



# ***Harvis*** {↺↻}

***Human Aircraft  
Roadmap for Virtual  
Intelligent System***

# HARVIS

## Cognitive assistant in the cockpit

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Place: Online - EASN Conference

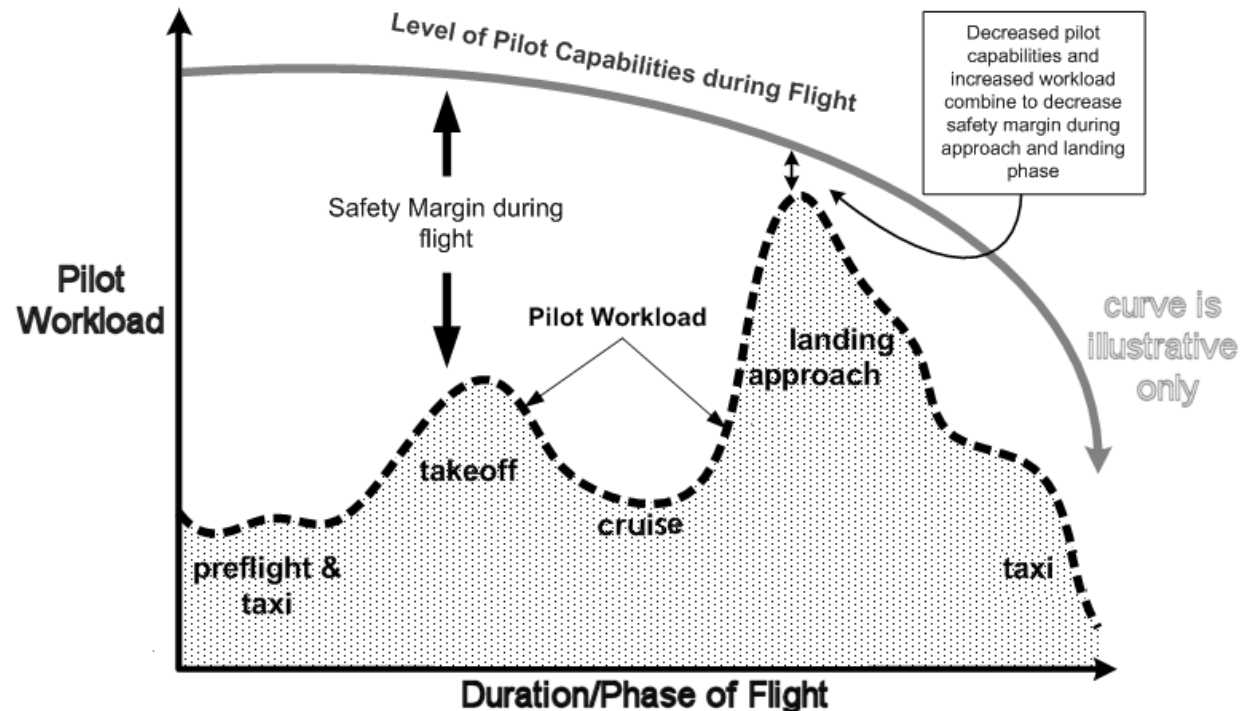
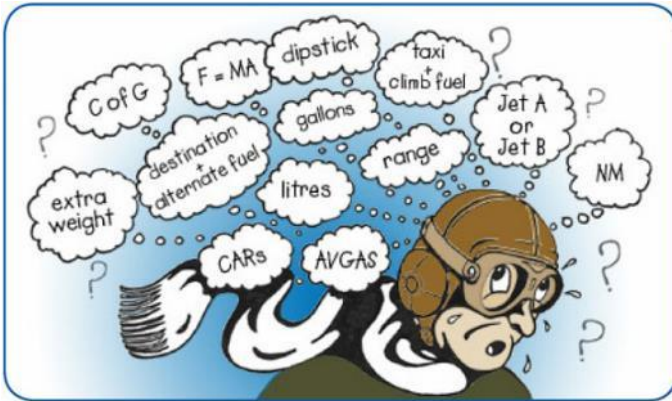
## Context:

- The growth of air traffic
- Mobility Changes:
  - Integration of unmanned aircrafts into the European air space
  - Tasks' automation
  - Role of the humans in complex systems



## Context:

- Peak workload conditions:
  - Unpredictable situations
  - Difficult meteorological conditions
  - Multiple system failures or cockpit crew incapacitation, etc.
- Situation awareness
  - Pilot to have more and more information related to the flight conditions in lockstep with tighter restrictions to consider in their flight trajectories





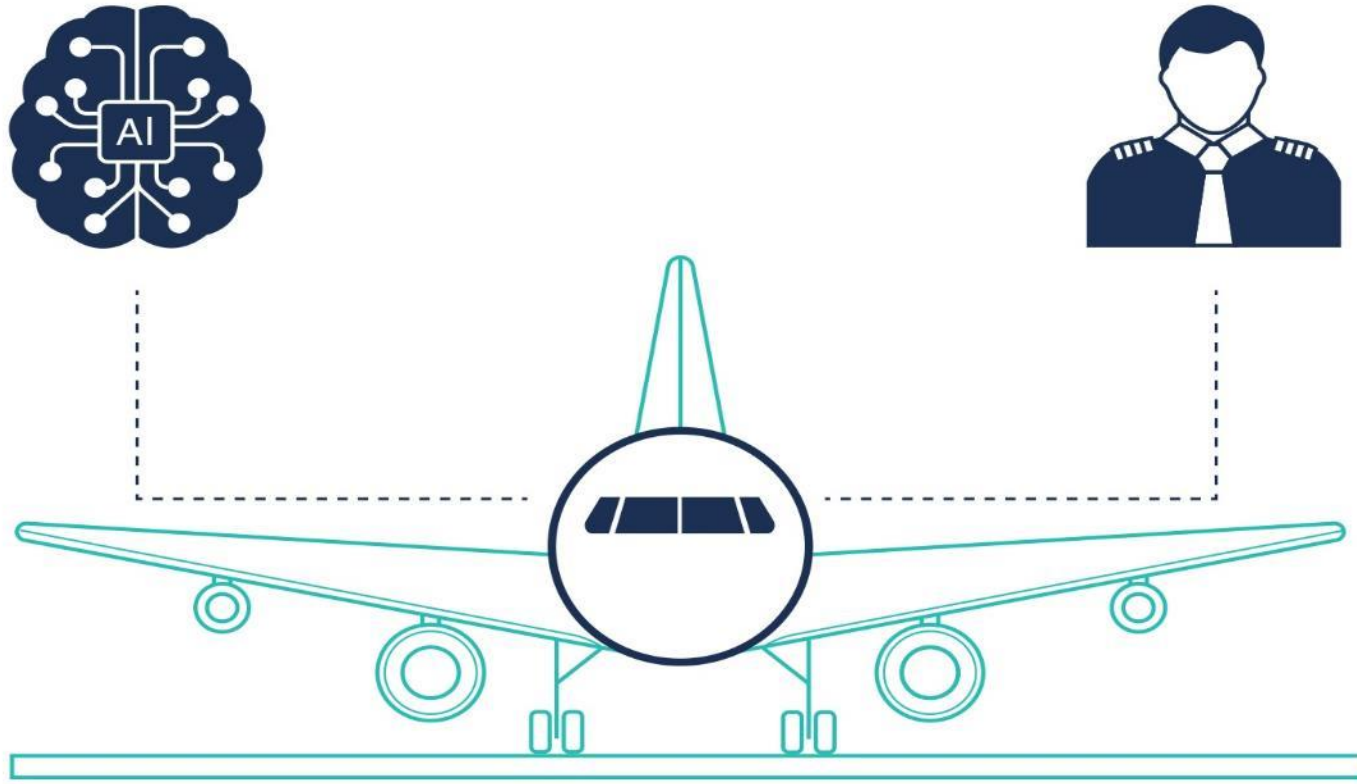
Clean Sky 2 project ||| From June 2019 to December 2021



Identify how cognitive computing algorithms implemented in a digital assistant could **support the decision making of a single pilot in complex situation**

# HARVIS

Bringing Artificial Intelligence into the cockpit



outcomes



Use cases



Digital assistant  
concept

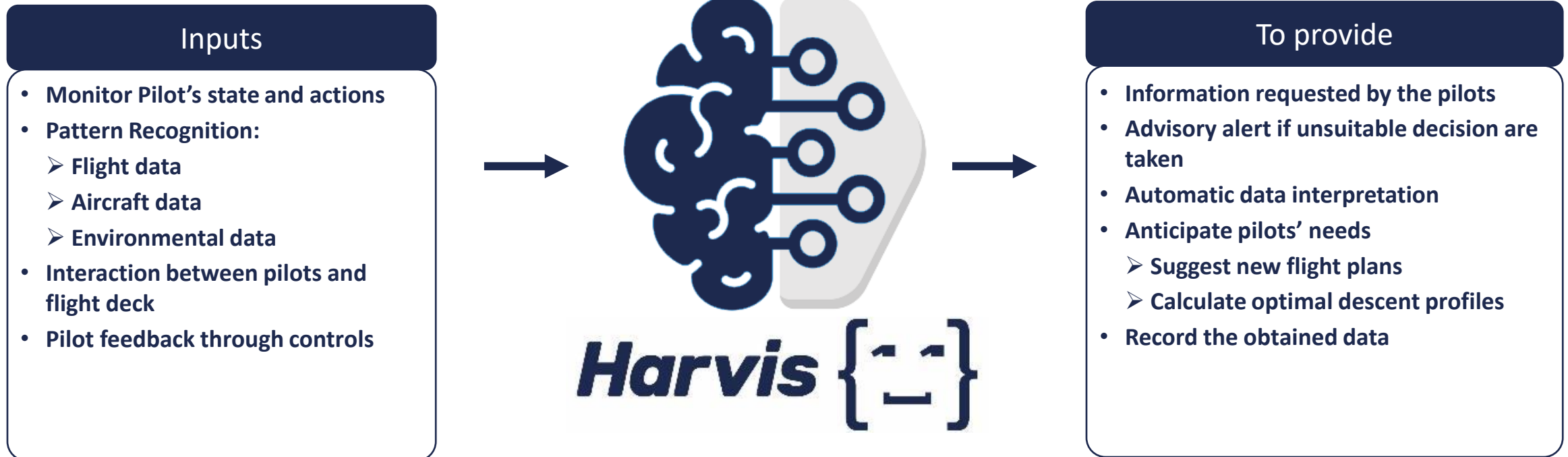


Design  
guidelines



Roadmap  
for AI deployment

## Ambition



## Preliminary results





# Use Case 1: Non-Stabilized Approach

## UC 1: Non-Stabilized Approach support

Conceptual problem:



In single pilot operations, the Pilot Flying won't have the support and the monitoring of the second pilot to make the appropriate decisions



97% of non-stabilized approach are not followed by a go-around decision that is required by Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). As a consequence, an IA based on SOP only would go against pilot decision during most of non-stabilized approach

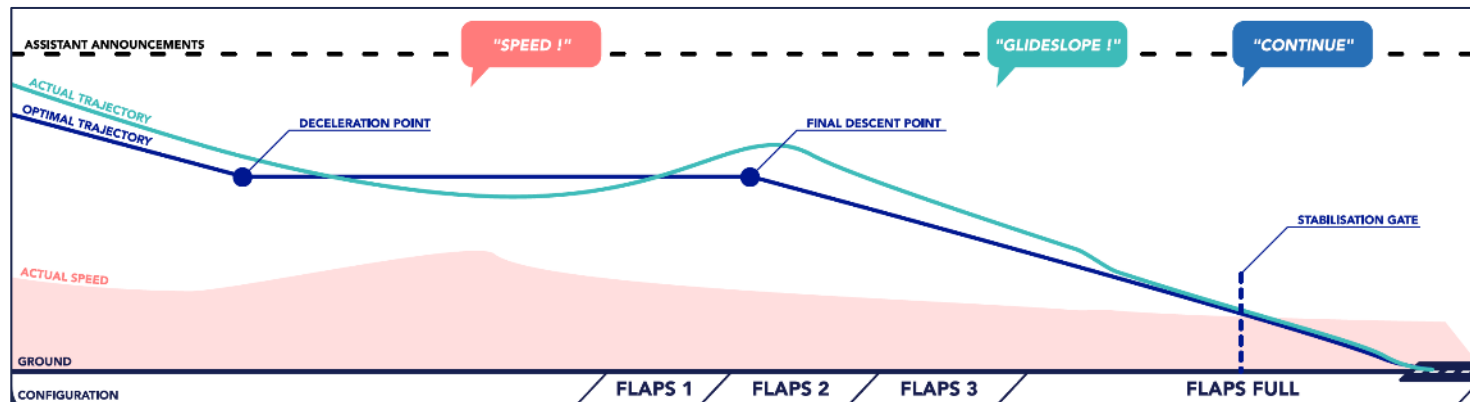


An AI based on the expertise of many pilots will **assist** the pilot during the approach by **alerting** about parameters deviations and **supporting** the go-around decision

## Objective of this support

Based on the expertise of many pilots:

1. To support pilot's decision making during the approach
2. To support pilot for approach stabilization

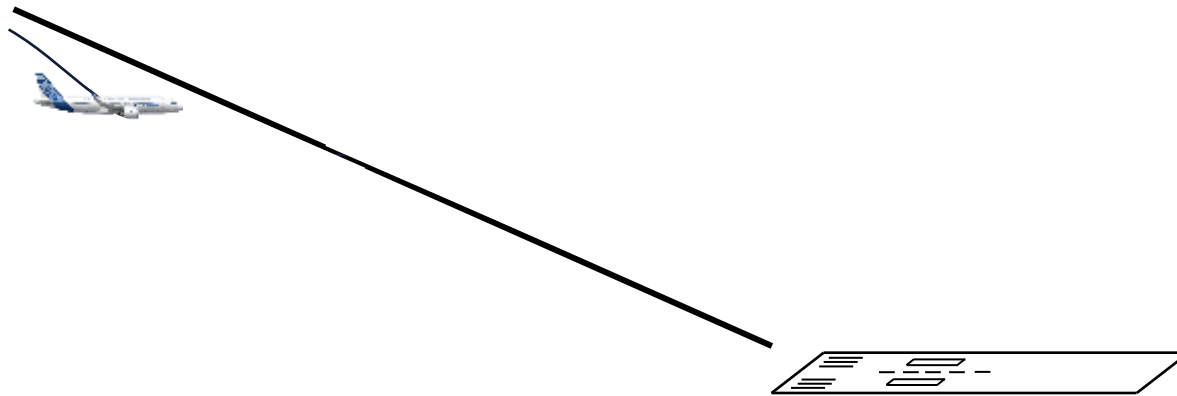


The assistant could:

- Provide support for go-around decision making
- Alert the pilot in case of parameter deviations
- Suggest corrective actions

## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 1

**Context :** The AC has an unusual trajectory approaching stabilization point



## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 1

**Context :** The Aircraft has an unusual trajectory approaching stabilization point

**Specific pilot's behaviour:** The pilot does not manage to stabilize the Aircraft for landing



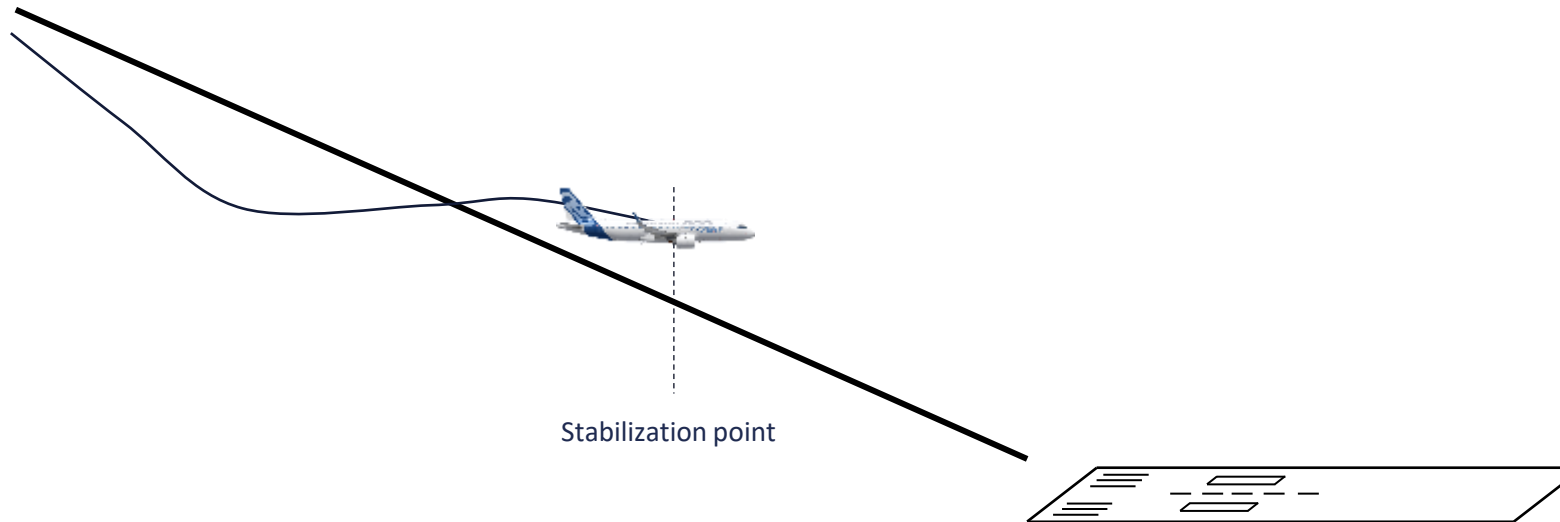


## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 1

**Context :** The Aircraft has an unusual trajectory approaching stabilization point

**Specific pilot's behaviour:** The pilot does not manage to stabilize the Aircraft for landing

**Expert system:** The AI detects based on many pilots expertise that the situation normally lead to a go-around



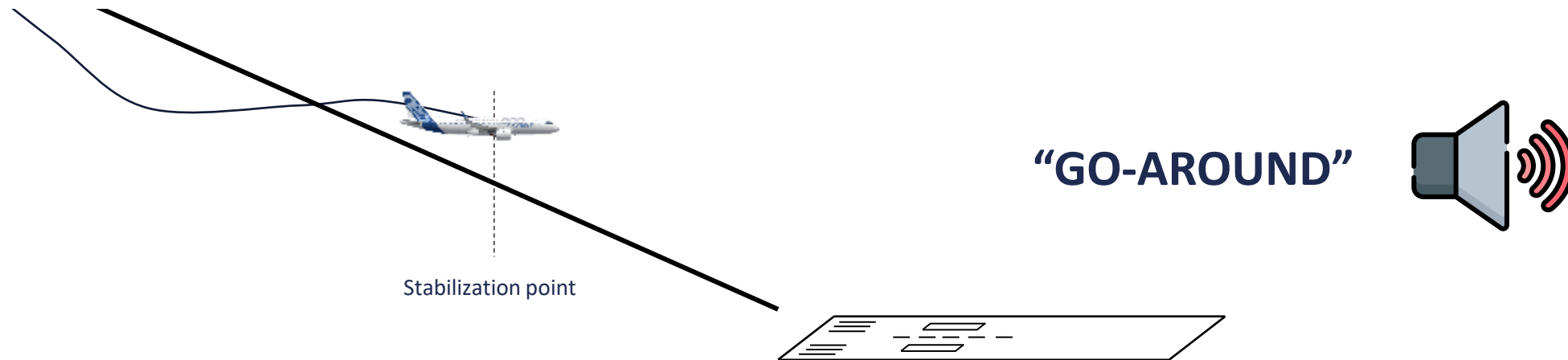
## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 1

**Context :** The Aircraft has an unusual trajectory approaching stabilization point

**Specific pilot's behaviour:** The pilot does not manage to stabilize the Aircraft for landing

**Expert system:** The AI detects based on many pilots expertise that the situation normally lead to a go-around

**Digital assistant:** During the final step of the approach, a voice advises the pilot to go-around



## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 2

**Context:** The automatic system fails or is disconnected by the pilot. The pilot has to manually control the plane



AUTOMATIC SYSTEM



MANUAL SYSTEM

## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Situation 2

**Context:** The automatic system fails or is disconnected by the pilot. The pilot has to manually control the plane

**Specific pilot's behaviour:** Pilot is undecided or overwhelmed by the situation and doesn't check some important flight parameters in the control panel (e.g. altitude)



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**Context:** The automatic system fails or is disconnected by the pilot. The pilot has to manually control the plane

**Specific pilot's behaviour:** Pilot is undecided or overwhelmed by the situation and doesn't check some important flight parameters in the control panel (e.g. altitude)

**Expert system:** The developed eye-tracking algorithm detects that the pilot is not paying enough attention to the area corresponding to the altitude



ROI of the  
altitude  
variable



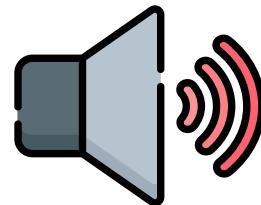
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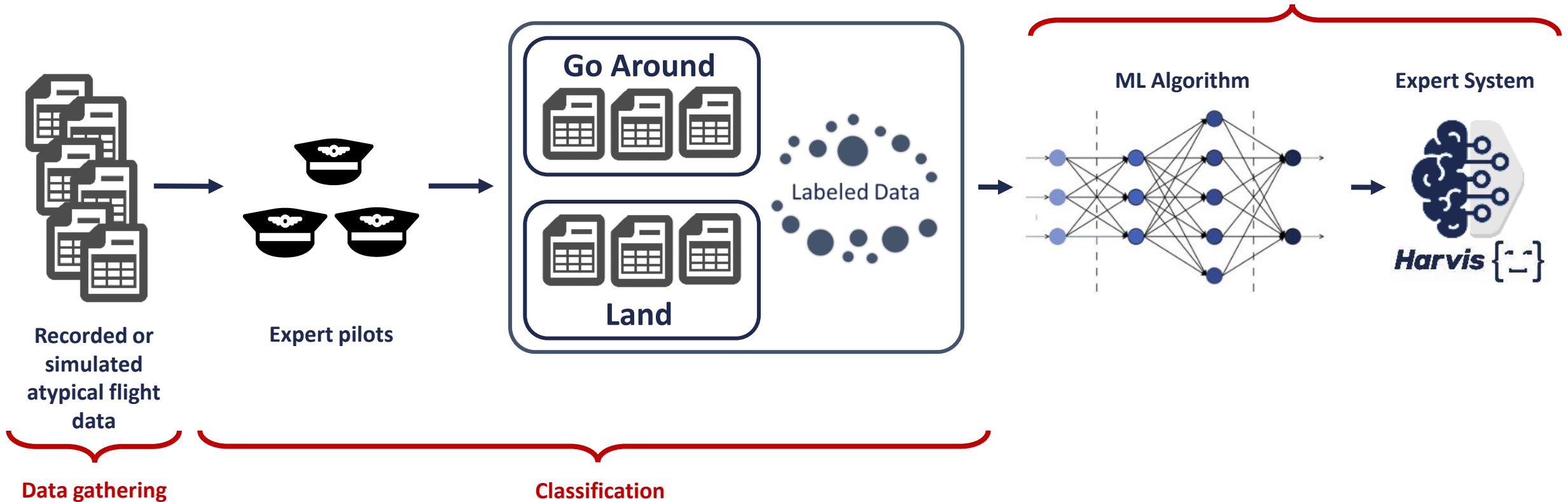
**Digital assistant:** After pilot misbehavior identification, a voice system issues a specific indication



**“CHECK ALTITUDE”**

## Non-Stabilized Approach support – AI training (how the AI is developed)

🤔 Supervised ML based on pilot's expertise



## Non-Stabilized Approach support – Test with IA (how the IA is validated):



# Below glideslope scenario





# Below glideslope scenario

«Below glide slope »





# Below glideslope scenario

« GO-AROUND! »



# Use Case 2: Diversion assistance

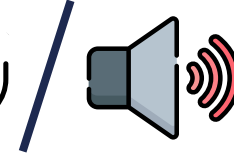




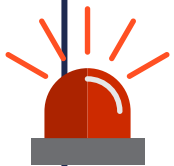
In case of diversion or rerouting, assist the pilot and provide support in the decision-making process, suggesting a descent profile based on previous flights and innovative trajectory generation algorithms using AI reducing his/hers workload



Visual/aural HMI allowing verbal and tactile interaction



Situations considered:

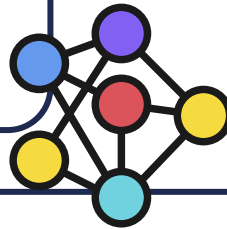


**Severe emergency:** Provide the best options and feasible trajectories calculated, considering the aircraft restrictions

**Light emergency:** This situation is not time restricted, so the assistant will show further information so the pilot can ask for details and take a decision based on it

## The AI algorithm uses two different tools

A classification algorithm using neural network which will predict the landing runway using the available information



A regression algorithm which will evaluate the trajectory of the aircraft to the predicted runway and provide the pilot with a flight path based on previous flight experiences

## The AI assistant is expected to

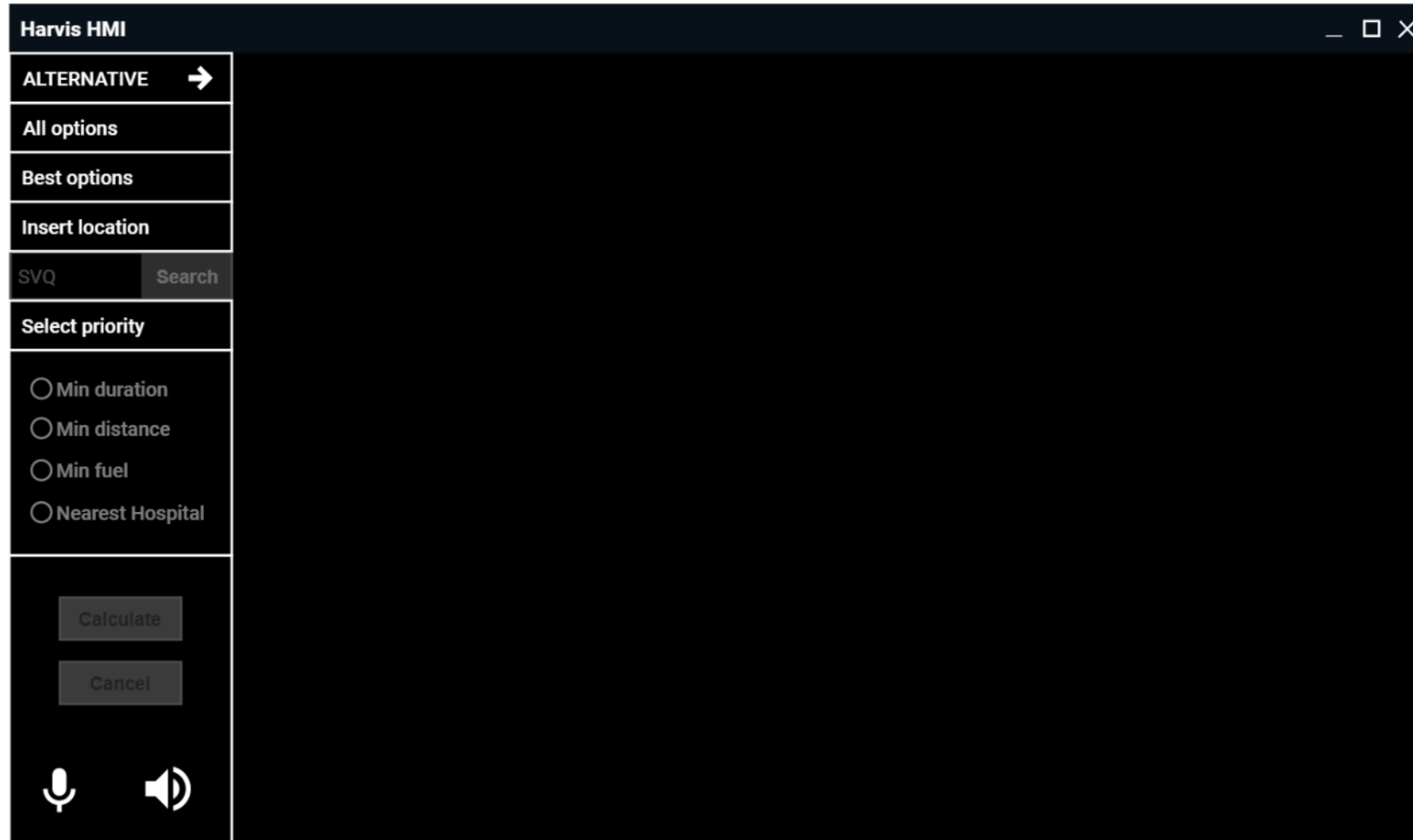
- 🎯 Increase situational awareness
- 🎯 Better support anticipation
- 🎯 Simplify access to information
- 🎯 Improve support in decision making process during emergency

# UC 2: Assistant location in cockpit

The assistant will be running in a laptop/tablet on the left side of the cockpit







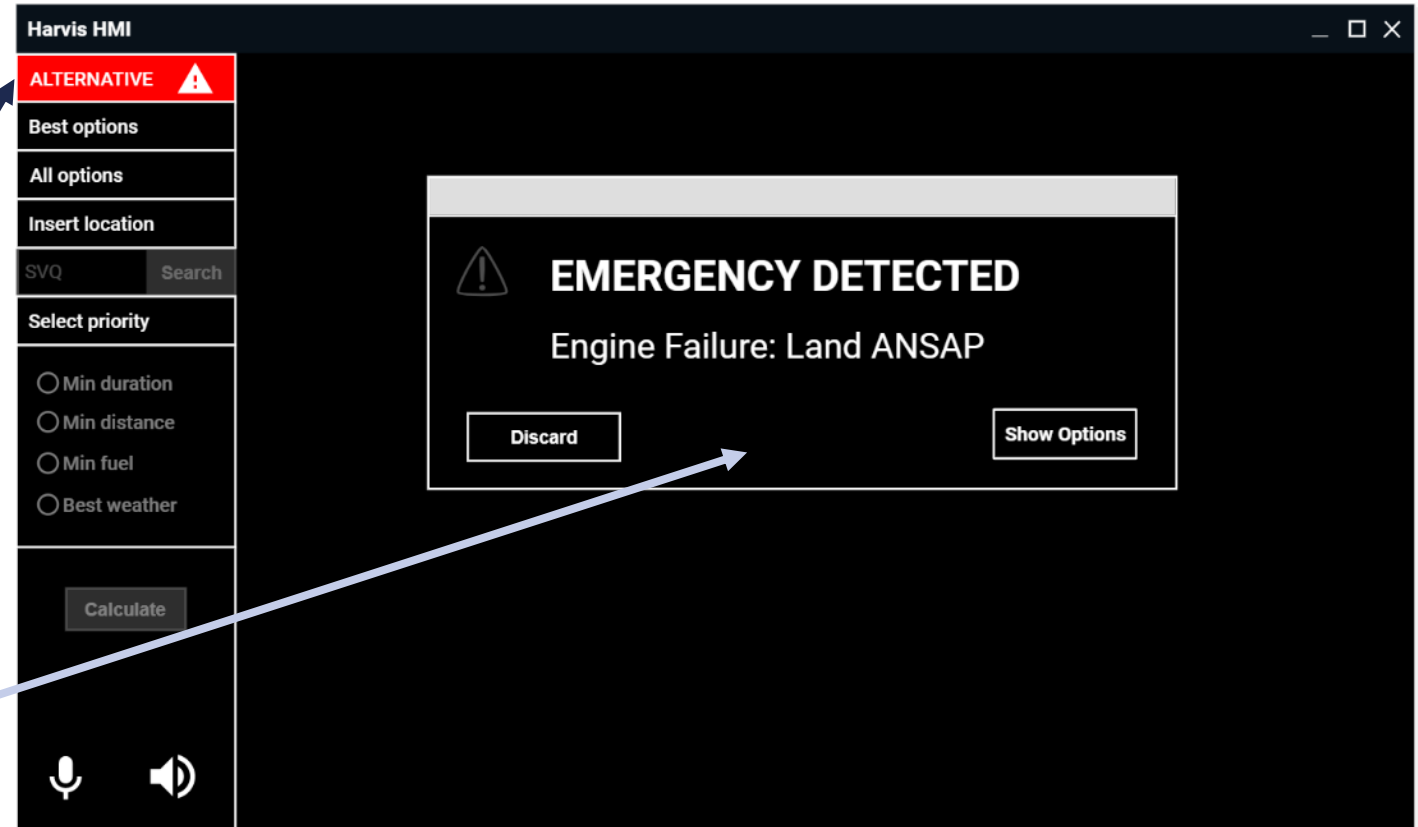
In normal conditions  
the screen will be  
kept black

# Option 1: Emergency detected automatically

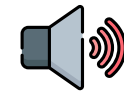
If the assistant detects any kind of emergency which requires to land:

- The “ALTERNATIVE” icon will blink in red and visual and audio alerts messages will be announced

The alternatives will be shown in case the pilot considers that it is a false alarm, it can be discarded



« EMERGENCY  
DETECTED! »



# Option 1: Emergency detected automatically

The most relevant information about each alternative will be summarized

The best and worst parameter of each one will be highlighted to help the decision making process

The pilot will be able to discard, get more information and select any option

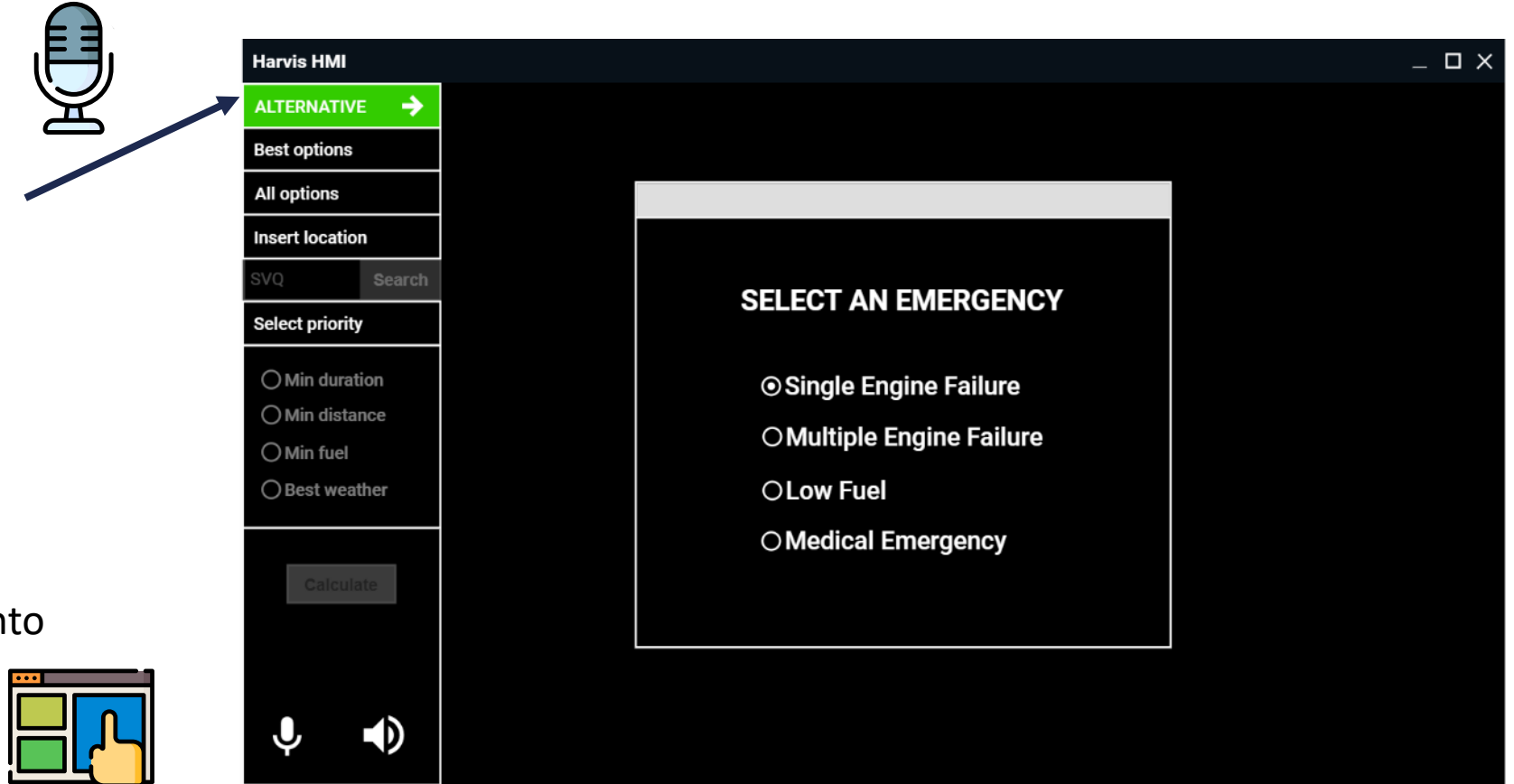
The screenshot displays the Harvis HMI interface. On the left is a sidebar with the following elements: a red 'ALTERNATIVE' header with a warning icon, buttons for 'Best options', 'All options', and 'Insert location', a search bar with 'SVQ' and a 'Search' button, a 'Select priority' section with radio buttons for 'Min duration', 'Min distance', 'Min fuel', and 'Best weather', a 'Calculate' button, and microphone/speaker icons at the bottom. The main area is titled 'BEST LANDING OPTIONS CALCULATED' and contains three identical panels. Each panel has a 'LOCATION - CODE' header, followed by three parameters: 'Distance' (green), 'Duration' (red), and 'Fuel' (green). Below these are sections for 'Airport Info', 'Weather' (green), 'Temp' (red), 'Traffic' (red), 'Constraints', and 'Altitude Maintenance'. At the bottom of each panel are three icons: a red 'X', a red ellipsis, and a green checkmark. A blue arrow points from the text 'The pilot will be able to discard, get more information and select any option' to the red 'X' icon in the first panel.

# Option 2: Pilot needs an alternative

If the pilots requires alternatives for landing for any reason, he/she can ask the assistant to provide the options depending on the situation

The best options will be presented automatically

Depending on the reaction time available, the pilot will be able to dig into the assistant to get more alternatives



By selection the “all options” icon, a list of all the possible landing alternatives considered by the assistant will be presented (before applying the selection factors)

The data of these alternatives will be available by selecting each one of them



In case the pilot already knows the new location, he/she can ask the assistant to run the calculations for that particular airport

After pressing the calculate button the info will be automatically presented in the screen

The screenshot displays the Harvis HMI interface. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains the following elements: a green 'ALTERNATIVE' button with a right arrow; buttons for 'Best options', 'All options', and 'Insert location' (highlighted in green); a 'SVQ' button with a green 'Search' button to its right; a 'Select priority' section with radio buttons for 'Min duration', 'Min distance', 'Min fuel', and 'Best weather'; a green 'Calculate' button; and microphone and speaker icons at the bottom. The main display area on the right shows a window titled 'SEVILLE - SVQ' containing the following information: 'Distance', 'Duration', 'Fuel', 'Airport Info', 'Weather', 'Temp', 'Traffic', 'Constraints', 'Altitude', and 'Maintenance'. At the bottom of this window are icons for 'X', '...', and '✓'. A blue arrow points from the 'Insert location' button to the 'SVQ' button, and a light blue arrow points from the 'Calculate' button to the 'SEVILLE - SVQ' window.



The pilot can also select which parameter is considered more important (which will modify the selection factors and might provide new possible options)



Harvis HMI

ALTERNATIVE →

Best options

All options

Insert location

SVQ Search

Select priority

☒ Min duration

☐ Min distance

☐ Min fuel

☐ Best weather

Calculate

🎤

🔊

LOCATION - CODE

Distance

Duration

Fuel

Airport Info

Weather

Temp

Traffic

Constraints

Altitude

Maintenance

×

...

✓

LOCATION - CODE

Distance

Duration

Fuel

Airport Info

Weather

Temp

Traffic

Constraints

Altitude

Maintenance

×

...

✓

LOCATION - CODE

Distance

Duration

Fuel

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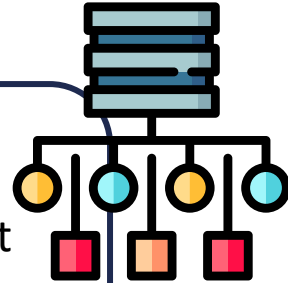
Maintenance

×

...

✓

All the cases previously determined will be enriched with different flight and weather conditions so the result will be a set of about 20 different scenarios to randomly present in each round of tests



The results and insights will be discussed afterwards in a dedicated session

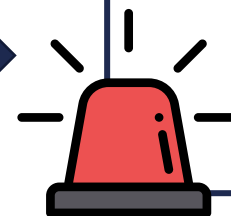


Individual tests will be carried out in the simulator with the help of pilots



4 types of emergencies presented:

- Single engine failure
- Multiple engine failure
- Fuel leak/low fuel condition
- Medical emergency on board








# Conclusions



This project has received funding from the Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No 831884. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the Clean Sky 2 JU members other than the Union

## HARVIS will help in the cases of single-pilot operations (SPO)

-  Increasing situational awareness for the pilot
-  Better supporting and anticipation in stress situations
-  Simplify access to information in time constraint scenarios
-  Improve support in decision making process during emergency
-  **Shape the knowledge of several pilots and bring it into the cockpit!**

A roadmap will be produced and available at Cordis and project web page

- ✓ <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/831884/es>
- ✓ <https://www.harvis-project.eu/>

# Thank you very much for your attention

[www.harvis-project.eu](http://www.harvis-project.eu)



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