



STPA for Airports

safety hazard analysis for aircraft operations in hub airports

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Disclaimer

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Agenda

1. context & prior work
 - a. on going
 - b. main idea
2. what & how
 - a. process overview
 - b. airport groups
 - c. accidents of interest
 - d. case study
3. applying STPA
 - a. foundations
 - b. unsafe controls
 - c. scenarios
4. contributions

1. CONTEXT & PRIOR WORK

2. WHAT & HOW

3. APPLYING STPA

4. CONTRIBUTIONS

on going work

Master's in Air Transportation and Airports

Aviation Infrastructure Engineering Graduate Program

Aeronautics Institute of Technology - ITA



STAMP Approach Applied to Safety Hazard Analysis in Brazilian Airport Infrastructure

supervisor: Prof. Claudio J P Alves

co-supervisor: Prof. Carlos H N Lahoz

objective: “ **to analyse safety hazards in aircraft operations for Brazilian airports using STPA and propose recommendations** ”

main idea on how

common
INPUTS
from group
of cases

“ THE STPA PROCESS “

common
OUTPUTS
for group
of cases



extendable results, **less time and effort** for analyses

1. CONTEXT & PRIOR WORK
- 2. WHAT & HOW**
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process overview

AIRPORTS & ACCIDENTS GROUPING

use safety context
attributes to group
airports and accidents

[Airport
Characterization
Through System
Safety Contexts](#)

at [SITRAER 2017](#)

STPA ANALYSIS

apply STPA analysis
within airports groups
and accident types

***STPA for Airports
safety hazard analysis
for aircraft operations
in hub airports***

at 2018 MIT STAMP
Workshop

RECOMMENDATIONS GENERATION

produce
recommendations for
airports within groups

***Master's dissertation
and paper***

at ITA Infra
July 2018

AIRPORTS & ACCIDENTS
GROUPING

STPA ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
GENERATION

airport groups

*“Airport Characterization Through System Safety Contexts”
at SITRAER 2017*

method: Two-Step Cluster Analysis

attributes:

APPROACH

level of precision available
PA1/2/3A, NPA, NINST

MOVEMENT

annual aircraft movs
last 10 years average

SECURITY

protection levels
AP-3/2/1/0 or AD

OPERATION

maintenance &
emergency standards
Class I, II, III or IV

FEEING

category
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Class
or Concession

airport clusters

CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 2	CLUSTER 3	CLUSTER 4	CLUSTER 5
AP-1 100%	AP-0 100%	AP-2 100%	AD 58,54% AP-1 41,46%	AP-3 100,00%
Class I 66,67% Class II 33,33%	Class I 96,67% Class II 3,33%	Class II 20,83% Class III 79,17%	Class I 100%	Classe IV 100%
57 airports	30 airports	24 airports	41 airports	12 airports
1 ^a 1,75% 2 ^a 50,88% 3 ^a 45,91%	2 ^a 10,00% 3 ^a 26,67% 4 ^a 63,33%	1 ^a 20,17% 2 ^a 66,67% 3 ^a 13,17%	4 ^a 19,51% - 80,49%	1 ^a 41,67% 1 ^a 58,33%
REGIONAL Airports	LOCAL Airports	DOMESTIC Airports	LOCAL Airports	INT. HUB Airports
NINST 22,81% NPA 66,67% PA1 10,53%	NINST 36,67% NPA 40,00% PA1 3,33%	NPA 66,67% PA1 33,33%	NINST 75,61% NPA 24,39%	PA1 58,33% PA2 25,00% PA3-A 8,33%
2335 mov/y	635 mov/y	14725 mov/y	461 mov/y	92552 mov/y

case study

MAJOR HUB AIRPORTS (cluster 5)

BSB	Brasília
CNF	Confins
CWB	Curitiba
FOR	Fortaleza
GIG	Galeão
GRU	Guarulhos
VCP	Campinas
POA	Porto Alegre
REC	Recife
SDU	Rio de Janeiro
CGH	São Paulo
SSA	Salvador



accidents of interest

ARC abnormal runway contact

GCOL **ground collision**

LOC-G loss of control on ground

RE runway excursion

RI runway incursion

USOS undershoot/overshoot

TOF takeoff

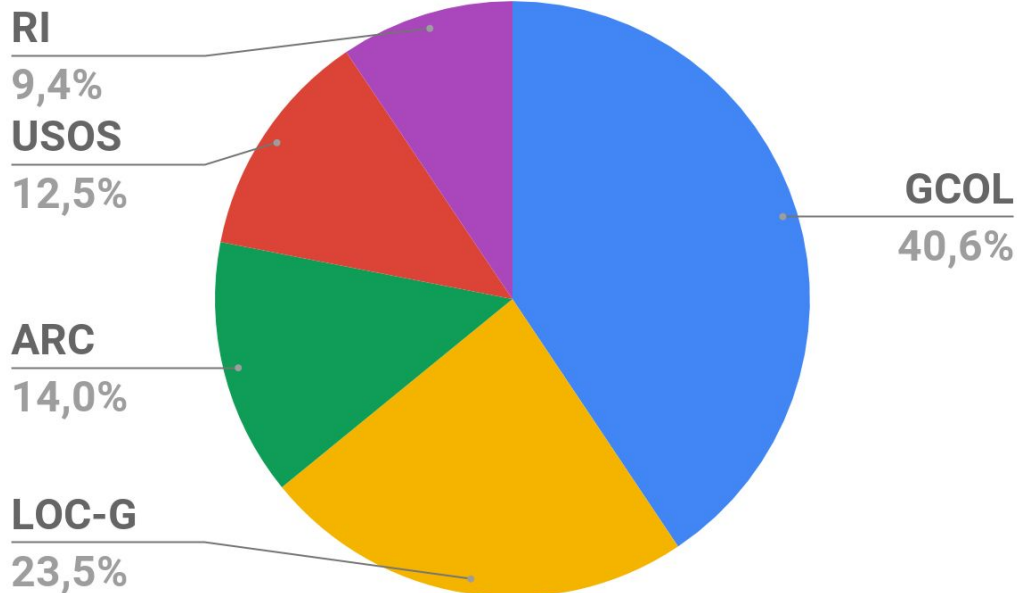
APR approach

LDG landing

TXI **taxi**

STD **standing**

CLUSTER 5 - MAJOR HUB AIRPORTS in Brazil



AIRPORTS & ACCIDENTS
GROUPING

STPA ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
GENERATION

case study

*“STPA for aircraft operations in major hub airports”
at MIT STAMP 2018*

“ GROUND COLLISION occurrences during TAXI and STANDING phases
for the Brazilian MAJOR HUB AIRPORTS (cluster 5) ”

21 reports

from CENIPA

(Brazilian equivalent to NTSB for aviation)

www2.fab.mil.br/cenipa

GCOL during TXI or STD

WHERE DID IT HAPPEN?

BSB	Brasília	5
CNF	Confins	0
CWB	Curitiba	1
FOR	Fortaleza	0
GIG	Galeão	4
GRU	Guarulhos	5
VCP	Campinas	0
POA	Porto Alegre	1
REC	Recife	0
SDU	Rio de Janeiro	1
CGH	São Paulo	2
SSA	Salvador	2



case study

“ **GROUND COLLISION** occurrences during **TAXI** and **STANDING** phases for the Brazilian **MAJOR HUB AIRPORTS** (cluster 5) ”

GROUND COLLISION

aircraft impact against AIRCRAFT, OBSTACLE or VEHICLE

TAXI & STANDING

aircraft in movement or not, on the surface of aerodrome excluded TOF and LDG

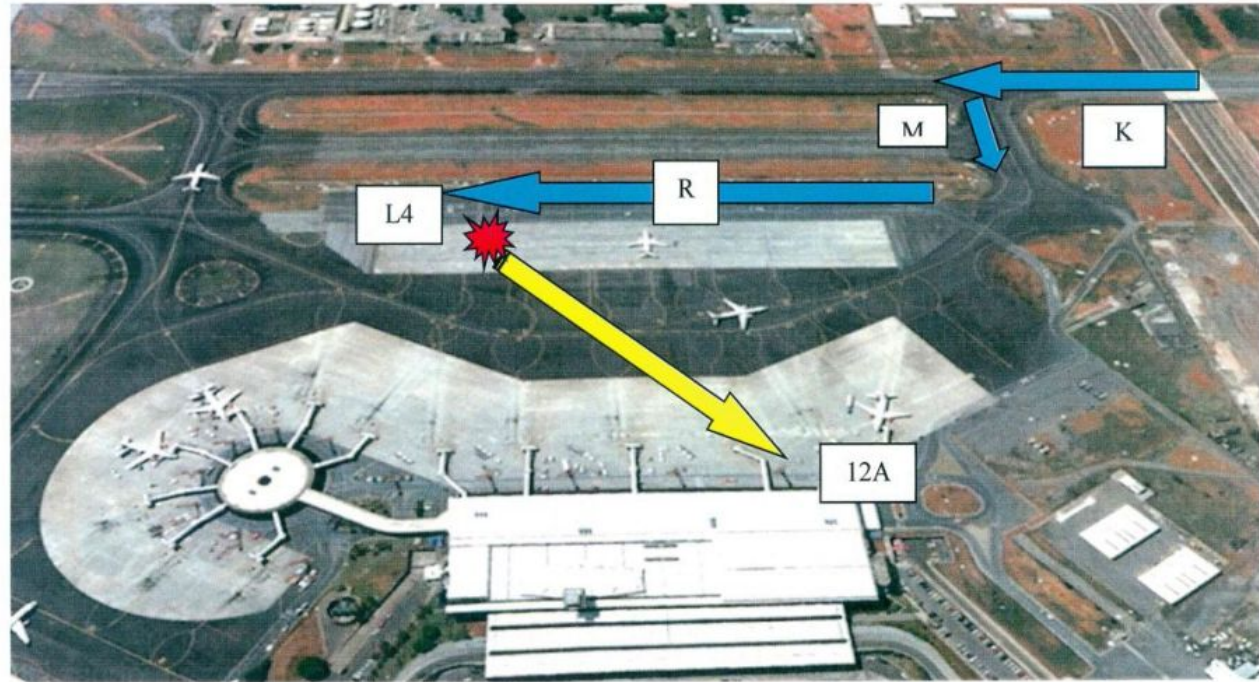
MAJOR HUB AIRPORTS (cluster 5)

BSB	CNF	CWB	FOR	GIG	GRU
VCP	POA	REC	SDU	CGH	SSA

case study

GROUND COLLISION during TAXI & STANDING

A330 against floodlight tower at BSB in 2013



AIRPORTS & ACCIDENTS
GROUPING

STPA ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS
GENERATION

case study

GROUND COLLISION
during
TAXI & STANDING

A330 against floodlight tower at BSB in 2013



case study

GROUND COLLISION
during
TAXI & STANDING

B777 against B737 at GIG in 2013



case study

GROUND COLLISION
during
TAXI & STANDING

B777 against B737 at GIG in 2013



case study

GROUND COLLISION
during
TAXI & STANDING

B777 against B737 at GIG in 2013



1. CONTEXT & PRIOR WORK
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losses

Case

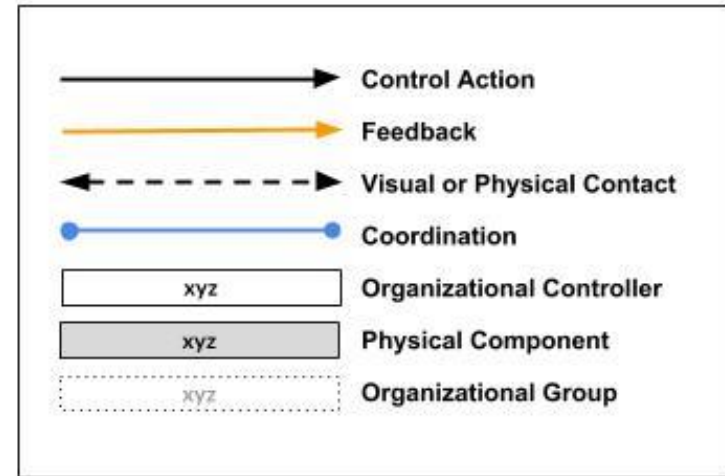
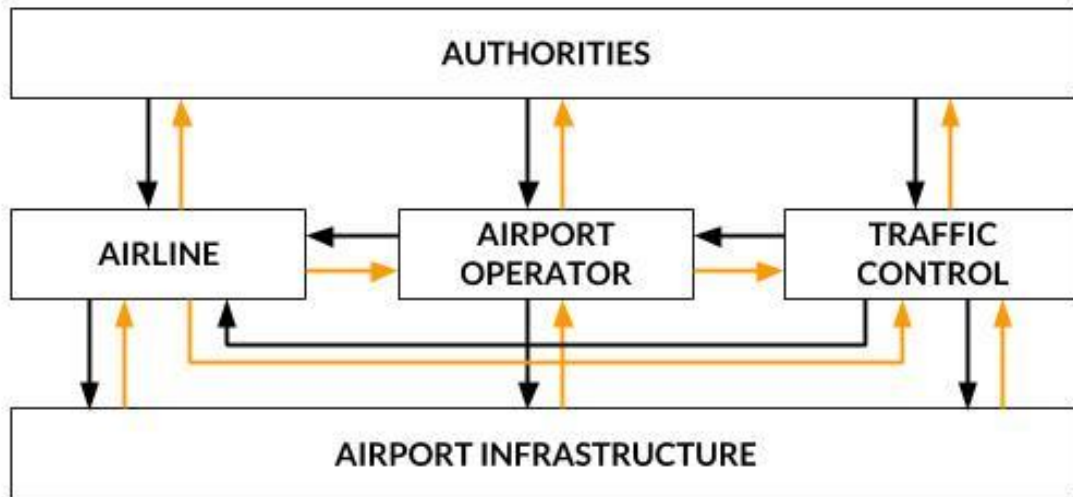
Ground collision occurrence during aircraft operations on the ground in major hub airports.

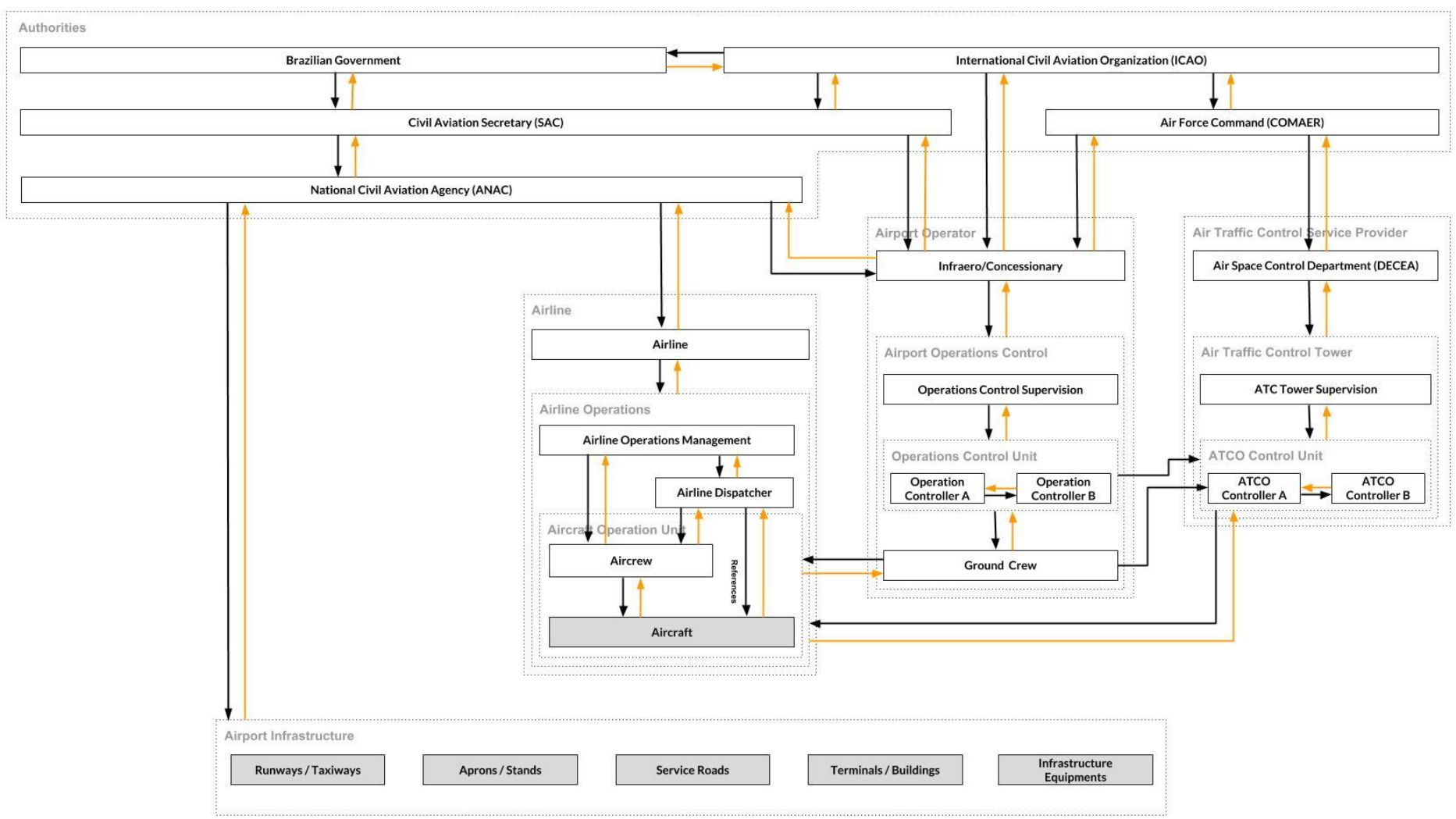
L-1	Loss of life or injury to people	(0 occurrences)
L-2	Loss of or damage to aircraft	(21 occurrences)
L-3	Loss of or damage to service vehicle/equipment	(11 occurrences)
L-4	Loss of or damage to infrastructure components	(8 occurrences)
L-5	Loss of transportation	(18 occurrences)

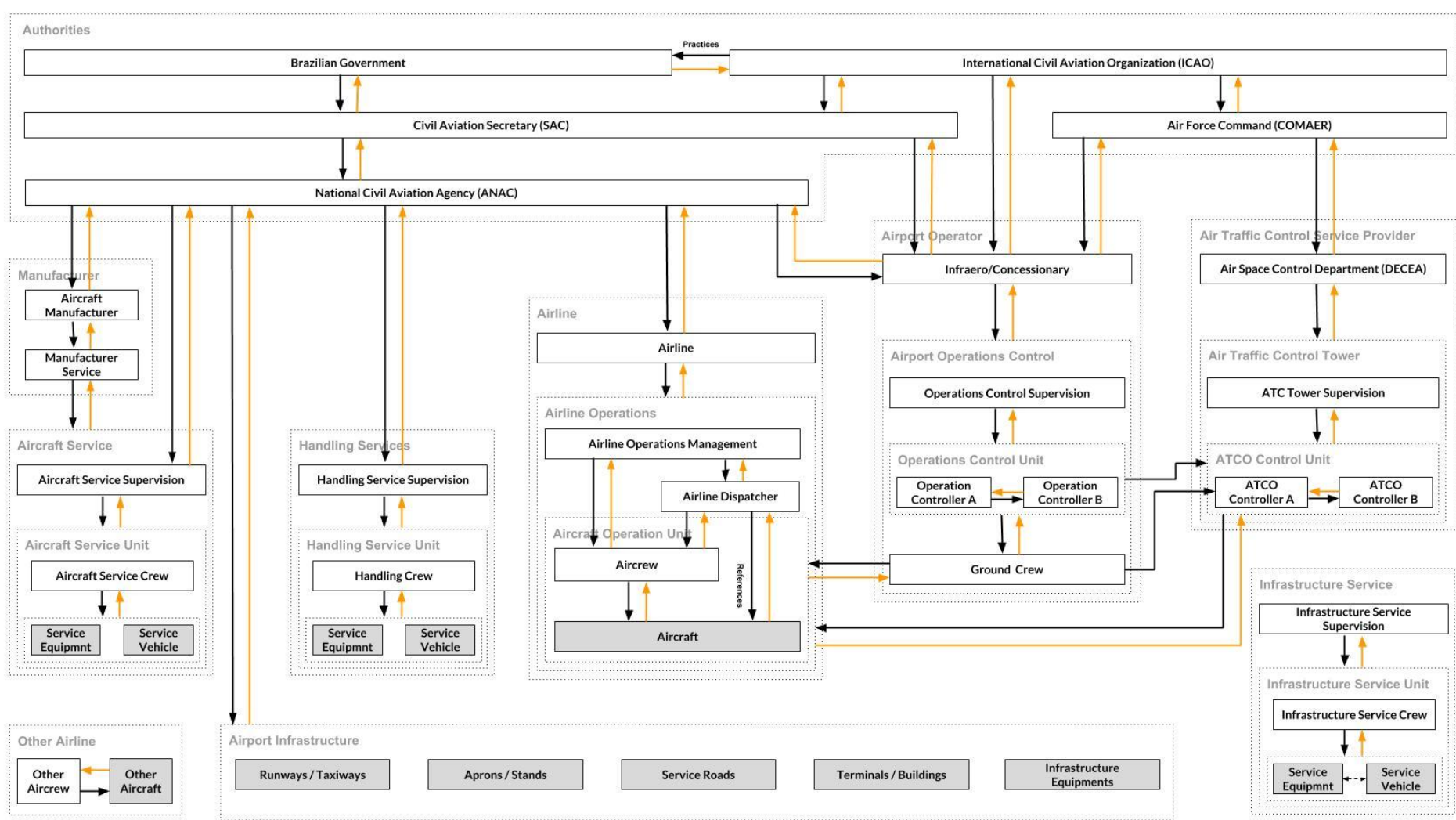
hazards

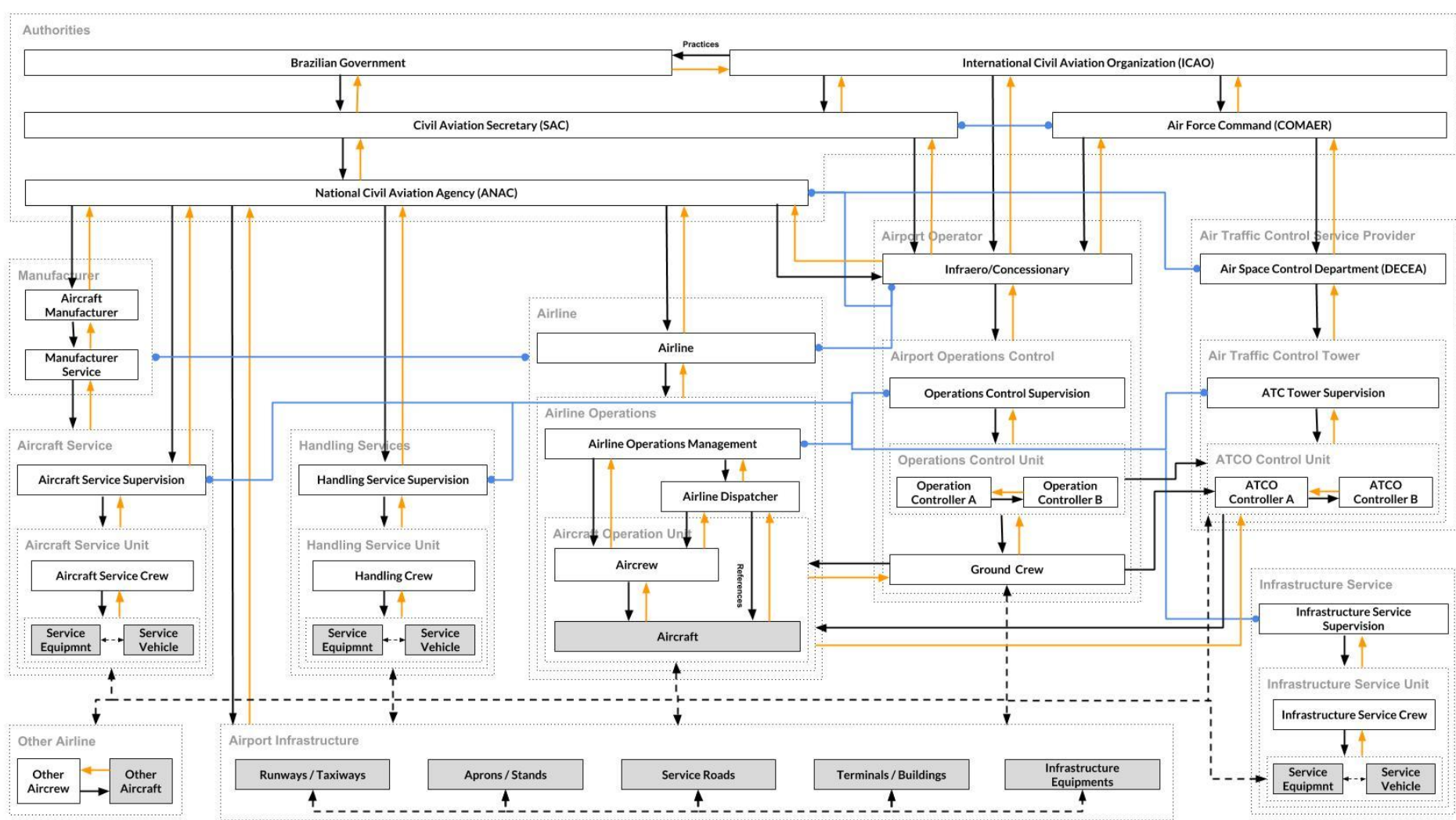
- H-1** Aircraft violates the minimum separation from other aircrafts during operations on the ground [L-1, L-2, L-5]
- H-2** Aircraft violates the minimum separation from service vehicles during operations on the ground [L-1, L-2, L-3, L-5]
- H-3** Aircraft comes too close to service equipment components during operations on the ground [L-1, L-2, L-3, L-5]
- H-4** Aircraft comes too close to airport infrastructure components during operations on the ground [L-1, L-2, L-4, L-5]
- H-5** Airframe integrity is lost during operations on the ground [L-1, L-2, L-5]
- H-6** Service vehicle/equipment frame integrity is lost during operations on the ground [L-1, L-3, L-4]
- H-7** Airport infrastructure component integrity is lost during operations [L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5]
- H-8** Human physical integrity is lost during operations [L-1, L-5]

functional control structure

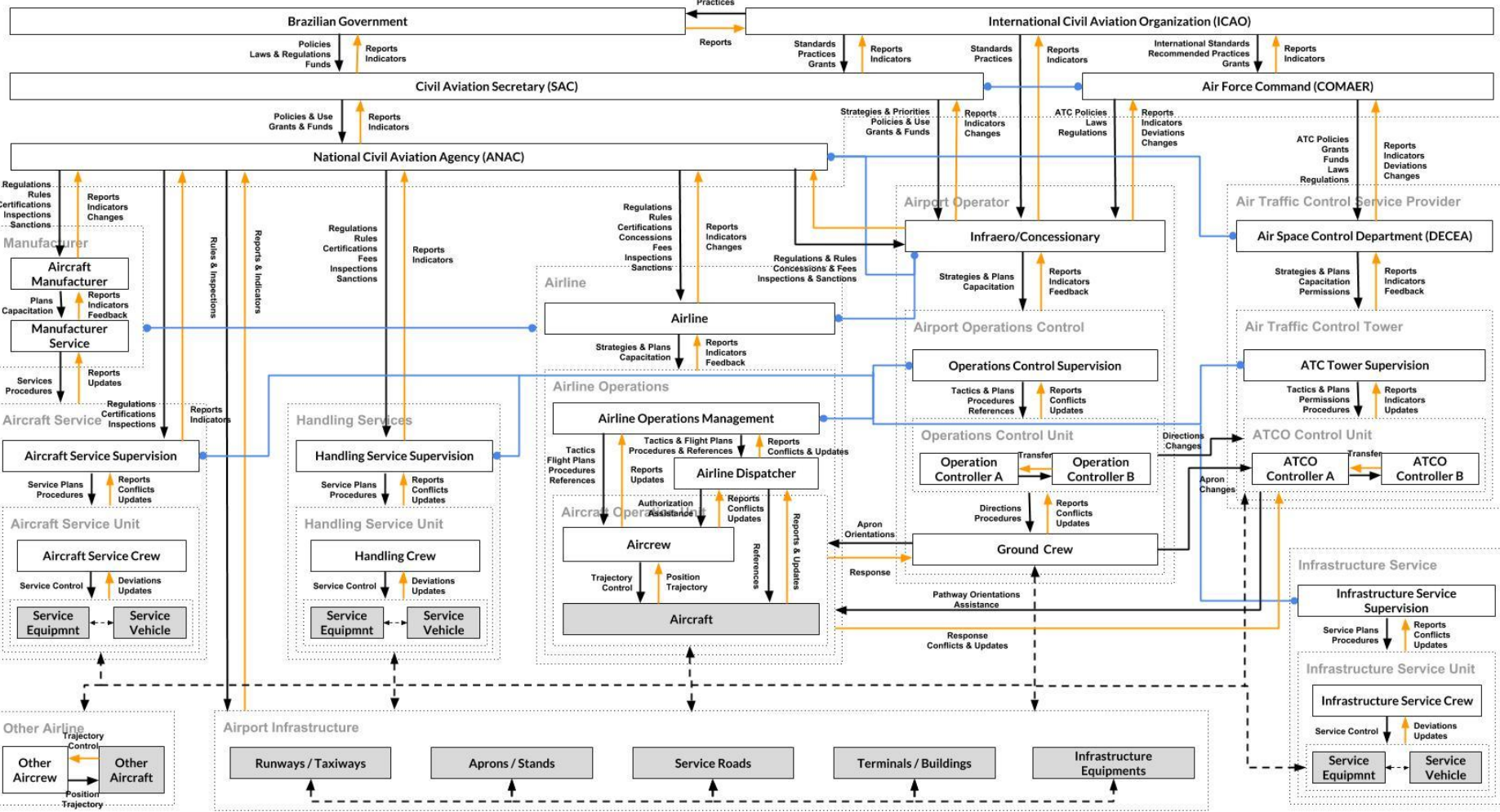




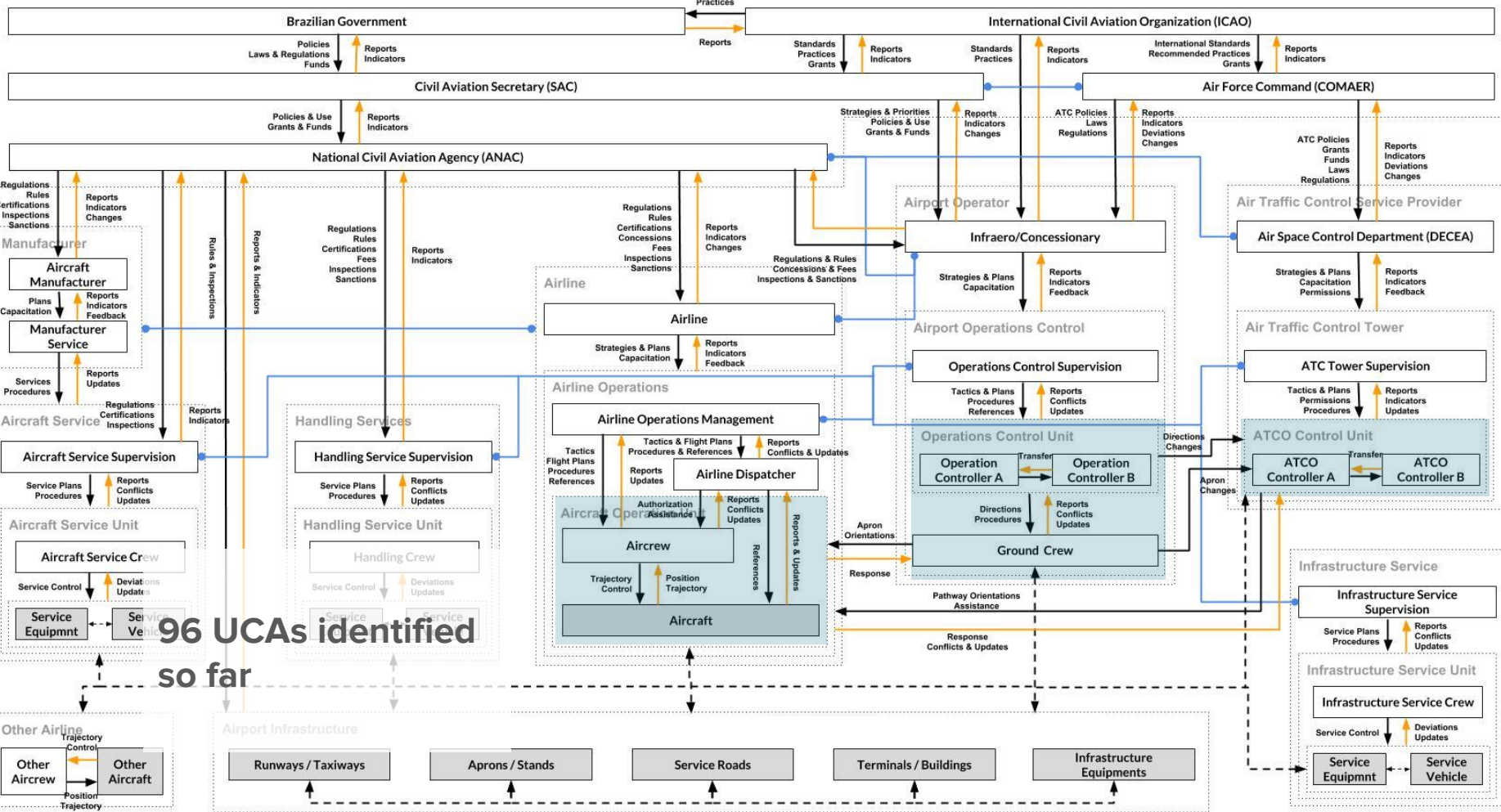




Authorities



Authorities



unsafe control actions

for the Control Action:

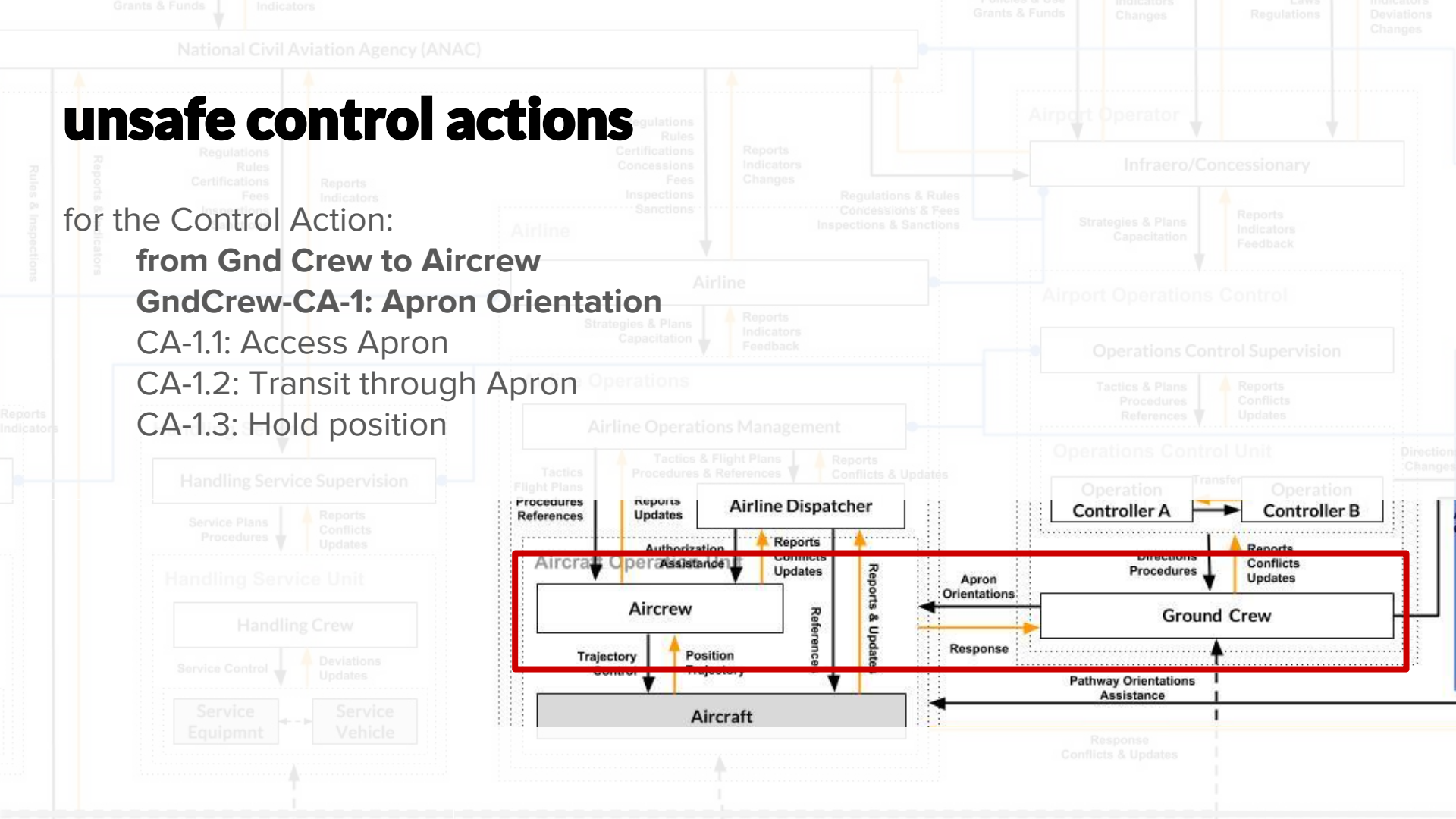
from Gnd Crew to Aircrew

GndCrew-CA-1: Apron Orientation

CA-1.1: Access Apron

CA-1.2: Transit through Apron

CA-1.3: Hold position



Control Actions from Gnd Crew to Aircrew	Not providing causes hazard	Providing causes hazard	Too early, too late, out of order	Stopping too soon, applying too long
Access Apron	UCA-1: when the alternative is restricted/closed and hold position is not an option	UCA-2: when there are latent restrictions ahead UCA-3: when it should be for Other Aircrew	UCA-4: when it is no longer possible	N/A
Transit through Apron	UCA-5: when the alternative is restricted/closed and hold position is not an option	UCA-6: when there are latent restrictions ahead UCA-7: when it should be for Other Aircrew	UCA-8: too late, when it is no longer possible UCA-9: in the wrong order, during normal operations	UCA-10: for too long, when there are latent restrictions/obstacles ahead
Hold position	UCA-11: when there are latent restrictions/obstacles ahead	UCA-12: during normal operations without any restrictions/obstacles ahead UCA-13: when it should be for Other Aircrew	UCA-14: too soon, during normal operations UCA-15: too late, when it is no longer possible UCA-16: in the wrong order, during normal operations	UCA-17: for too long, when there are latent restrictions/obstacles about to take place UCA-18: stop too soon, when there are latent restrictions/obstacles still in place

causal scenarios

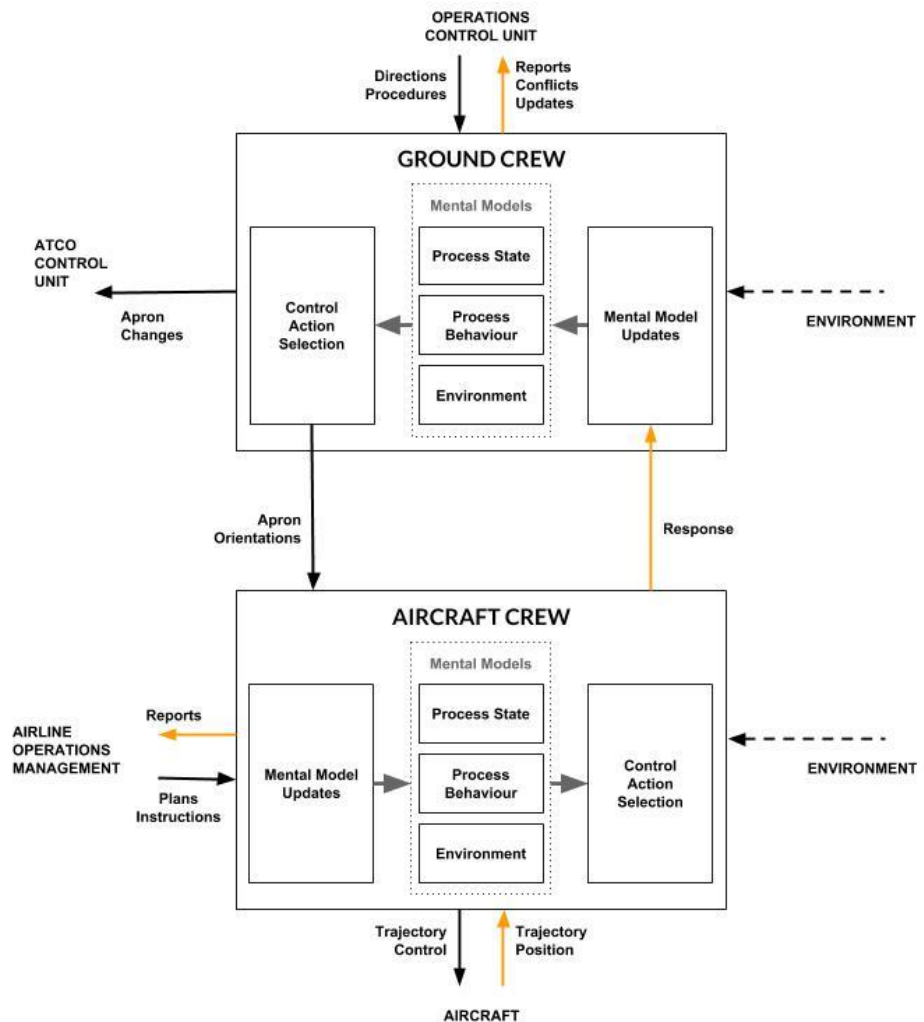
S-1: Gnd Crew does not orient Aircrew to access Apron TBD when the alternatives are restricted/closed and hold position is not an option [UCA-1], because the control algorithm specified by Infraero for the Gnd Crew have a flawed implementation. This may cause its decision making to be inadequate and, consequently, its behaviour, unsafe. This could lead to aircraft *violating minimum separations, coming to close to other parties, or even loss of integrities* to any involved parties [H-1 to H-8].

(...)

24 CSs for UCA-1

496 CSs for GndCrew-CA-1

so far



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contributions



Major problems identified for the airport case study
feedback, coordination, mental models, procedures, (...)



Results applicable to the airports with accidents
and extendable to other airports within the same cluster
less time and effort per analysis



Arguments to Airport Operator and Regulator
Visual and understandable method to show flaws
and how to deal with it from a top-to-bottom perspective



Many gains on applying STPA
better understanding of the system itself
human error properly addressed
easy process automation & verification



next steps on this research

Finish full analysis

by April 2018

Validate with Infraero

by May 2018

STPA for Airports: safety hazard analysis for aircraft operations in hub airports

paper to be published by May 2018

STAMP Approach Applied to Safety Hazard Analysis for Brazilian Airport Infrastructure

Master's dissertation to be presented due July 2018
and main paper to be published due September 2018



Questions?

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