



Pilot Responses in High Threat Scenarios

About

- Instructors: Airline Training and Checking, Military, General Aviation, Aeromedical, Charter
- Courses for all levels of pilots designed to combat Loss of Control-Inflight accidents
- Based in Brisbane, Australia- courses delivered internationally and nationwide
- International and domestic recognition
- Multiple contract partners



Voepass 2283- 9th August 2024



General Aviation Accidents - Australia

Australia 2003 – 2012

1,457 Accidents

505 Loss of Control (34.6%)

221 Fatal Accidents

Australia 2013-2022

1,934 Accidents

796 Loss of Control (41.1%)

196 Fatal Accidents

ATSB National Aviation Occurrence Database
(www.atsb.gov.au/avdata)





Program Overview- Level 1 UPRT Course

- Day/VFR pilot- RPL/PPL/RAAus experience
- 3 days, 4 flights, 12-14 hrs briefing
- Academics:
 - Aerodynamics
 - Non-Technical Skills
 - Psychophysiological introduction and awareness
- Flights:
 - Approach-to-stall and developed stalls
 - Edge of envelope awareness
 - Nose High Upset recovery
 - Nose Low Upset recovery
 - Spin recovery

Method

- Pre-training survey
- Pre and Post flight questionnaire (*subjective*)
 - STAI- 6
 - NASA-TLX (Post-flight only)
- Hexoskin – physiological (*objective*)
- Instructor competency ratings (*observed*)
- Eye-tracking glasses
- Video recording



State Trait Anxiety Inventory

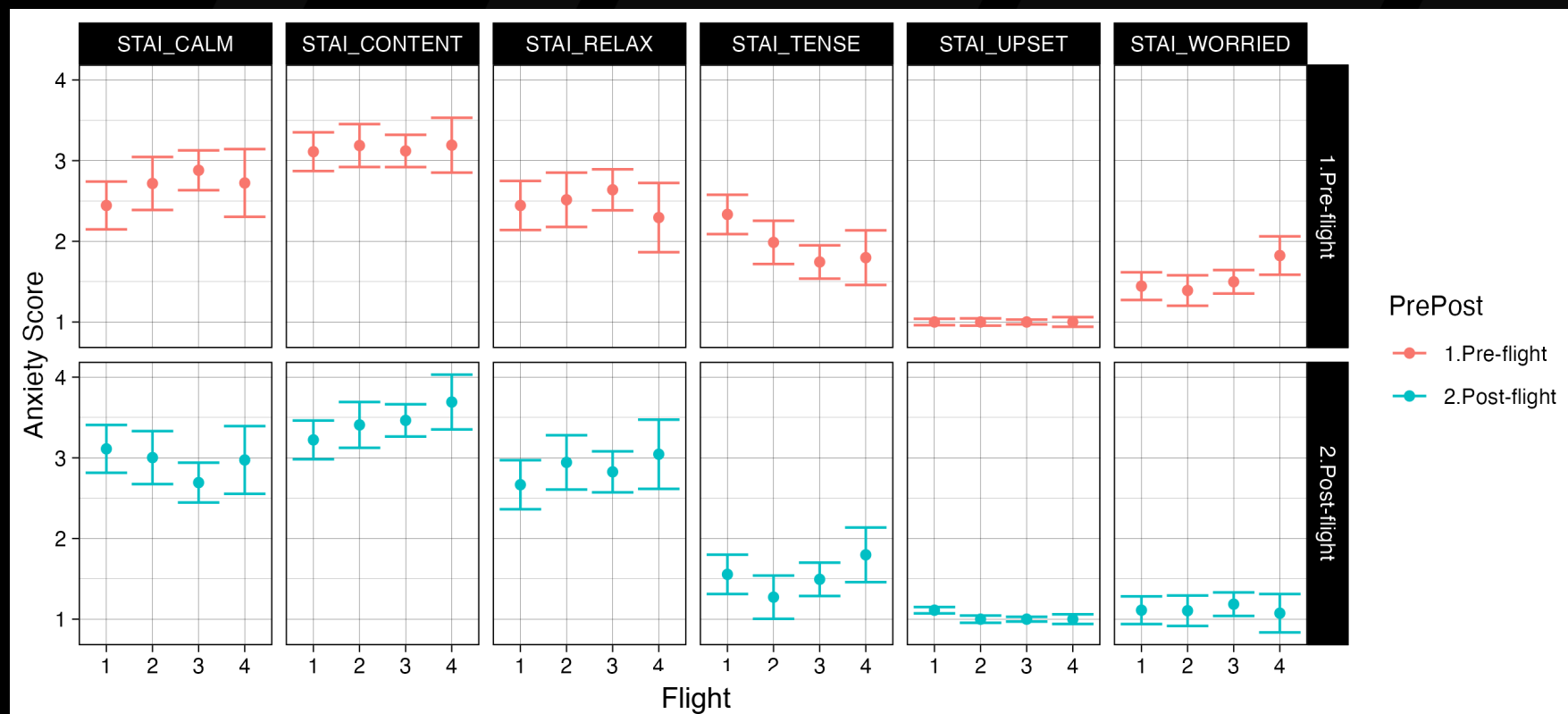
- Validated short version of the STAI
(Marteau & Bekker, 1992; Nilsson, Buchholz & Thunberg, 2012)
- Measures two types of subjective or perceived anxiety
 1. State anxiety being situational and often of a temporary circumstantial nature
 2. Trait anxiety being a more stable aspect of a person's nature
- Six self-evaluation items:

Relaxed	Calm
Content	Tense
Worried	Upset



State Trait Anxiety Inventory

- Significant changes in CONTENT, RELAX, TENSE and WORRIED between pre and post flight, but not across the course



Subjective Workload

- NASA Task Load Index (TLX)

(National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2020)

- Evaluated post-flight

- Self evaluation

Mental Demand

Temporal Demand

Effort

Physical Demand

Own Performance

Frustration

- Temporal demand: *“How rushed was the pace of the flight?”*

- Amended some items to allow assessments of

Overall Temporal Demand

Frustration

Stress

Peak Temporal Demand

Discouragement

Annoyance

Minimum Temporal Demand

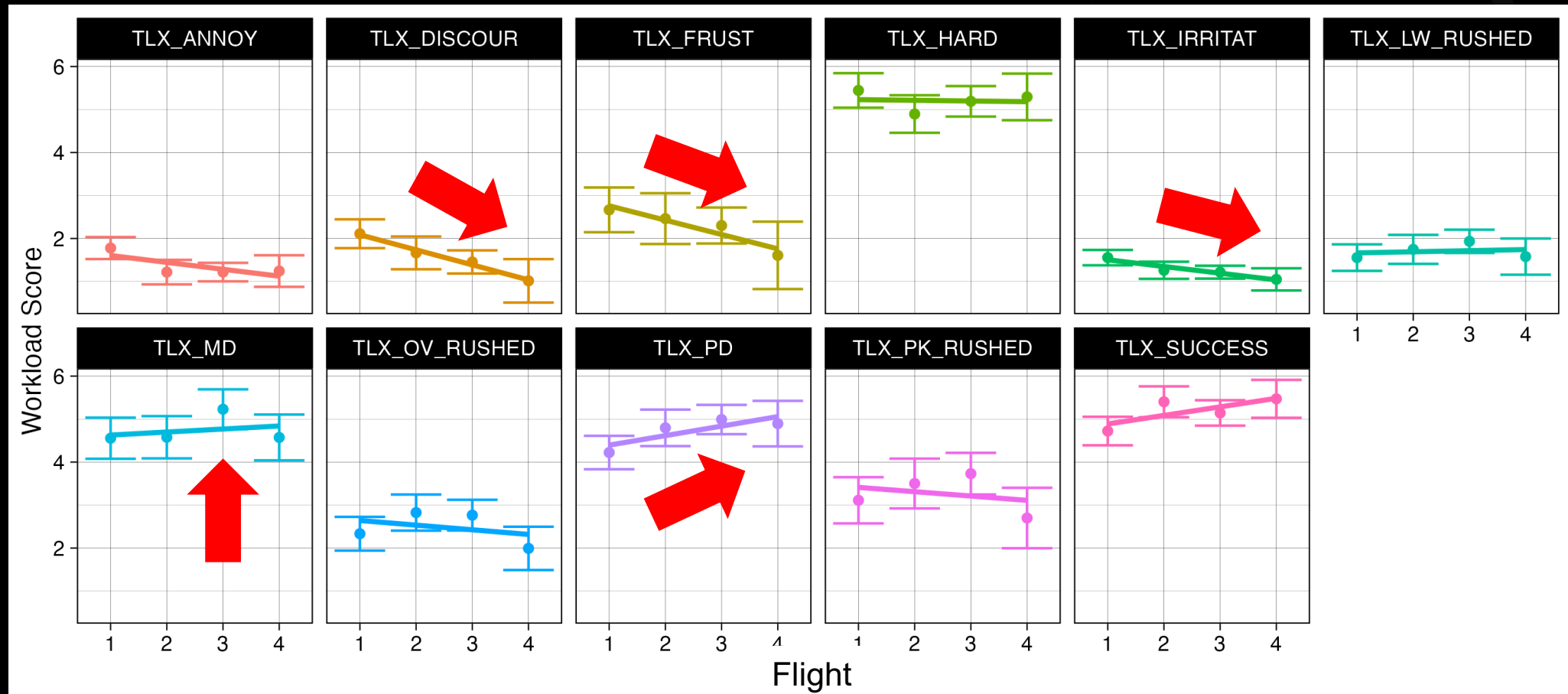
Irritation



NASA Task Load Index (TLX)

Significant \uparrow Physical Demand (PD)

Significant \downarrow Frustration (FRUST)
 Significant \downarrow Irritability (IRRITAT)
 Significant \downarrow Discouraged (DISCOUR)



SNS and PNS Response

- Measured through Hexoskin
- Worn throughout training: Brief, flight and post flight

<https://hexoskin.com>

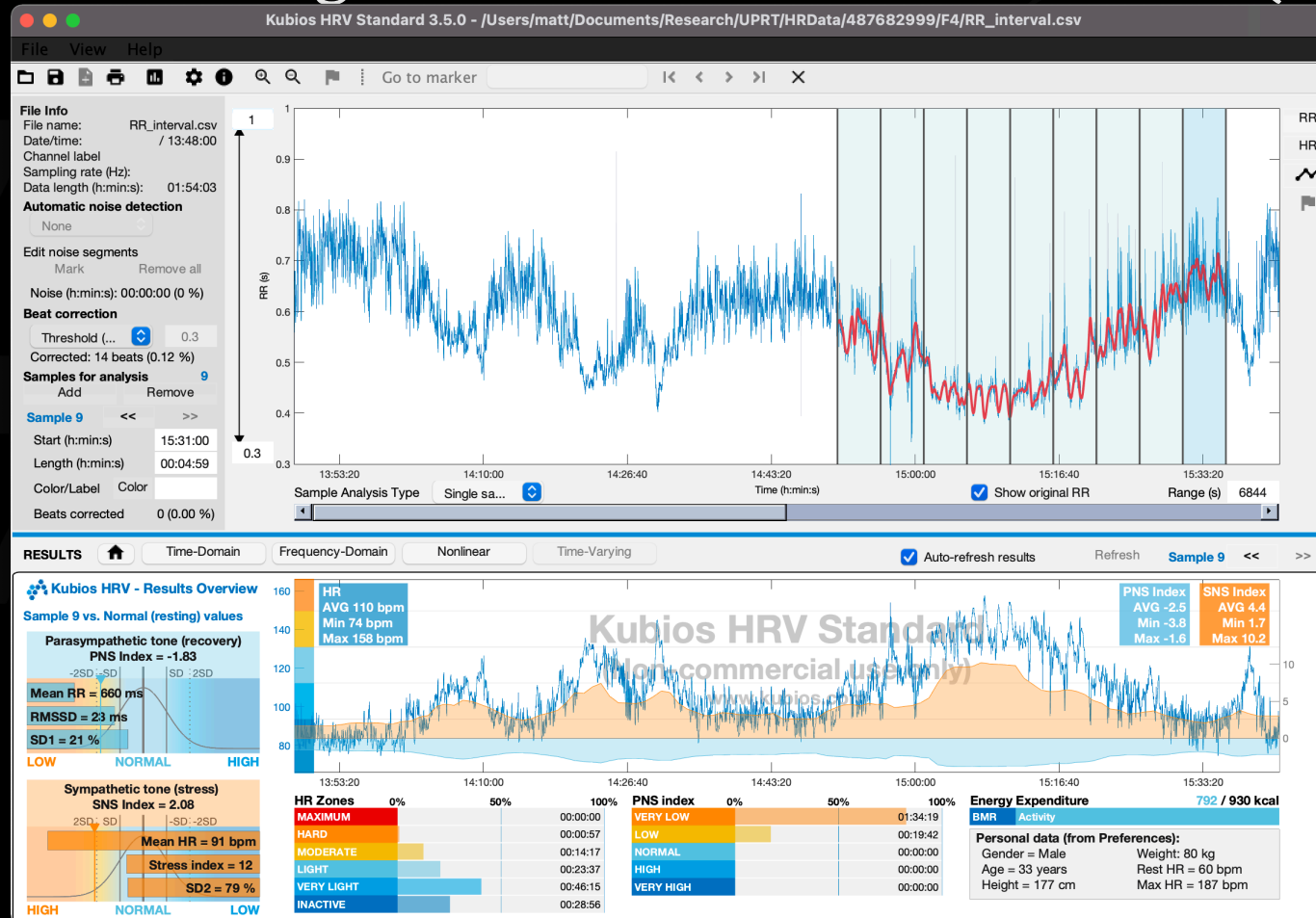


HEXOSKIN
HEALTH SENSORS & AI



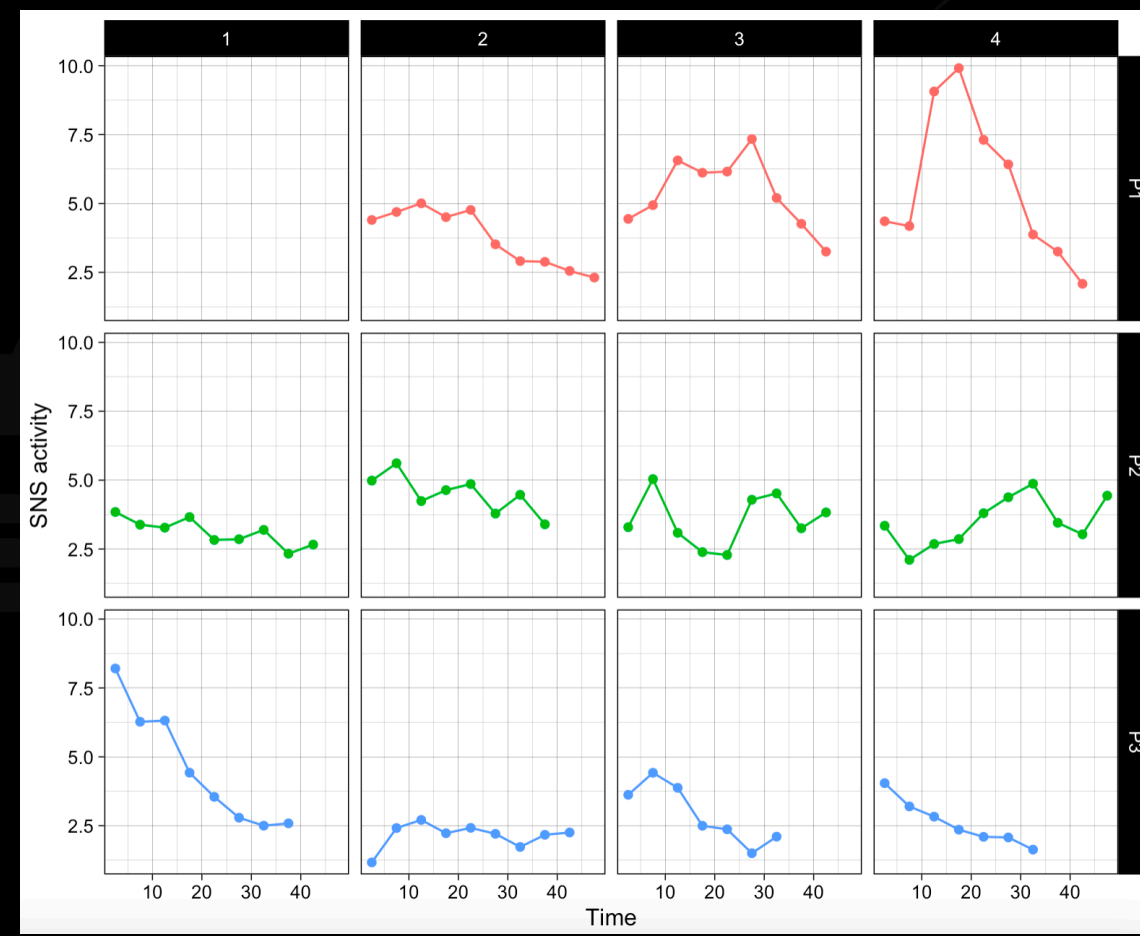
SNS and PNS Response

- Data extracted through Kubios Heart Rate Variation (HRV)



SNS and PNS Response

HRV- measure of SNS and PNS activity



Eye Tracking

- Not as successful as we had hoped:
 - Connectivity and calibration: G load susceptibility
 - Sun glare
 - Participants already wearing corrective glasses not doubling up
- Two video recordings
 - Inside the aircraft (participant reactions)
 - Outside the aircraft (manoeuvres)
- Instructor observations: improvement in data assessment and metacognition



Manifestation of Stress

- Loss of Control, subsequent collision with terrain
- Otherwise “strong” pilots having incidents and accidents
- Inappropriate decision making (pushing on, steep turns close to the ground, late go-arounds)
- Poorly handled “normal” manoeuvres



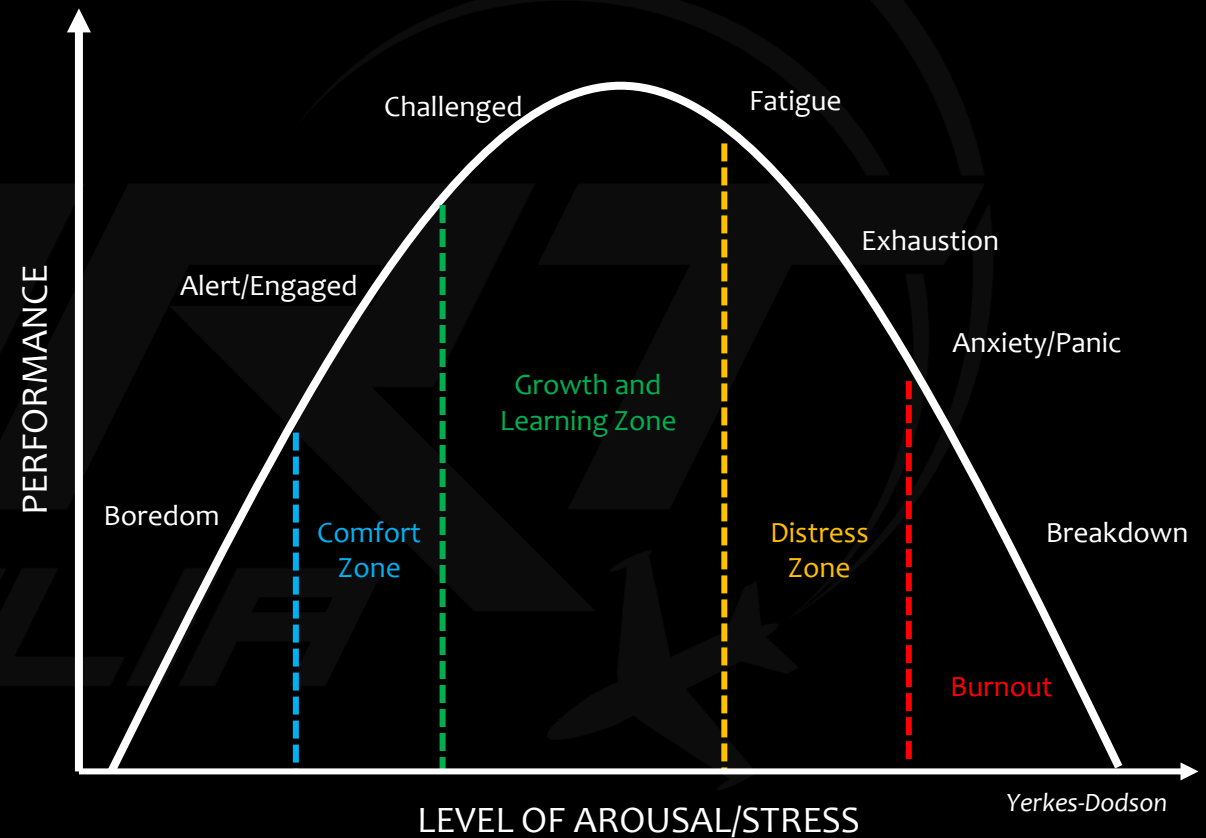
Conclusions

- More in-depth study required
 - Larger data-set
 - Eye-tracking
- All measures reduced in the final post-flight measurement
- Significant increase in subjective Physical Demand
- Significant decrease in subjective Frustration, Irritability and Discouragement
- Pre-post flight changes in Tension, Relaxation, Contentment and Worry
- Reduction in SNS response evident in most participants
- Observed improvement in competencies



UPRT Ideals- Resilience

- Improved knowledge and awareness to prevent aircraft upsets and LOC-I
- Prevent SNS increase to the point of cognitive lock
- Psychophysiological and aerodynamic recovery



Thank You



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