FRAM & ATM

Report from a collaboration on the use of FRAM in the context of ATM





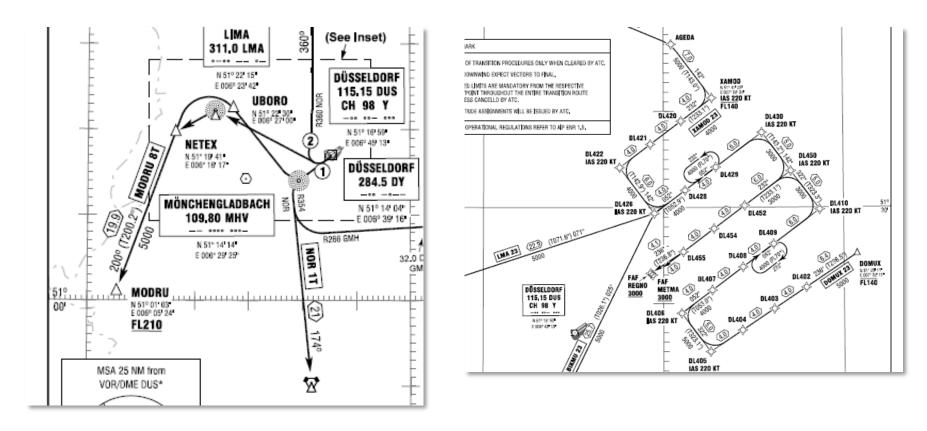
Introduction

"The difference between theory and practise is greater in practise than in theory"



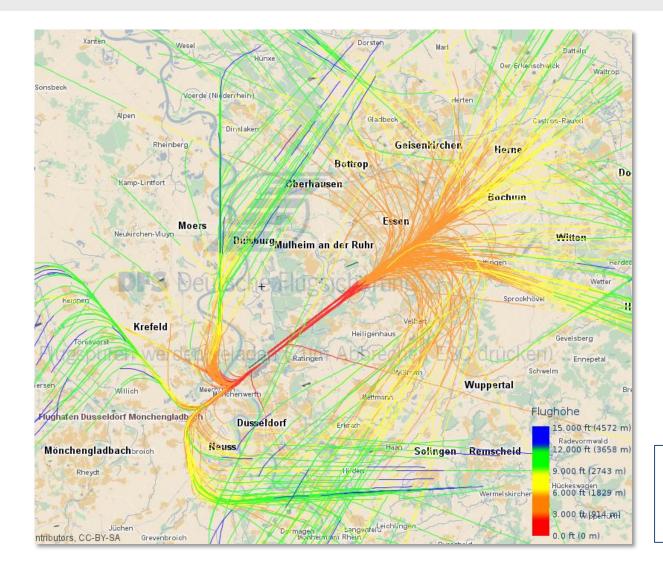
Work as imagined

Departure and Arrival Charts EDDL





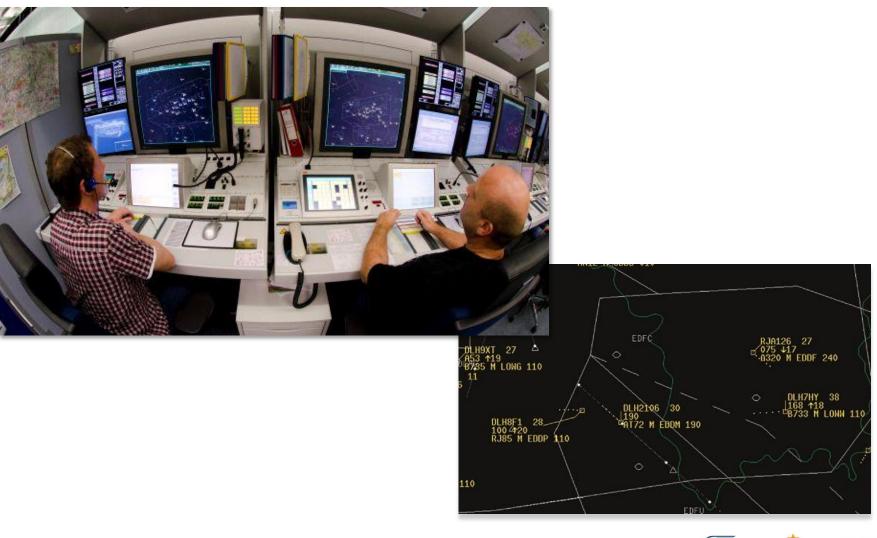
and actually done...



Flight tracks on 22.04.2013 around EDDL









Actually done...

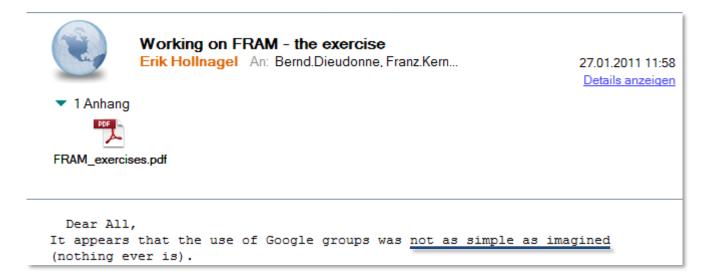














Our starting point with the FRAM collaboration

- Group of HF experts and air traffic controllers from 3 different ANSPs (~15 people)
- 6 Workshops over 3 years







Introduction into key concepts and ideas...

- Resilience Engineering
- Performance Variability
- Tasks vs. functions
- How to assess the variability of the functions?
- Also challenging:
- Thoughts on how to operationalize these concepts into the existing Safety Management System (SMS)



Hands on FRAM (overflight)

 We started with the most "easiest imaginable" scenario: an overflight from A to B

- Set of 13 functions
- Labeling of functions not easy, e.g. *monitoring*
- "Breadth vs. depth"

Identifying of an aircraft
Monitoring
Separating aircraft
Transfering control of the aircraft
Issuing of ATC clearances
Update flight information to pilot
Strip marking
Coordination
Updating flight data
Updating radar data
Updating meteorological data
Issuing of traffic information



And failed...







The others were not luckier...



Function	Input	Output	Precondition	Time	Control	Resources
Function Radar Executive (RE)	Input Radar Planner, Strips, E-STCA Alarm, Aircrew, Adi, sect. coord. CVVP, Current Met, Traffic Load, 	Output Vectors for AC, Coordinations, CVVP inputs, ,	Precondition Sectorization, CWP status, Rostering, 	Time Scanning, RT Comm., Tel Comm., Coordination, E-STCA param., RE-RP coop., Time between output and reaction, 	Control Procedures, Radar Planner, Strips (write CFL), FL restriction over MILPA (FL160-FL180), Routine (e.g. autom atic descent release to FL210 for traffic BENOT- LFLL), 	Resources Time, CWP, Experience, Training, Interpersonal relations, ,
Radar Planner (RP)	RE, Strips, Aircrew, Adj. sect. coord. Traffic load ,	Proposed FL, Coordination: - RE, - Supervisor, - Adj. Sect., 	Sectorization, CVVP status, de sign, tools, Traffic load (for coordination with RE,	Scanning, Communication, Coordination, E-STCA Settings, 	Procedures, Radar Executive, Strips, Routine, 	Time, Experience, Training, CWP, Interpersonal relations,
Met		Met. Cond., Met. Forecast, 				





swiss air navigation services ltd



More theory necessary...

Input from Erik:

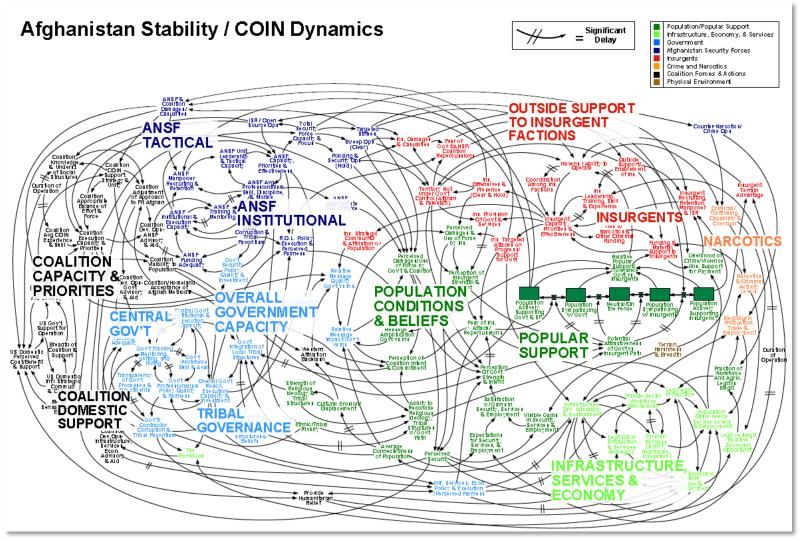
- Models/Graphics/Semantics
- FRAM: The Linate accident (step by step)

Discussion about incident investigation:

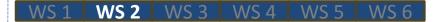
- What is the purpose?
- How to learn from incidents?
- What are the benefits?



Where we ended up with...







Where we really ended up with...





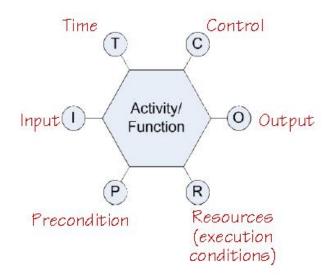
Frankenstein Castle



Hands on FRAM – More work on the functions

- What is a function?
- Identifications of the functions
- Excel sheet

	SCOPE: Overflight scenario						
		Background Function		Foreground Function			
FUNCTION TITLE	Identify	·		· · · · · ·			
FUNCTION DESCRIPTION							
INPUT (activates the function)	flighplan verify flight	acknowledged (recieved) : plan data					
OUTPUT (the result)	aircraft ide	ntification acknowledged					
PRE-CONDITIONS (must be satisfied before a function can be carried out) (must be the output from another function/s)	communic	ation establisehd (human-hu	man)				







Hands on FRAM – Outlook on the next steps

- Potential variability of the functions
- Aggregation of the variability
- We started with the most simple imaginable scenario (overflight from A to B) but failed to move on
- Therefore, we tried to choose an incident as a starting point and orientation



Incident investigation and FRAM

- Setting up a workable model (reference case from EDDF TWR)
- From the incident to the everyday scenario
- Variability (manifestation, aggregation)
- First contact with Safety I & Safety II



Case description (TWR-APP)

- During a very windy afternoon there was a shortage of supervisors in a control tower. The senior controller (PL3), who should normally take over these tasks was working in position. Because the amount of traffic was increasing (several go arounds and many aircraft with start up clearance given) the senior controller got a relief to issue flow control measures.
- Controller PL3 has to ask Controller PL1 for permission, in case he has a departure on a conflicting departure route. This was coordinated by PL3 A, - after Handover to PL3 B some information got lost. As a result, two aircraft received take off clearance and conflicted in the departure sector.
- There was a high noise level in the control tower because of 14 people in the tower.



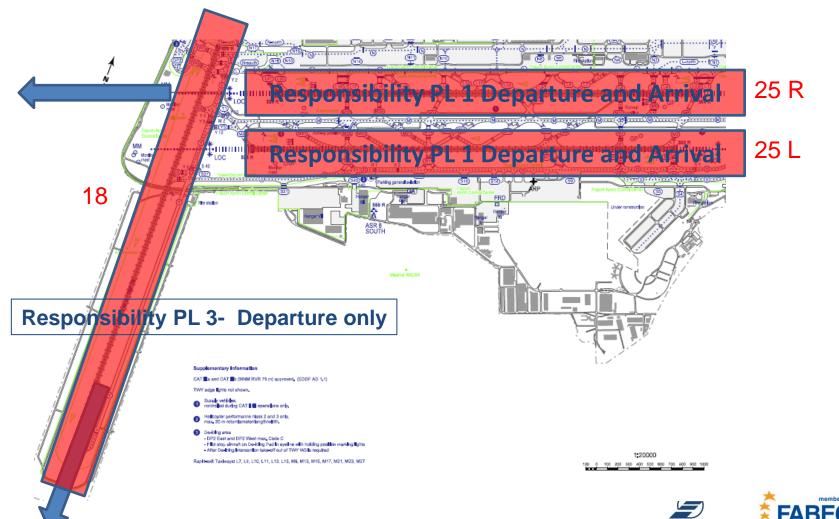
What the investigation report mentioned...

- Severe weather-conditions (squall line)
- RWY 18 tailwind
- No Supervisor present (2 SV attended a meeting)
- Senior ATCO in position (instead of staffing SV Position)
- 38 inbounds per hour
- Startup given to 14 aircraft for RWY 25
- High noise level (14 staff member)
- Labeling squawk box (DEP DFA2B)
- Distraction caused by calls of "Radar" and "Apron"
- PL3 was not aware of a second DEP
- Obscured visibility PL3 PL1 by 14 People in TWR
- Transferring PL3 did not stay for tracing purposes



Case description: TWR

Old Airport Layout



DFS Deutsche Flugsicherung

Inside TWR





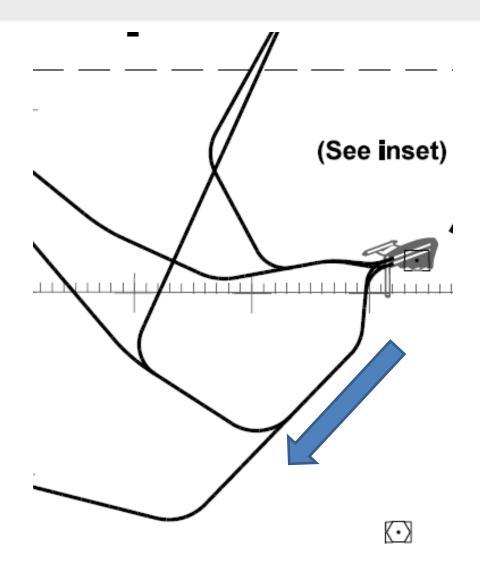


Inside TWR



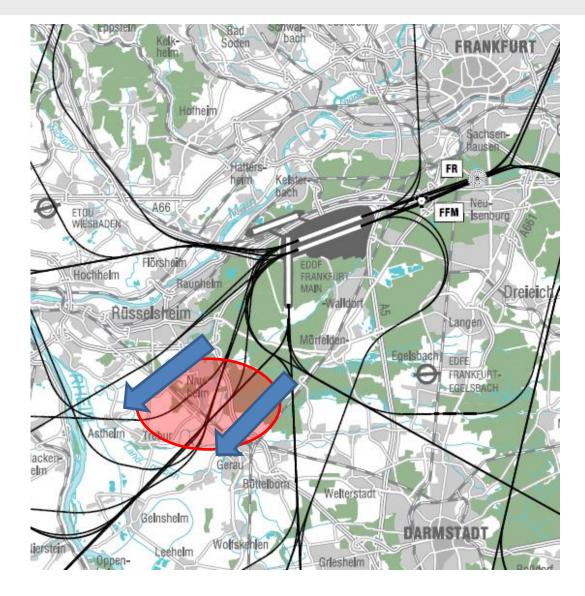


SOBRA Departure



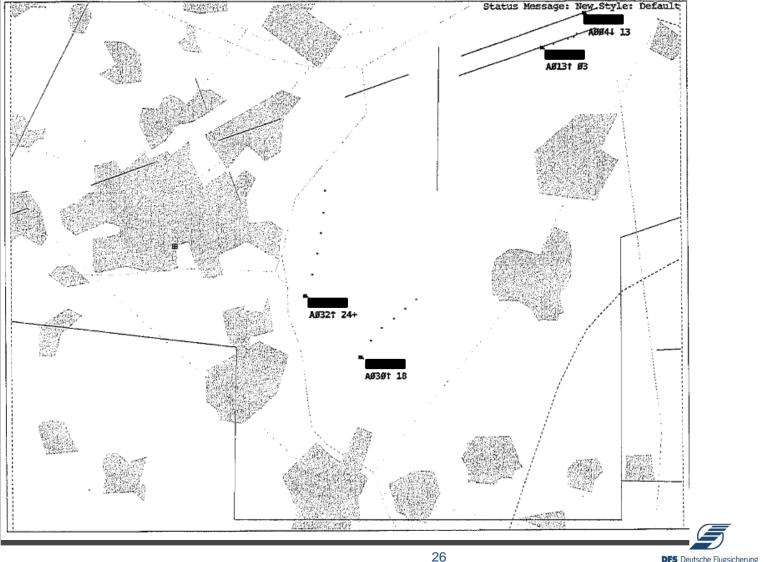


Departure Routes from RWY 25 and RWY 18



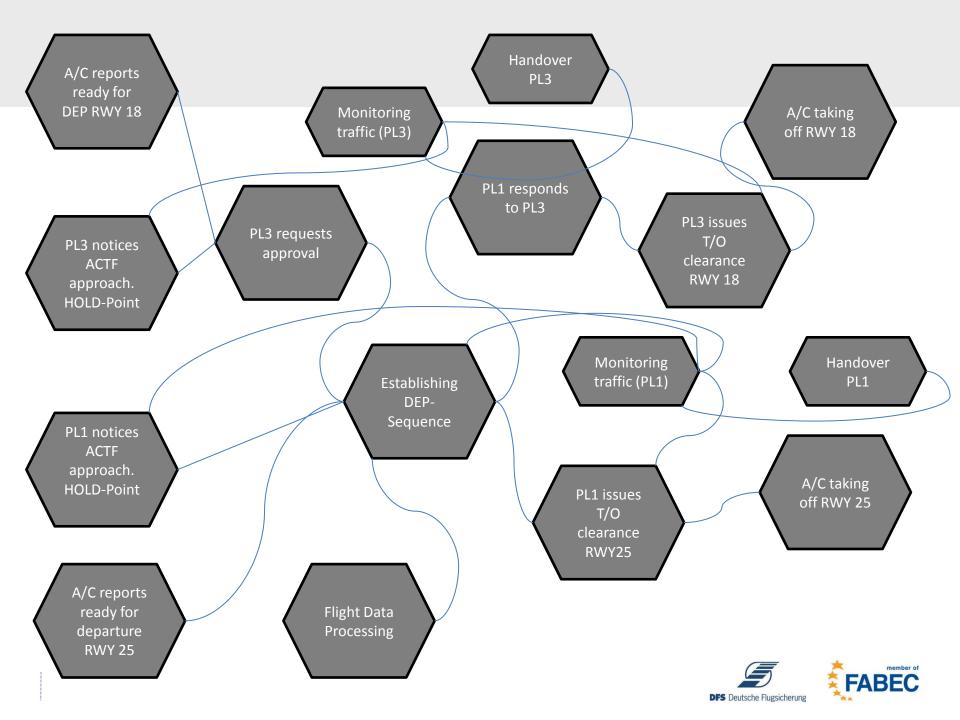


Departure Routes from RWY 25 and RWY 18



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ABEC



What we found...

- If we take an accident/incident, we always compare FRAM with our investigation report
- As we than can only reproduce the results we hardly see the incremental benefit of FRAM
- "Lost in details"
- We got 16 functions and modeled only a very small part of the daily work
- Instantiation of the FRAM model for the "Herald" case consists only of 9 functions

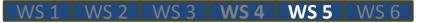


Hands on FRAM (every day work)

- We decided to go back to the library of functions
- How did people from other fields moved on with FRAM? (Presentation of Jeanette Hounsgaard)
- Final set of functions for an overflight scenario (19 functions)

Function	1	0	Р	R	С	Т	
Update traffic picture	Traffic in sector	Updated traffic picture	Information about traffic	Traffic display	Separation standards		
	A/C entering sector	Anticipated conflict					
	Request from pilot	Need to sequence A/C					
	A/C leaving sector	Request					
	New assignment	Time estimate					
	A/C on vector	Task Prioritisation					





Interim conclusion

- What we found essential is how you name and connect the functions
- You have to specify a "stop-rule" before you start
- You need the support of some kind of visualization (e. g. flipcharts, Excel)
- You have define for yourself what you understand with the terms breadth and depth



Hands on FRAM (evaluation of a change)

- Artificial microworld
- Airspace, procedures, boundaries, etc. had to be defined
- Imagine a change in your microworld
- 2 groups (interviewers and interviewees)





What we didn't imagine...





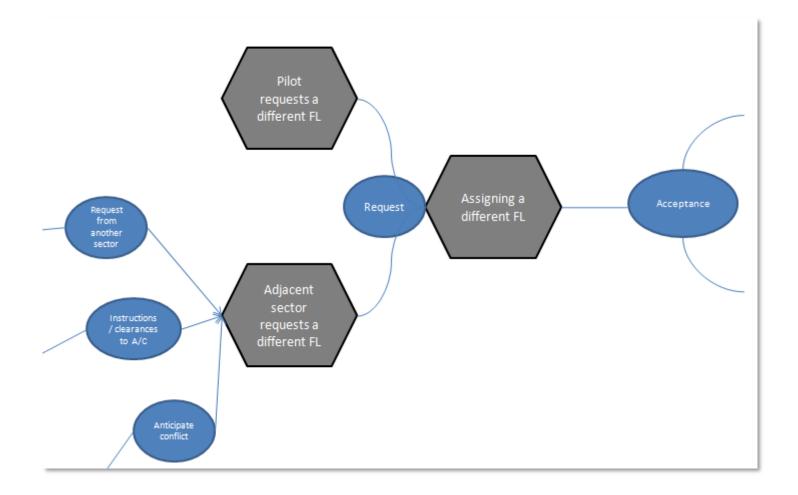


How we adapted...

- Proposal of 5 everyday scenarios (e. g. handover, request of a different FL, runway change)
- Interview session during the last WS
- How do we restructure the notes
- From statements to functions
- Evaluation the consequences of a change



First set of functions for one specific scenario





WS1 WS2 WS3 WS4 WS5 WS6

What was helpful...

- The interview situation provided a promising approach
- Operational knowledge essential
- Predefined roles
- Input by Erik



