

Monitoring GA pilot's eye movements in real flight conditions



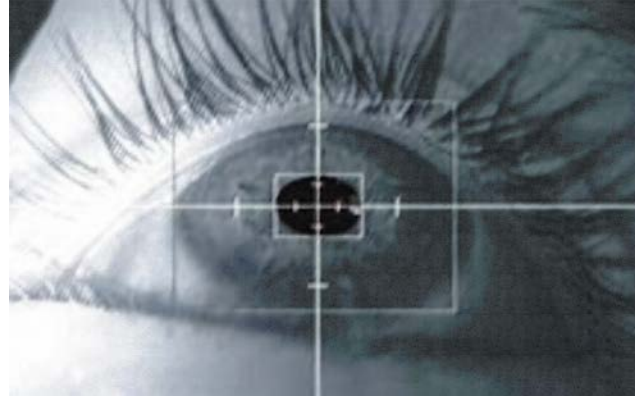
“From laboratory to everyday activity”



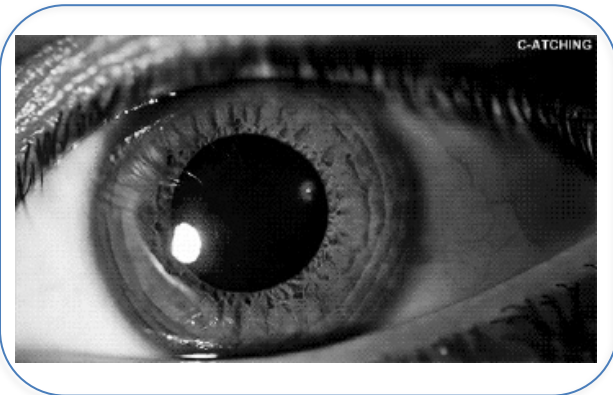
Pr. Frédéric Dehais, Dr. Sebastien Scannella, Thibault Vandebrouck

Attentional processes : a key safety issue

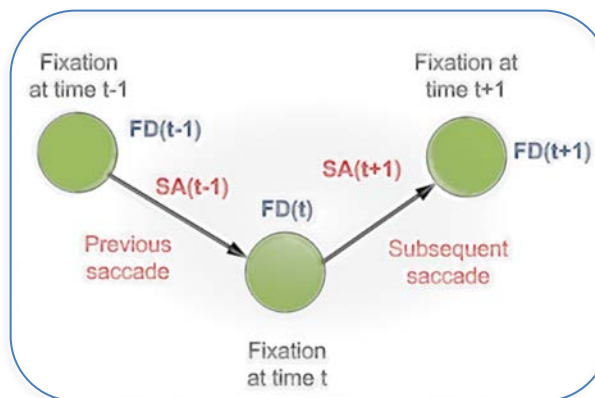




Eye tracking – assessing cognitive performance (see [Holmqvist et al, 11])



1st study:
Pupillometry



2nd study:
Eye movements analysis



3rd study:
AOI-based analysis

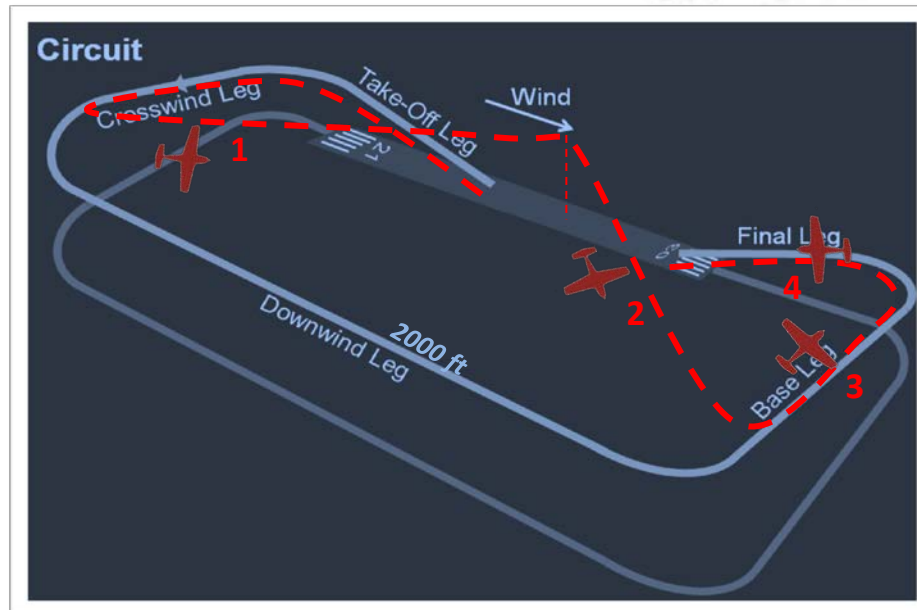
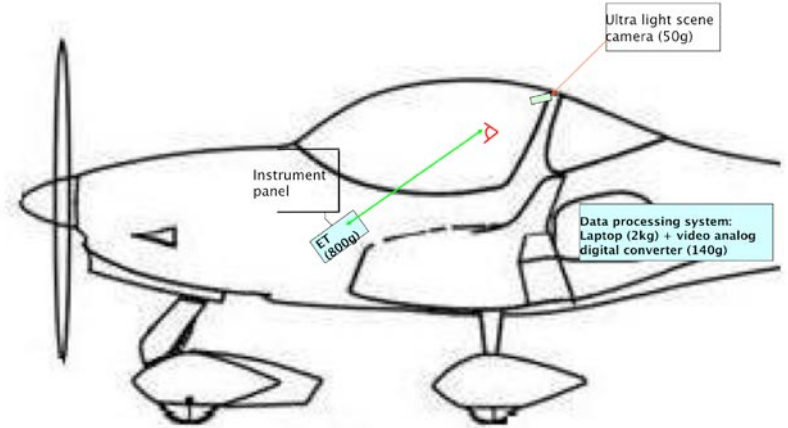
1st study: comparing ocular activity during nominal vs. power off approach



Original device: Tobii X50



Embedded device



(Permit to fly number 856/2007 – EASA PTF.A07.0232)

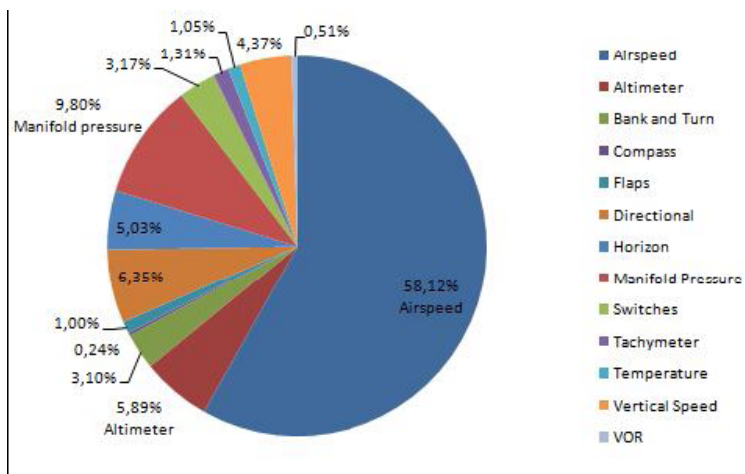


1st study: nominal landing vs power off landing N=6 (5896 flight hours)

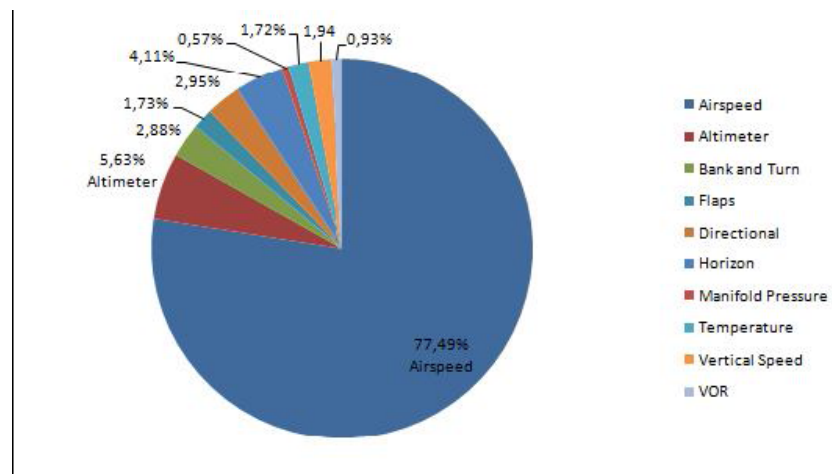


14 Areas of Interests (AOIs)

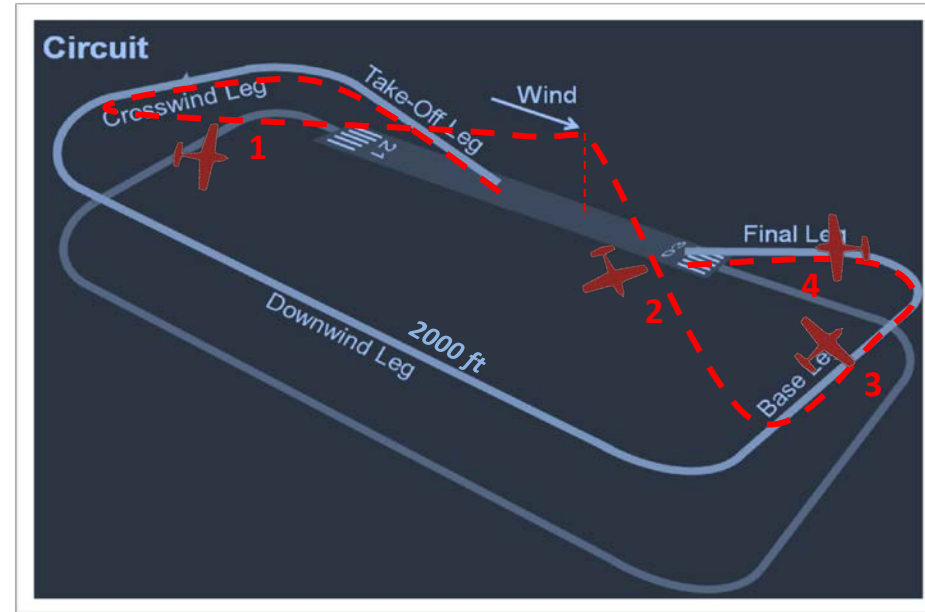
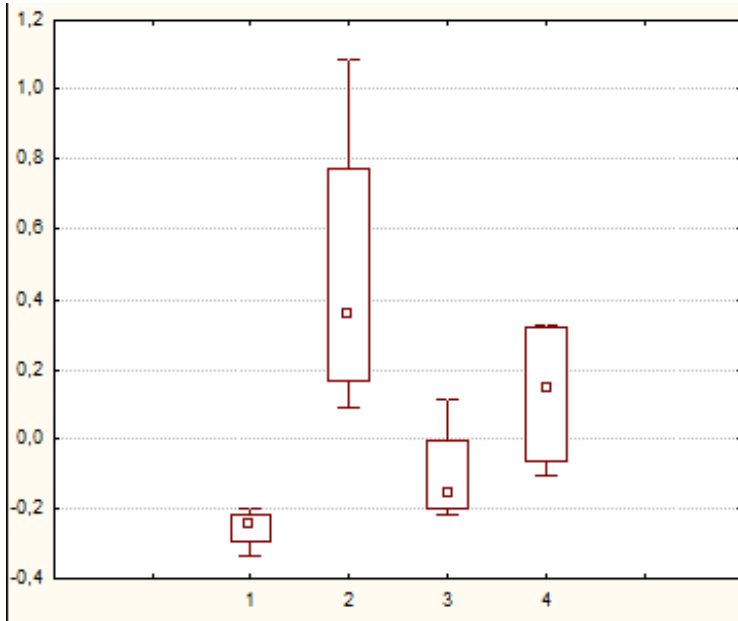
Nominal Landing



360° power off approach



1st study: pupillometry – 360 power off approach



Gupta et al [00]: pupil size is not affected by illuminance < 25Lux

Pupil diameter changes (in mm) during the second flight sequences:

- Before the failure (1), the failure (2), the base leg (3), from the last turn to the final touch (4). (Friedman ANOVA. $n=4$; $p=0.001$)
- **Strong limitations!!!!: very small sample, 23 factors influence pupil size (vergence, saccades...) [Tryon, 75]**

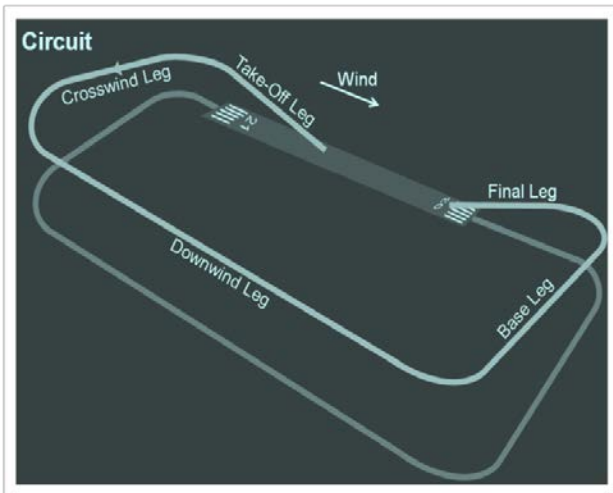
2nd Study: AOI based analysis during traffic pattern and maneuvers



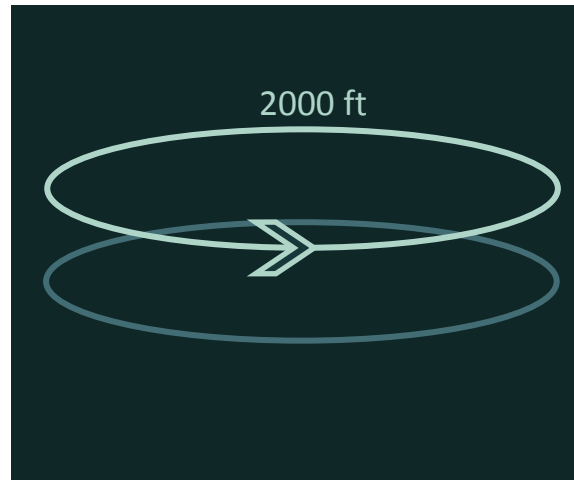
Head mounted eye tracker (Pertech 50Hz)



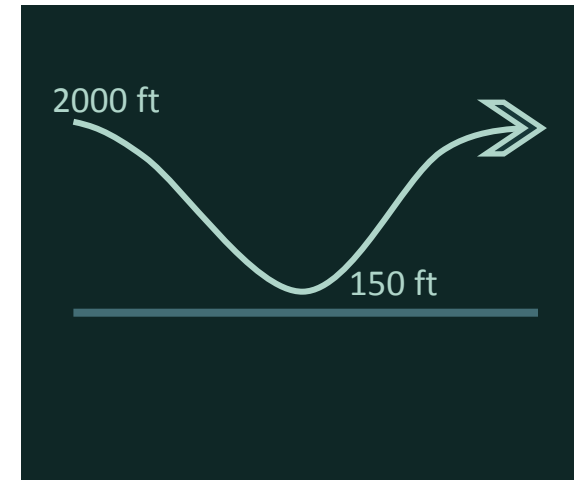
DR400 light aircraft (180 Hp)



Traffic pattern



360 turn



Descend - Climb

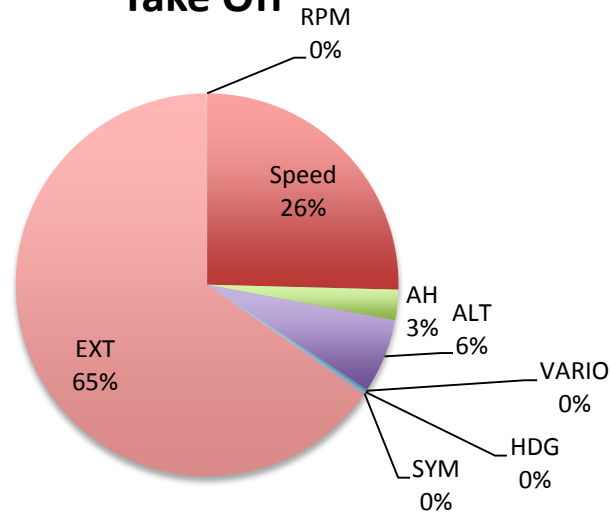


Pour toute information : dehais@isae.fr ou causse@isae.fr

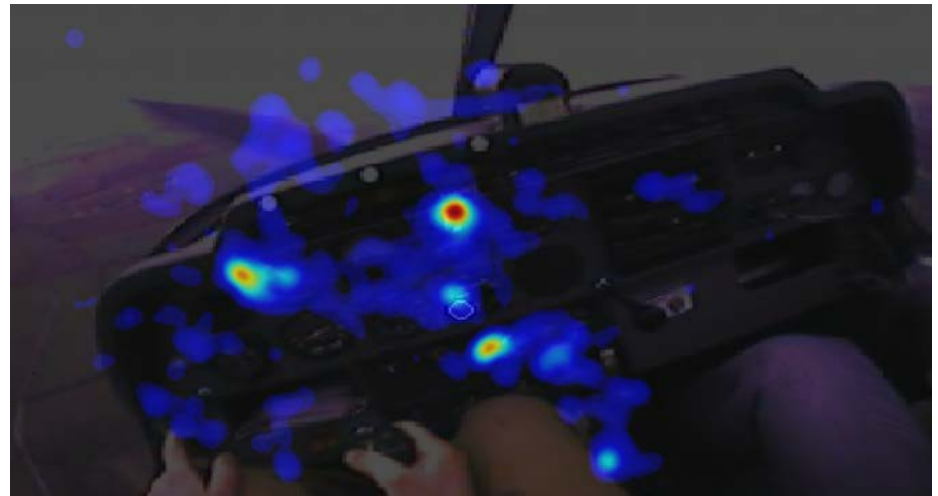
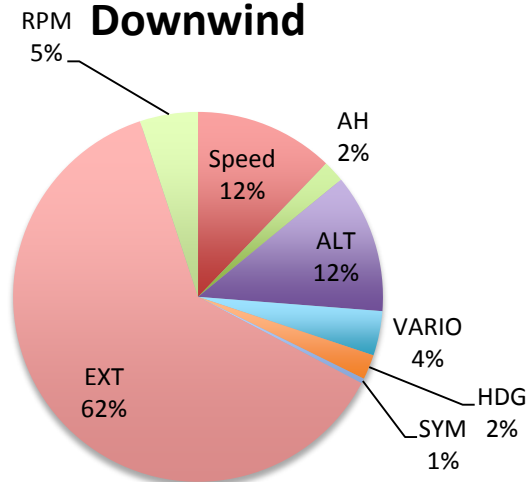
2nd Study: Qualitative results

6 pilots (35 years, 627 f.h.)

Take Off

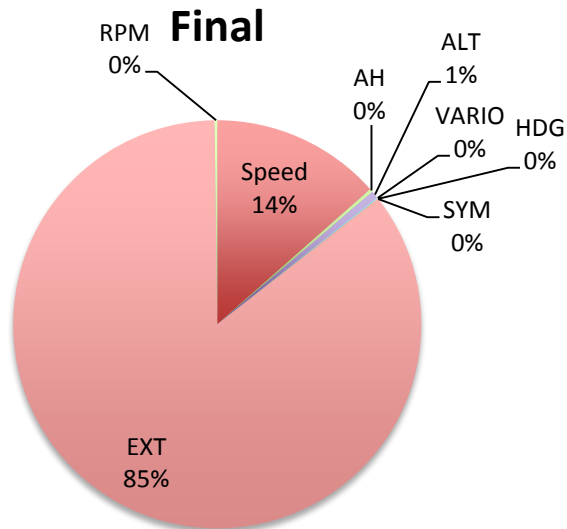
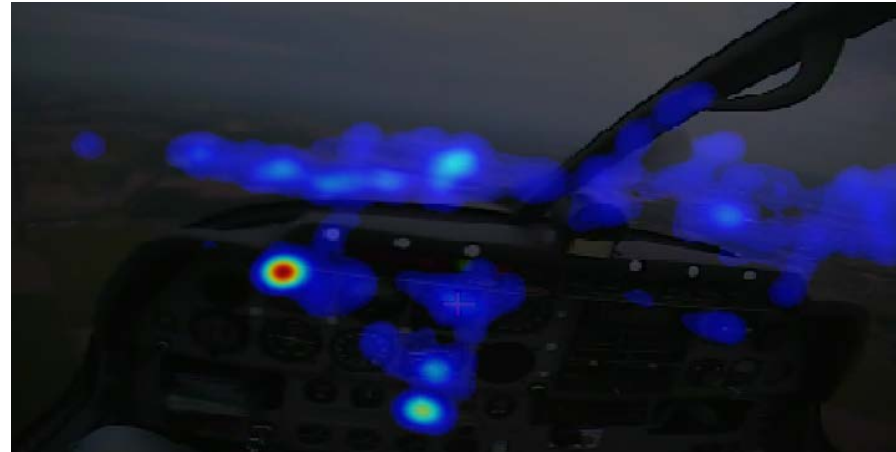
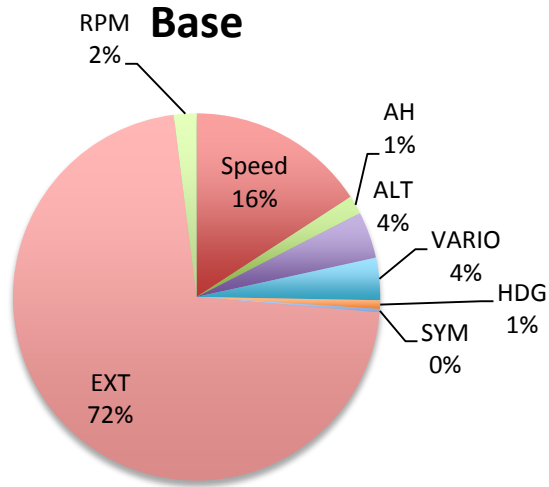


Downwind



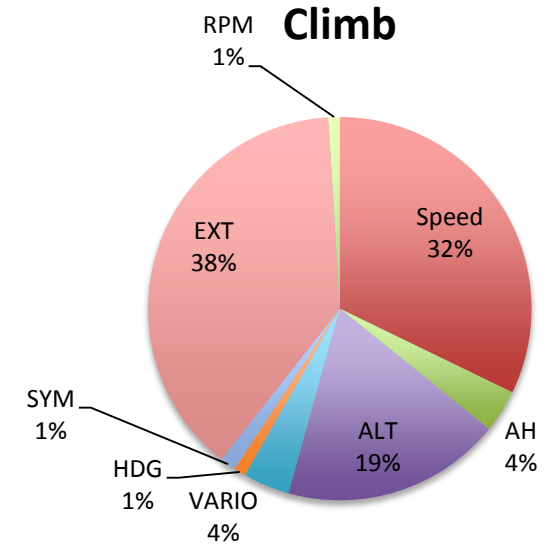
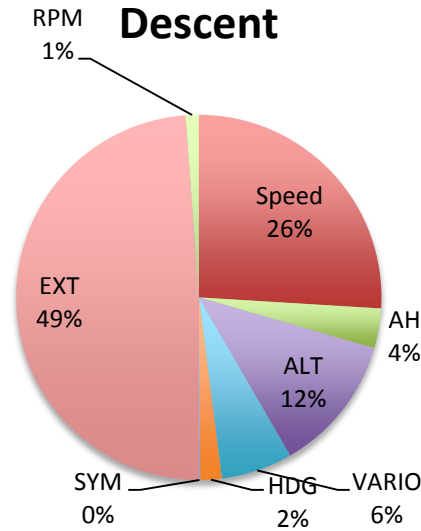
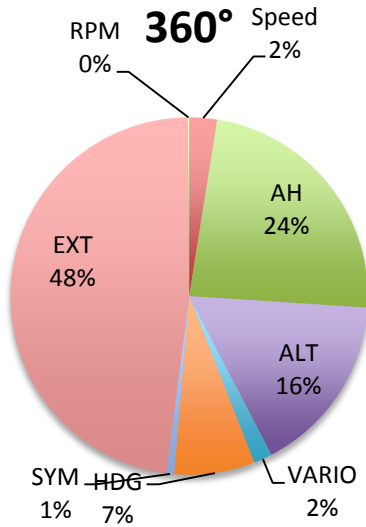
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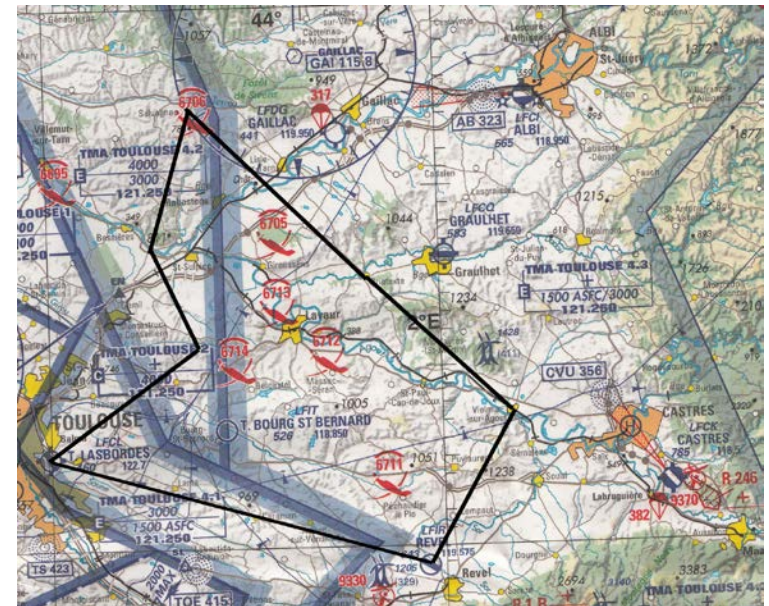


Stall auditory warning plays a key role in LOC scenarios



Pr. Callan – Univ Ozaka

- Inattentional deafness in actual flight:
 - Lasbordes ->Gaillac->Lasbordes
 - EEG (ERPs analysis)
 - 500 auditory alarms
 - Low workload vs High workload
 - 6 pilots (5-20 missed)



- These preliminary results suggest that:
 - VFR pilots generally spend most of the time glancing outside
 - The speed indicator is the most glanced instruments
 - The final is a very demanding phase: attention is highly focused on the speed indicator and mostly on the outside (very few fixations on the vertical speed!)
 - Maneuvers (360, climb, descent): pilots spend 50%-60% of time “head down”! A safety issue?
- Eye tracking offers promising perspectives for training, safety analysis, systems design and certification but there is a need to conduct more studies

As a pilot, as flight instructor, or as a cockpit designer :

**PAY ATTENTION TO ATTENTIONAL
PROCESSES!!**