Heading	90	0
Pitch	79	11
Roll	67	23
Airspeed	86	4
Sink Rate	86	4

	1 axis	2 axis	3 axis
Unstable Axes	26	5	2

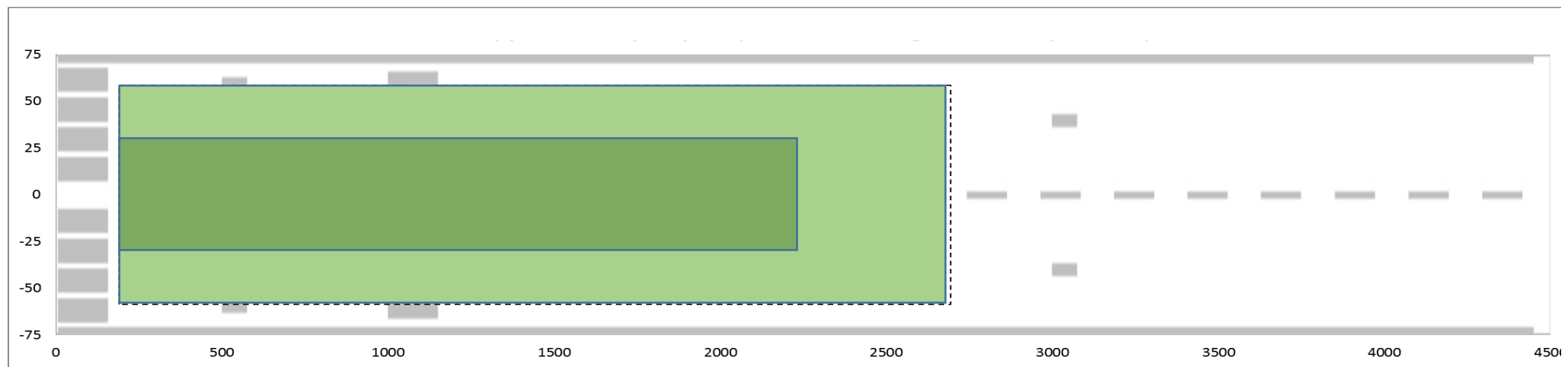
Landing Precision

- Distance from runway threshold
- Distance from runway centerline



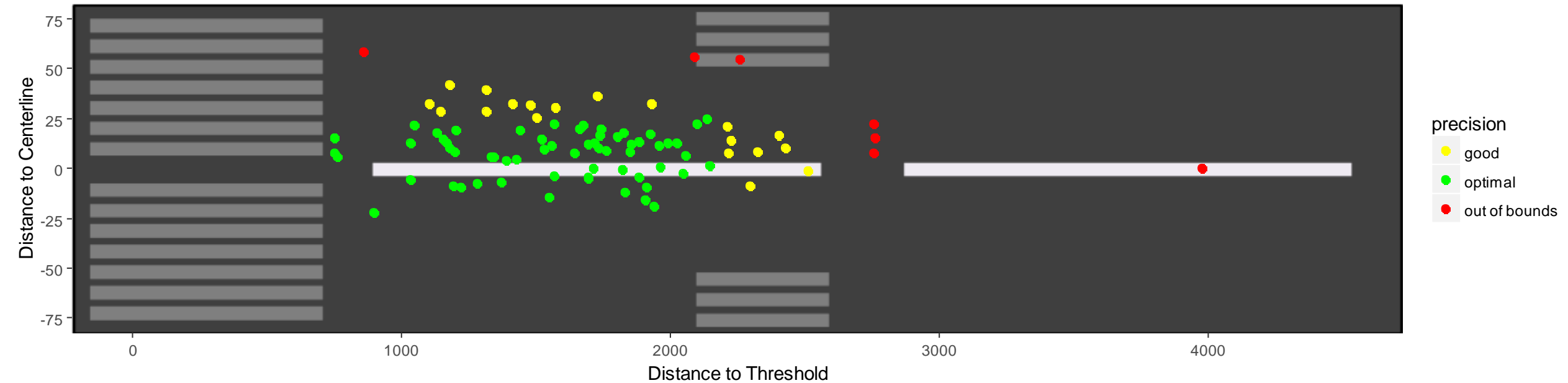
Landing Precision Calculator

- Distance from threshold
 - Optimum (≥ 700 & ≤ 2200 ft)
 - Ideal (≥ 200 & ≤ 2700 ft)
 - Out of bounds (< 200 ft)
- Distance from centerline
 - Optimum (± 25 ft)
 - Ideal (± 50 ft)
 - Out of bounds (> 50 ft)



Landing Precision

	Optimal	Good	Out of Bounds
Precision	61	20	8



Landing Quality Calculator

- Touch Down Quality
 - Vertical Acceleration
 - >1.7 = Hard
 - $1.5-1.7$ = Rough
 - $1.3-1.5$ = Good
 - $1-1.3$ = Excellent
- Bounced Landing
 - WOW oscillation
- Uncoordinated Landing
 - Left WOW \neq Right WOW



Landing Quality

TD Quality	Excellent	Good	Hard	rough
Landings	32	29	13	15

Bounced Landings	Normal	Bounced
Landings	81	8

Coordinated Landings	Coordinated	Uncoordinated	1sec	2sec	3sec	4sec
Landings	49	40	32	5	2	1

Statistical Analysis

Research Question: Can approach stability predict landing precision?

Dependent Variable	Statistical Analysis
Distance to Threshold	Multiple Linear Regression
Distance to Center Line	Multiple Linear Regression
Precision	Ordinal Logistic Regression

Results: Linear Regression

Distance to Threshold	Press	P-Value	R ²	RSE
Lag to Zero	95.52	2.03E-05	0.388	410.1
Reg Coeff	103.47	4.17E-05	0.3708	415.8
Lag to Zero + Reg Coeff	97.92	2.48E-06	0.5206	363
Lag to Zero + Reg Coeff + Diff Var	106.53	4.50E-07	0.642	313

Distance to Centerline	Press	P-Value	R ²	RSE
Lag to Zero	87.25	0.01	0.192	10.85
Reg Coeff	90.13	.404	0.014	11.97
Lag to Zero + Reg Coeff	88.03	.009	0.271	10.3

Results: Ordinal Logistic Regression

Distance to Threshold	AIC	Hit Rate
Lag to Zero	129.75	0.781
Reg Coeff	136.72	0.747
Diff Var	139.07	0.758
Reg Coeff + Diff Var	144.53	0.805

Lag To Zero: Ordinal Logistic Regression

```
link threshold nobs logLik AIC      niter max.grad cond.H
logit flexible  87    -50.88 129.75 6(0)  2.58e-13 6.7e+05
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
`featureCat\$Stable_approach`1	1.15452	0.60979	1.893	0.0583	.
LagToZero_inertialVerticalSpd	-0.17647	0.07811	-2.259	0.0239	*
LagToZero_verticalAccel	-0.41177	0.16178	-2.545	0.0109	*
LagToZero_bodyPitchRate	-0.54660	0.24423	-2.238	0.0252	*
LagToZero_bodyRollRate	2.08220	1.91423	1.088	0.2767	
LagToZero_bodyYawRate	-0.31409	0.24758	-1.269	0.2046	
LagToZero_pitchAngle	-0.09640	0.08097	-1.191	0.2338	
LagToZero_rollAngle	-0.03072	0.14707	-0.209	0.8345	
LagToZero_calibratedAirspeed	-0.02746	0.06679	-0.411	0.6810	
LagToZero_gsDev	0.04040	0.07278	0.555	0.5788	
LagToZero_locDev	-0.08753	0.04504	-1.943	0.0520	.
LagToZero_lRadAlt	0.05432	0.07488	0.725	0.4682	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Coefficients

0 1	1 2
-7.47760729	-5.06313436
featureCat\$Stable_approach`1	LagToZero_inertialVerticalSpd
1.15451767	-0.17646595
LagToZero_verticalAccel	LagToZero_bodyPitchRate
-0.41177358	-0.54660116
LagToZero_bodyRollRate	LagToZero_bodyYawRate
2.08220203	-0.31408974
LagToZero_pitchAngle	LagToZero_rollAngle
-0.09640499	-0.03072361
LagToZero_calibratedAirspeed	LagToZero_gsDev
-0.02745822	0.04039837
LagToZero_locDev	LagToZero_lRadAlt
-0.08753308	0.05432252

Symmetric Confidence Intervals

	2.5 %	97.5 %
0 1	-13.70380423	-1.2514103552
1 2	-11.04460980	0.9183410854
`featureCat\$Stable_approach`1	-0.04065116	2.3496865067
LagToZero_inertialVerticalSpd	-0.32956306	-0.0233688326
LagToZero_verticalAccel	-0.72885718	-0.0946899762
LagToZero_bodyPitchRate	-1.02527403	-0.0679282876
LagToZero_bodyRollRate	-1.66961498	5.8340190322
LagToZero_bodyYawRate	-0.79934066	0.1711611771
LagToZero_pitchAngle	-0.25510211	0.0622921376
LagToZero_rollAngle	-0.31897253	0.2575253050
LagToZero_calibratedAirspeed	-0.15836769	0.1034512440
LagToZero_gsDev	-0.10224939	0.1830461349
LagToZero_locDev	-0.17581907	0.0007529106
LagToZero_lRadAlt	-0.09244171	0.2010867564

Asymmetric Confidence Intervals

	2.5 %	97.5 %
0 1	1.118184e-06	0.2861010
1 2	1.597302e-05	2.5051311
`featureCat\$Stable_approach`1	9.601640e-01	10.4822831
LagToZero_inertialVerticalSpd	7.192379e-01	0.9769021
LagToZero_verticalAccel	4.824600e-01	0.9096549
LagToZero_bodyPitchRate	3.586982e-01	0.9343275
LagToZero_bodyRollRate	1.883196e-01	341.7293441
LagToZero_bodyYawRate	4.496253e-01	1.1866820
LagToZero_pitchAngle	7.748374e-01	1.0642732
LagToZero_rollAngle	7.268955e-01	1.2937245
LagToZero_calibratedAirspeed	8.535359e-01	1.1089917
LagToZero_gsDev	9.028044e-01	1.2008698
LagToZero_locDev	8.387697e-01	1.0007532
LagToZero_lRadAlt	9.117024e-01	1.2227308

Summary

- Time series data collected by flight data recordings provides very detailed insight into pilot performance.
- Insights from the data can be used to objectively measure and categorize pilot performance.
- Continuous measures of landing precision did not detect a strong relationship between approach stability and landing precision; however,
- Categorical measures show promise but more data is needed.