

INTERFACING ACT-R AND THE X-PLANE FLIGHT SIMULATOR



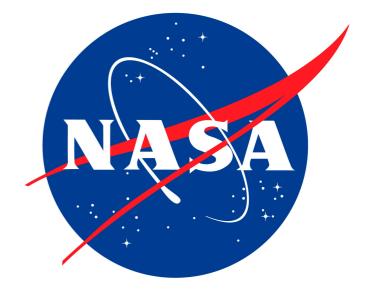
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 - Grad student: Jeff Zemla
- External collaborators





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- SMEs: Don Talleur, Colleen Cardoza, R. K. Creighton, James Blaisdell

OVERVIEW

- The research problem
- The environment
- Our solutions
- Open issues

RESEARCH PROBLEM

Surface traffic management is a critical concern for NextGen

- Goal: optimize timing and route for each plane
- Too computationally difficult for human controllers
- Exacerbated by increasing amount of surface traffic
- FAA and NASA developing algorithms to calculate optimal routes
- HITL experiments with ground controllers
 - Require many participants to act as "pilots" to ensure simulation fidelity
- Large-scale computer simulations
 - No dynamic models of human pilots
 - Simulated pilots react in zero time, perfectly predictably

THE ENVIRONMENT

- Taxiing a 737 from gate to takeoff
- Unique opportunity to validate ACT-R model against not subjects in simulations, but actual operational data
 - Compare with extensive data taken from real operations at DFW airport (SODAA data)
- How to use these extensive data?
- Environment plays a huge role in shaping behavior
 - Aircraft physics
 - Location of signs and routes
 - Other agents: aircraft, ground controllers, surface traffic
- How to hook ACT-R up to this rich and complex environment?

X-PLANE

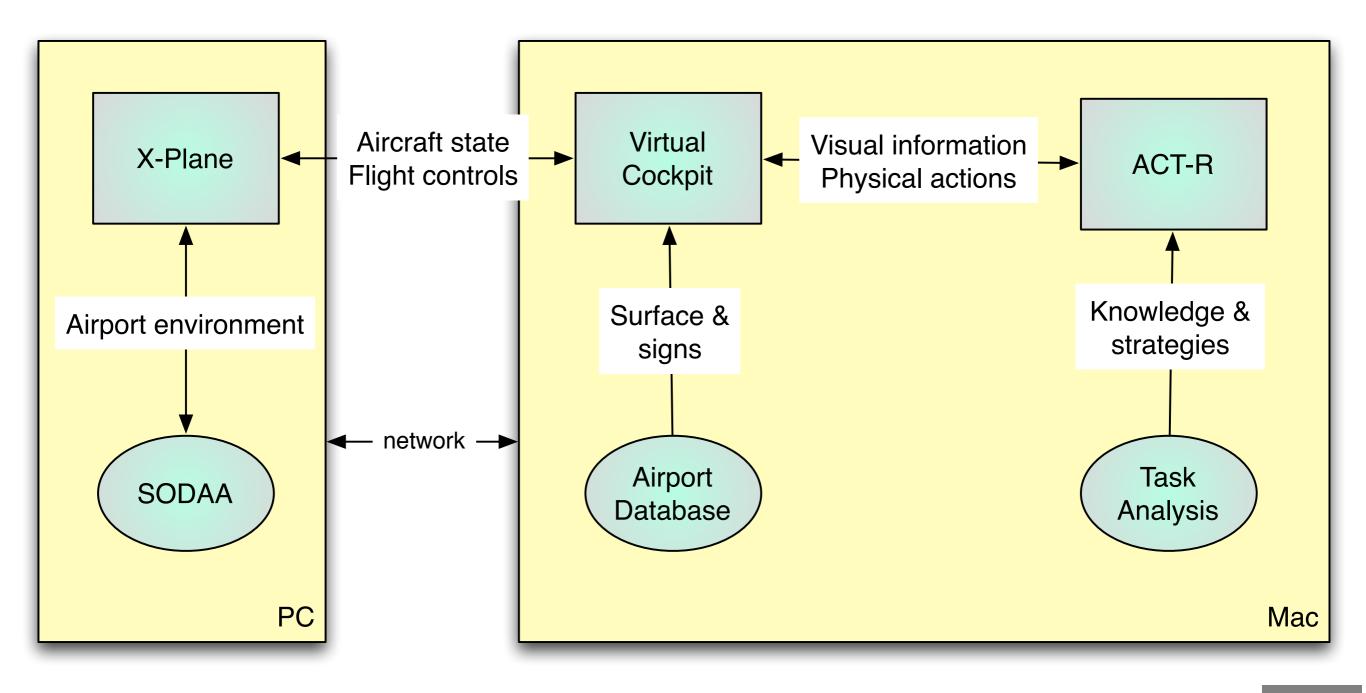
- Commercially available and affordable medium-fidelity ("award winning" too, I'm sure) flight simulation environment
- Has plugin architecture; we use two plugins:
 - Load and run SODAA data, reproducing a slice of real time at DFW airport
 - * Can "take out" one real aircraft, replace with plane driven by ACT-R
 - Communicate with Lisp environment
 - Location and state of ownship controlled by ACT-R
 - Locations, orientations, and some properties of all other aircraft
 - The **big** limitation: cannot "see" out the window!







OUR SOLUTION



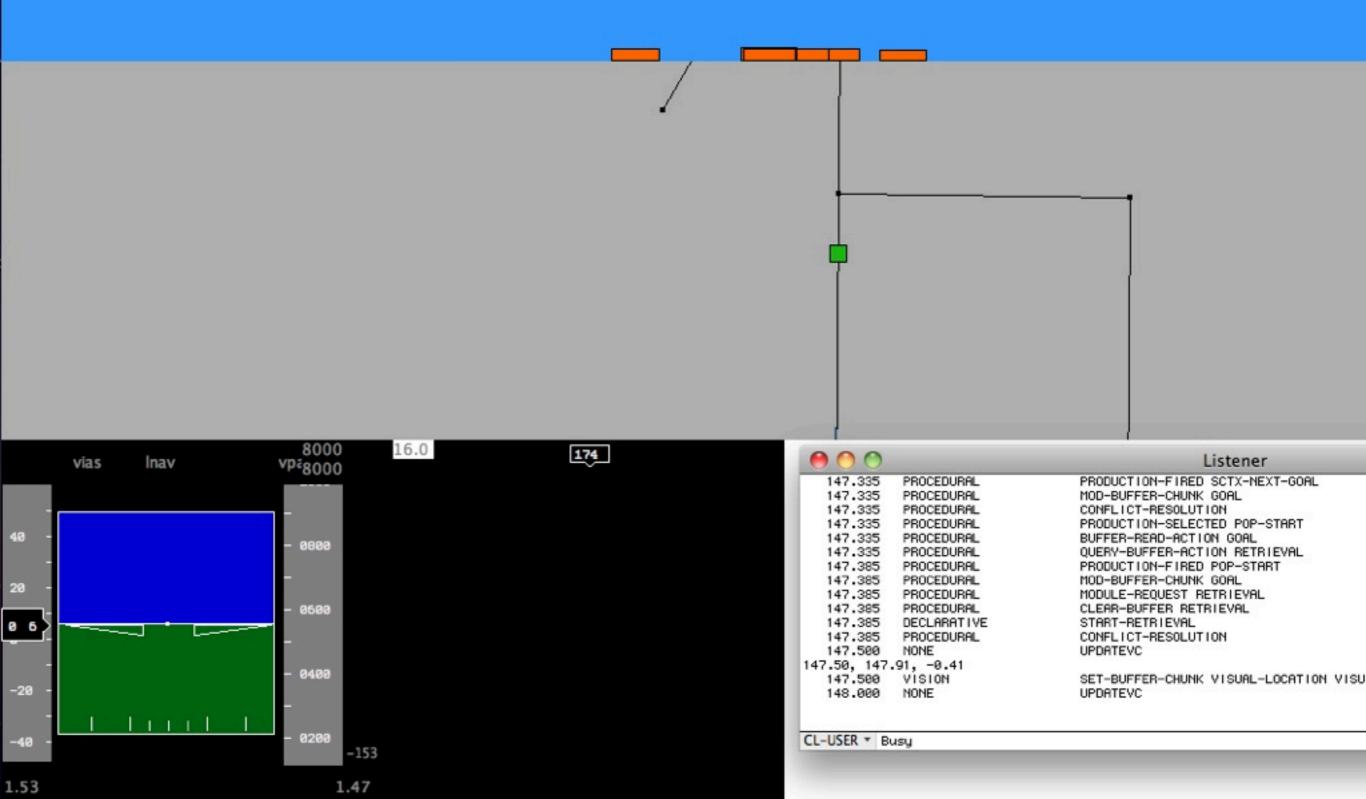
THE "VIRTUAL COCKPIT"

A software object in between ACT-R and X-Plane

- An ACT-R "device"
- Gets information from X-Plane
 - Location and state of aircraft, detailed info about ownship
- Renders visual world for ACT-R to see
 - Constructs instrument panel based on X-Plane values
 - Renders out-the-window view
 - Driven by database describing taxiways, signage, etc.
 - Combined with location information from X-Plane
- Relays commands given by ACT-R to X-Plane
 - Throttle, brake, and yoke adjustments



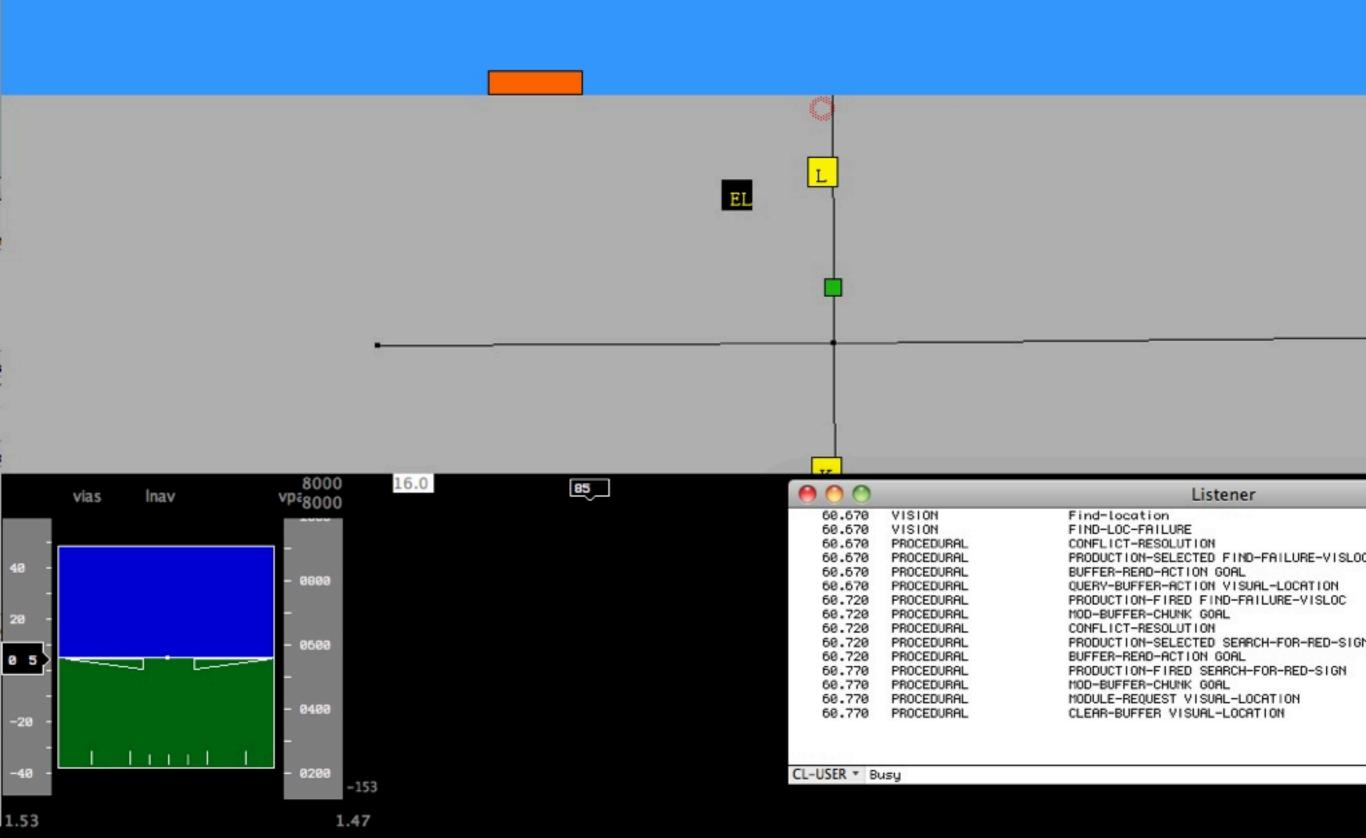












ISSUES

Mostly, it "works" pretty well

- That leaves rather a lot of room for improvement
- Two biggest problems are labor and time

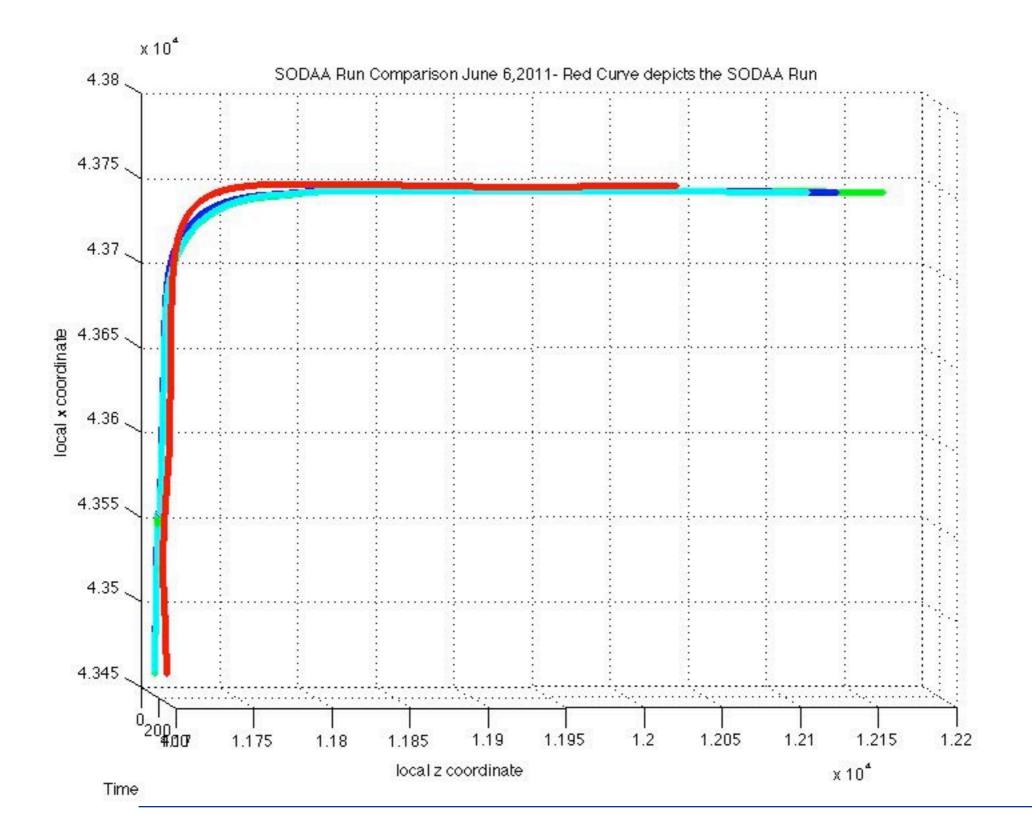
Labor

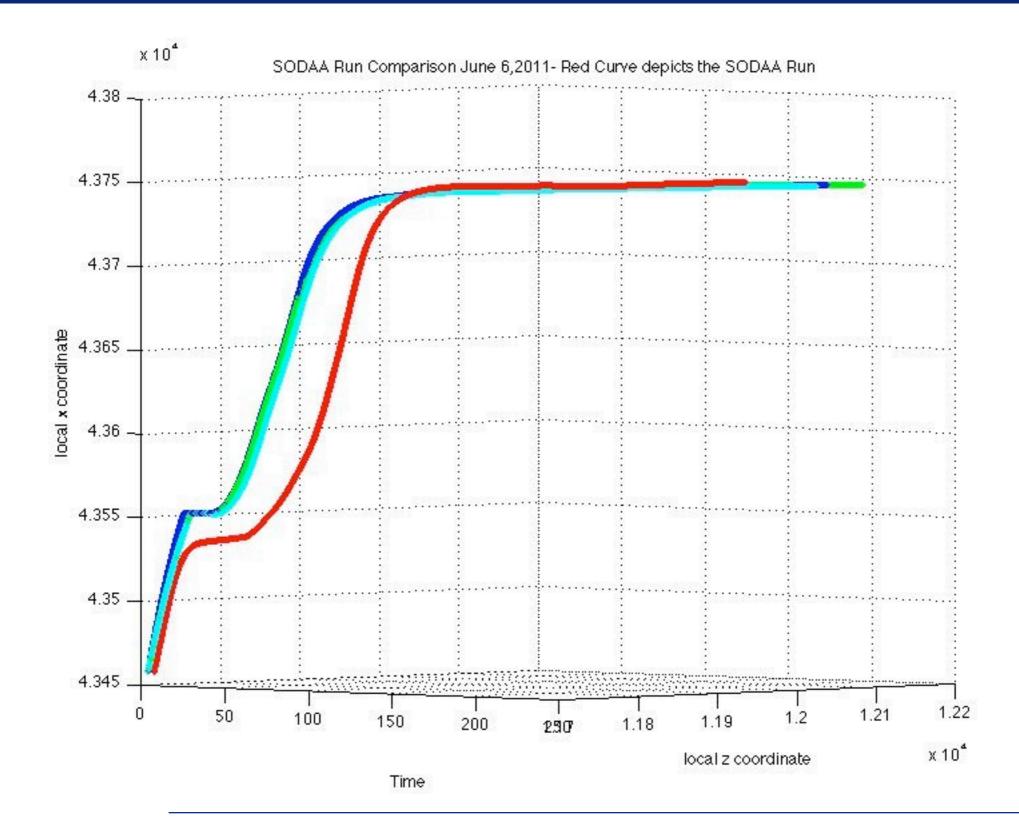
- Mapping out sections of the airport taxi surface is laborintensive
 - Not just taxiways and signs, but locations of intersections and other visual markers that are needed by the model
- Not a lot of shortcuts here

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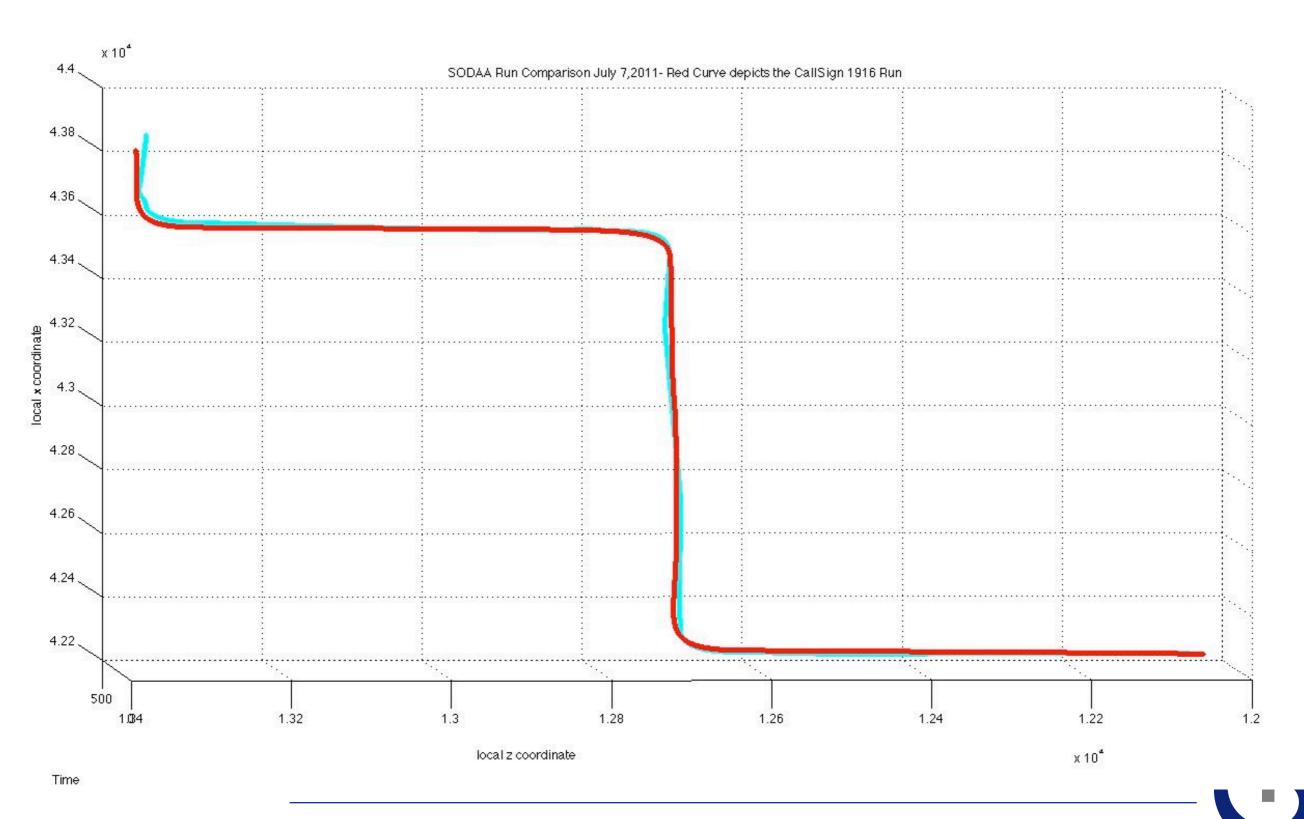
TIME

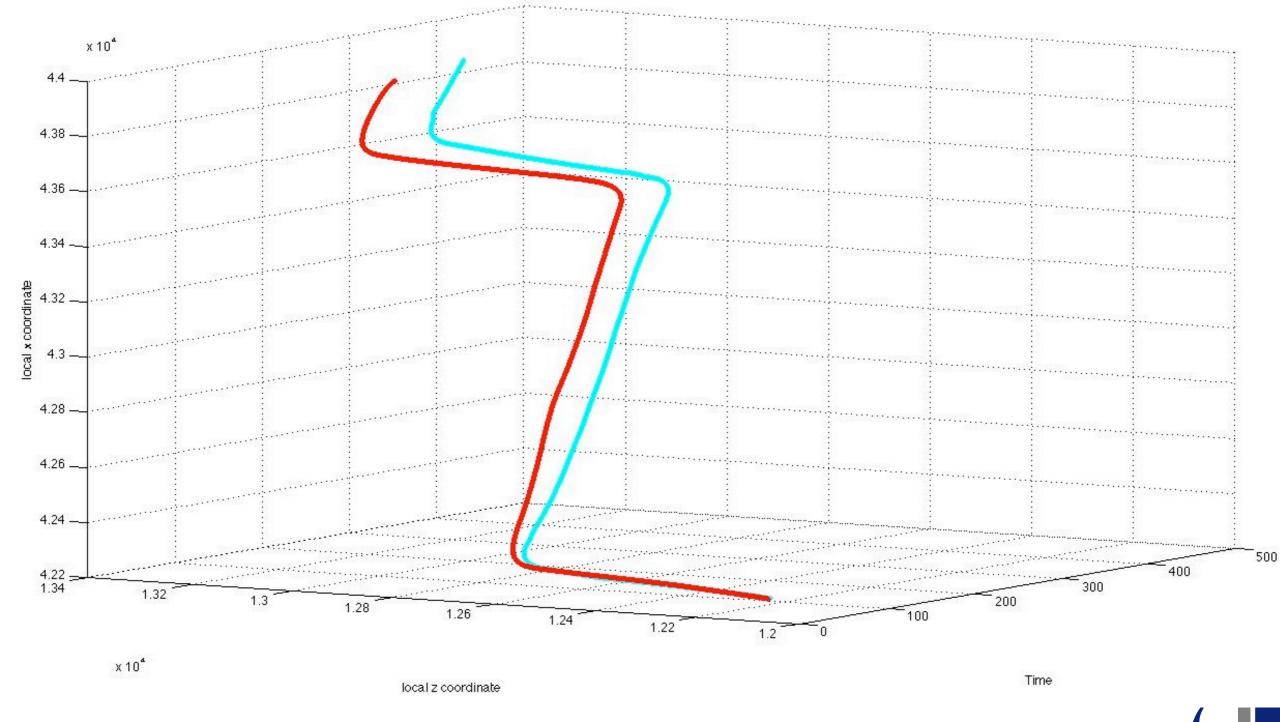
- X-Plane runs only in real time
- ACT-R generally has no problem keeping up with this
 - Even running RMCL on an Intel machine
- Biggest problem is indeterminism (and lag) in communication between Lisp and X-Plane
 - Sometimes, requests come back very quickly
 - Other times, it can take X-Plane/the network hundreds of milliseconds to return with a state update
 - Doing a full redraw and PROC-DISPLAY isn't terribly fast, either
- We handle this by periodically launching another Lisp process to ask for an update
 - That process updates when ready, so ACT-R doesn't wait





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SODAA Run Comparison July 7,2011- Red Curve depicts the CallSign 1916 Run

QUESTIONS?

