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# **Advanced Graphical User Interface for Next Generation Flight Management Systems**

Advanced Technology Center  
Rockwell Collins, Inc

# Overview

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- ❑ **Advanced FMS Research**
  - Background, Problem, & Objective
  - Approach
  - FY97-99 Progress & Results
    - Human Factors Evaluations
    - Results from pilot-in-the-loop simulation study
- ❑ **Recommendations**
- ❑ **Conclusion**

# Background, Problem, & Objective

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## □ **Background and Problem**

- FMS scrutinized by leading aviation professionals
  - Opaque interface (mode confusion errors)
  - Knowledge gaps in understanding FMS's functional structure
  - Interface too complicated (especially during non-standard flight ops)
  - Lack of support to deal with increased cognitive demands
- Alternative FMS interfaces have shown progress
  - Increase usability by focusing on underlying functionality and USER needs
  - Decreased reaction time, error rates, and workload

## □ **Objective**

- Design and Advanced FMS Human Interface that will significantly reduce and/or eliminate human interface problems
- Evaluate this Advanced FMS in a robust pilot-in-the-loop simulator

- ❑ **Extensive research literature review**
- ❑ **Cognitive Task Analysis of representative CDU type FMS**
  - Identified both physical and cognitive “bottlenecks”
- ❑ **Capture User (pilot) requirements**
  - Questionnaires, structured & unstructured interviews, SME’s, etc.
- ❑ **Design and prototype preliminary FMS candidates**
  - **Iterative evaluations “fine tune” prototypes = meet user’s needs**
    - Hueristic, Obtrusive/Unobstrusive user testing, walkthroughs,
    - In the Field (Contextual) studies, Repeated Measures design, etc.
- ❑ **Research & investigate alternative GUI display formats**
  - Paper Mockups, View Cells, PowerPoint, ToolBook, VAPS, etc.
- ❑ **Integrate the Advanced GUI FMS prototype with an existing FMS simulation tool (VISTA) for a more realistic evaluation of its alternative display concepts**
  - Real time pilot-in-the-loop simulation

# Examples of the Early Prototype ('97)



# Examples of the Early Prototype ('98)



# The Final Prototype

**PRESENT POSITION**  
**KMSP**  
 Minneapolis Gate C3  
 N44-44.50  
 W089-44.50

ATIS: **135.35 (C1)** Clearance: 133.20  
 Grnd: **North: 121.8 (C2)** Dept: N or E: 127.92  
 South: 121.9 S or W: **126.70**  
 TWR: RWY 11R/29L: 123.95  
 RWY 11R/29L: 126.70 **VOR: 115.5 (N1)**

WIND: 325/015

- Make KMSP your Departure Airport?
- Make Rwy 29L your Departure Runway?
- Initiate TMS for this Present Position?

ACTIVE RWY 29L

FLY PLAN

FROM: **RDU**  
 TO: **RDU**

HDD: 140 DIST: 30  
 GS: 400 EST: 07  
 ALT: FL 250

NEXT 3 Waypoints  
 Next Wpt: **BULLZ**  
 Thru: **LEDDY**  
 HDD: 140 DIST: 17  
 GS: 400 EST: 03  
 ALT: FL 250

Map Orientation  
 N Up  Trk Up

FLY PLAN

Waypoint Info  
 FROM: **BULLZ**  
 TO: **INJ**  
 HDD: 140 DIST: 30  
 GS: 400 EST: 07  
 ALT: FL 250

NEXT 3 Waypoints  
 Next Wpt: **BULLZ**  
 Thru: **LEDDY**  
 HDD: 140 DIST: 17  
 GS: 400 EST: 03  
 ALT: FL 250

Map Orientation  
 N Up  Trk Up

Landing Data

AC Wt Info  
 Max Wt: 60000 lbs  
 Gross Wt: 31740 lbs

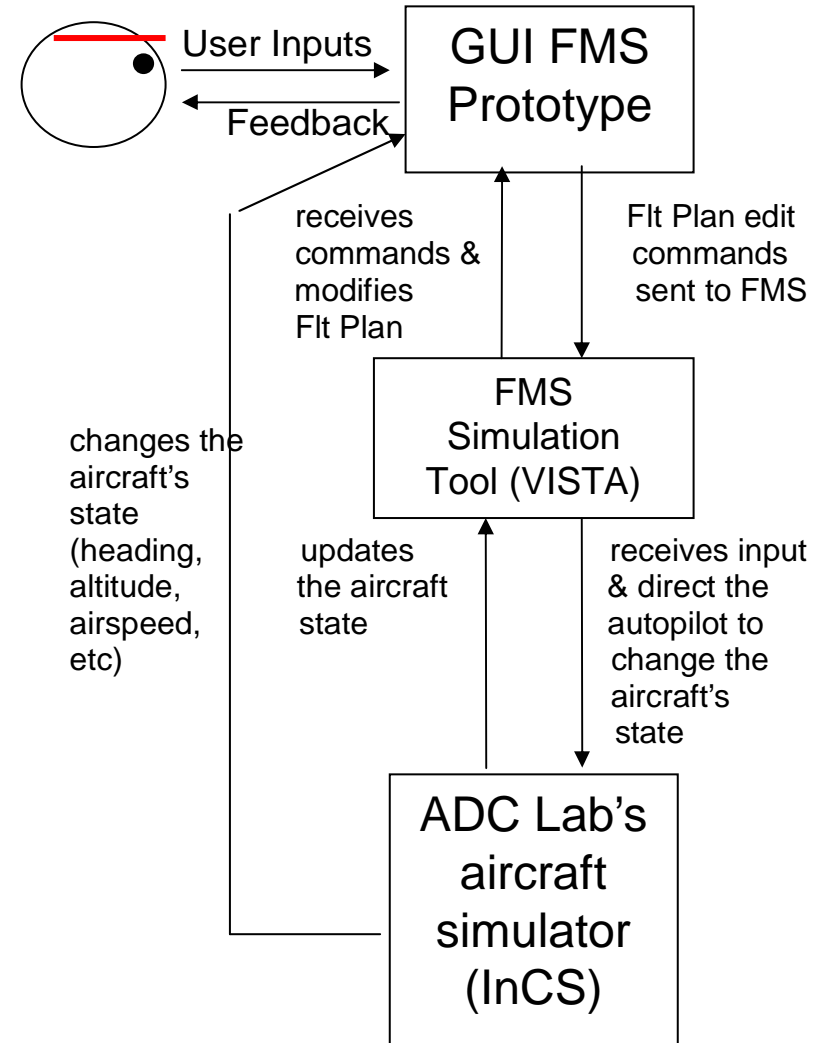
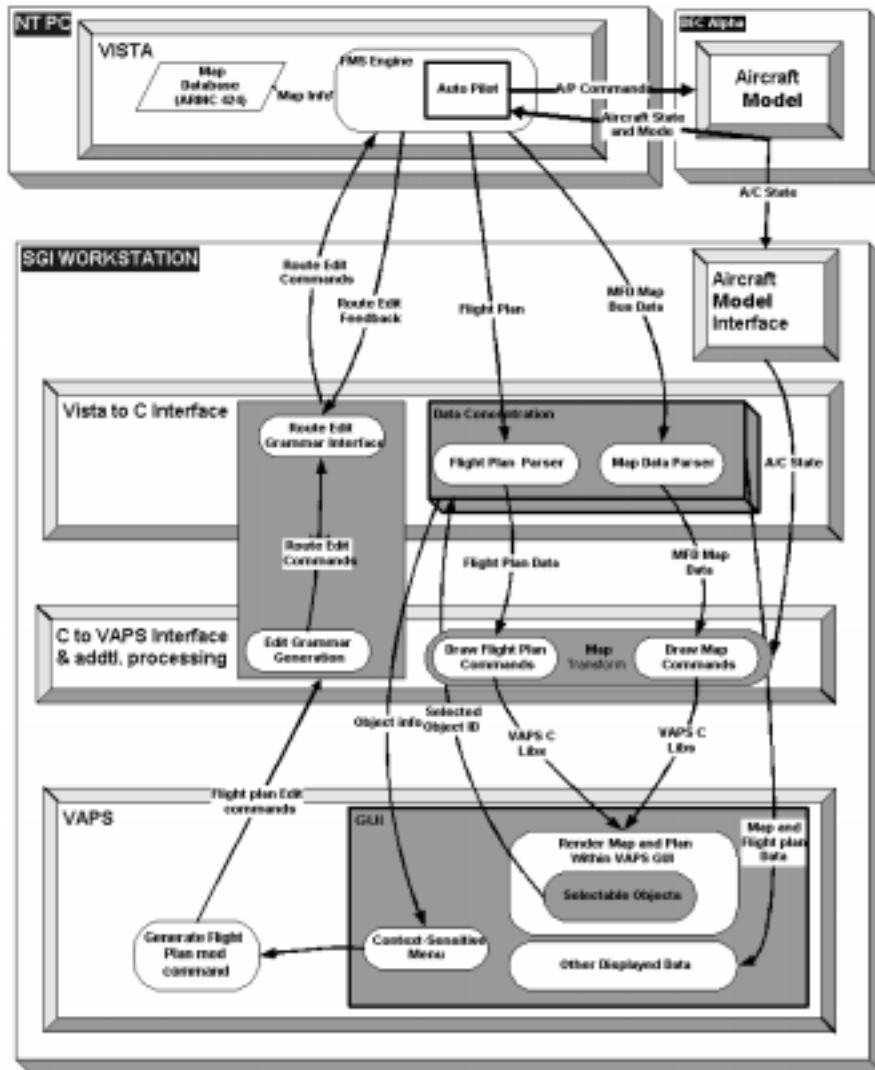
Landing Info  
 FLAPS: 30  
 VREF: 142  
 VAPP: 147

Runway Info  
 RWY: 14L 10,000'  
 TOFL: 7,250'

Landing Variables  
 Flaps: 0/10/30/30  
 Anti-br: ON/OFF  
 Land Proc: Normal/Reduced  
 Thrust Reversers: ON/OFF  
 Rev Cond: Dry/Wet/Mix cont./dry cont./wet loc rwy

TOGA

# FMS, VISTA, & InCS



# Human Factors Evaluations

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## ❑ **Methods Used**

- Participants: 4 professional pilots participated (28 yrs & 10,400 hrs)
- Data Recording: automatic and experimental observation.
- Display Formats: Advanced FMS vs Conventional CDU
- Scenario: Simulated flight from KMSP to KORD & KCID to KORD
- Experimental Design: A repeated measures design
- Independent Variable: Display formats were used as factors.
- Dependent Variables: Reaction time, Operator Errors, Modified SWAT, and Subjective ratings (Cognitive Functional Analysis - CFA)

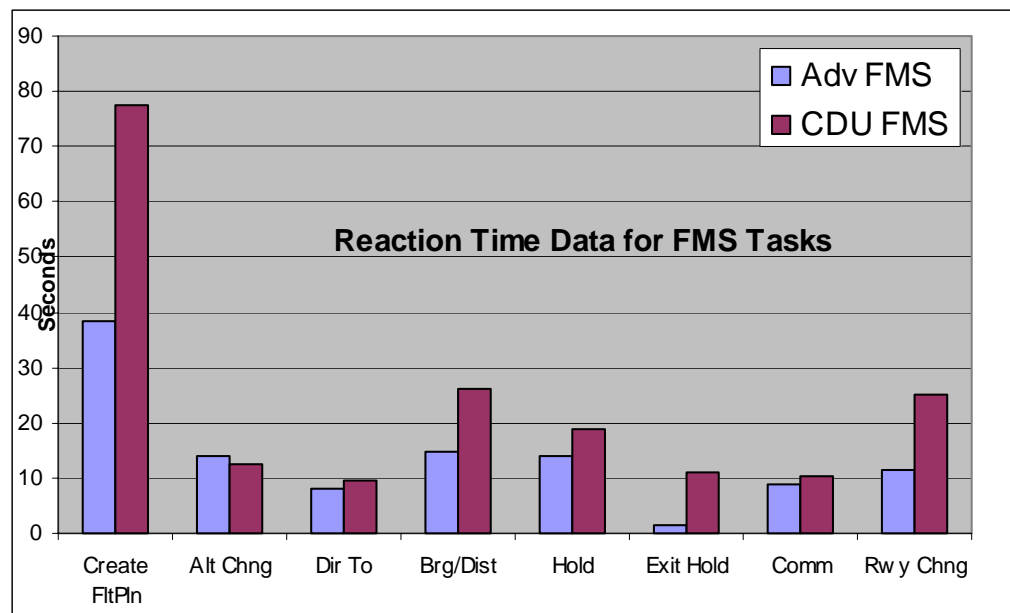
## ❑ **Procedures Used**

- Briefing, practice trials, testing alternating formats
- Create a flight plan, then actually fly that plan
- Completed representative FMS tasks several times

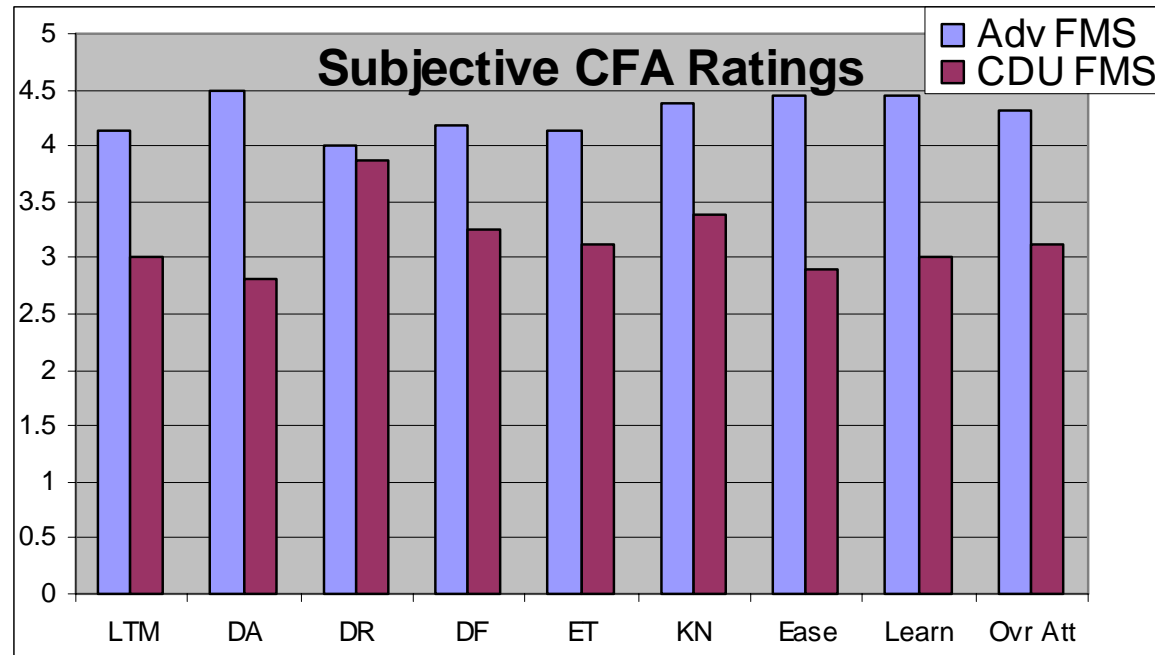
# Recent Results ('99)

## □ Statistically significant main effects for display format

- Advanced GUI FMS statistically:
  - had lower reaction times to complete tasks
  - fewer operator errors to complete tasks
  - lower levels of perceived mental workload
  - higher subjective ratings using the Cognitive Function Analysis



# Recent Results ('99)



- ❑ Long Term Memory - easy or difficult to recall from memory how to perform task
- ❑ Display Affordance - does the display present information to you to help your task?
- ❑ Error Tolerance - how easy or difficult is to recover from errors you make
- ❑ Keystroke number - is the # of keystrokes too much?
- ❑ Ease of use - overall how easy or difficult is it to use this display to complete tasks?
- ❑ Learnability - how easy or difficult is it to use the system?
- ❑ Overall attitude - what is your overall attitude?

# Recommendations

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- ❑ **FMS Human Interface Research for last 3 years reveals:**
  - Alternative GUI display formats do improve the human interface
  - Alternative GUI display formats reduce &/or eliminate problems between pilots and the FMS
  - Demonstrated it is ENTIRELY FEASIBLE to COMPLETELY CHANGE the human interface to the FMS WITHOUT change the underlying FMS code
  - Alternative input devices, CCD's and Voice Recognition, also help improve the overall human interface
    - Exhaustive evaluation of CCD's yielded most viable candidate(s) for context
    - ASR & TTS evaluations ongoing, preliminary results:
      - Dependent ASR superior to Independent ASR systems for accuracy in NOISE
      - TTS is promising as a redundant feedback display modality

# Conclusion

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## ❑ **Advanced FMS Research**

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## ❑ **Recommendations**

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Questions?