

# UAS Loss of Link (UL2) Project Overview

Sponsor: GMU, Andy Lacher (MITRE Corporation)

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# Background

- MITRE Corporation
  - This project is being sponsored by The MITRE Corporation, which is a not-for-profit organization that manages Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs).
  - Work is specifically from the Center for Advanced Aviation System Development (CAASD)
- Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)
  - A UAS is remotely piloted from ground stations via a real-time command and control (C2) data link.



Unmanned Aircraft (UA)



UA is unpredictable to ATC

- ATC cannot adequately control airspace
- Risk of a loss of separation or collision
- Unnecessary rerouting of air traffic
- Excess workload for ATC



Loss of Link



Air Traffic Control (ATC)



Ground Station

**Standardized procedures for loss of link situations are necessary to make these events more predictable and easier to manage**

# Methodology

- A standardized procedure is a community wide issue
- Develop methodology for evaluating loss of link procedures
  - Purpose is to take a set of procedures and allow the sponsor to narrow down to the top few for further investigation
  - Human in the Loop experiments (HITLs) can then be designed for top procedures
- Expected Results
  - Set of metrics that are important to UAS stakeholders
  - A methodology that can be used to evaluate procedures
    - Repeatable and adaptable to different procedures
    - Capable of being used for further research and analysis by the sponsor

# Scope

- In Scope
  - Within non-segregated civil airspace- National Airspace System (NAS)
  - Primary focus on UAS that are capable of extended flight operations in Class A airspace
  - To test/evaluate our approach with proposed procedure
- Out of Scope
  - Identification of optimal procedure for loss of link situations

# Next Steps from Last Time

- Continue meeting with Sponsor
  - ✓ Met with sponsor and his UAS research team
  - ✓ Conducted a critical design review with sponsor's UAS team
- Complete proof of concept & develop predictability model
  - ✓ Completed proof of concept
  - ✓ Created model in both Excel and Arena
- Adapt scenarios for *airspaceAnalyzer*
  - ✓ Created 3 scenarios to analyze with *airspaceAnalyzer* (automated ATC tool)
  - ✓ Working with lead developer for *airspaceAnalyzer* to finalize details
- Start documenting our methodology and assemble our report
  - ✓ Started a rough draft of final report

# Approach

- Qualitative
  - Interviews to determine metrics from different stakeholders
- Absolute/Binary
  - Determine thresholds that must be met
- Analytical
  - Develop simulations that analyze individual procedures based on specific metrics

# SME Interviews

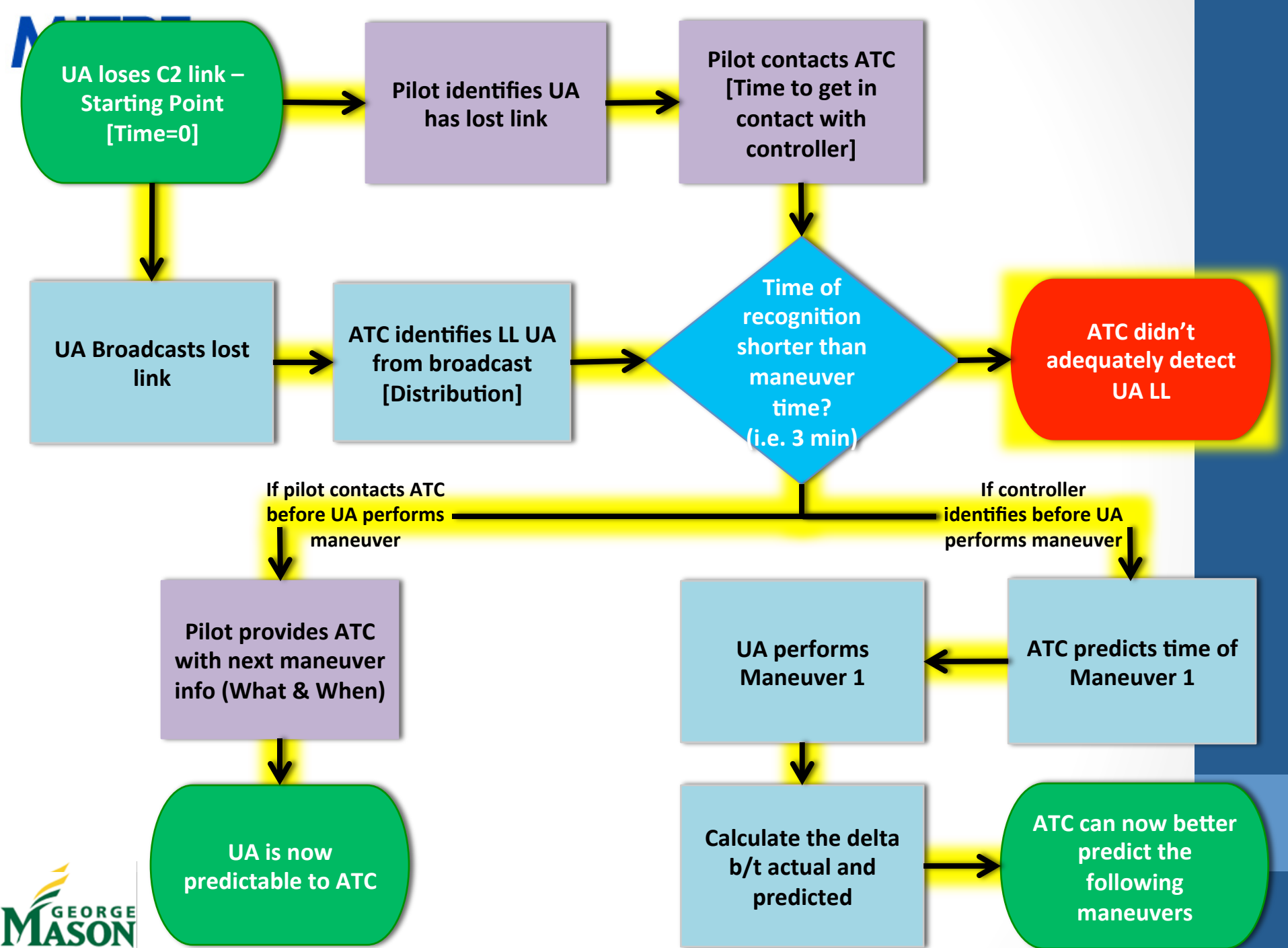
- Met with all the SMEs recommended to us by our sponsor:
  - Global Hawk UAS pilot
  - ATC human-in-the-loop experiment analyst
  - UAS loss of link data analyst
  - Lead developer of automated ATC tool
  - Traffic flow management lead architect
  - Lead UAS Architect



# Modeling

- Analytical modeling approaches based on:
  - Feedback from sponsor
  - Interviews with SMEs
  - Feedback led us to focus on predictability and the effect on ATC
- Focus is on two main metrics:
  - Predictability
    - Monte Carlo simulation
    - Process modeling- using Arena as the primary tool
  - Air Traffic Control workload
    - Using a graphical linear programming tool called *airspaceAnalyzer*

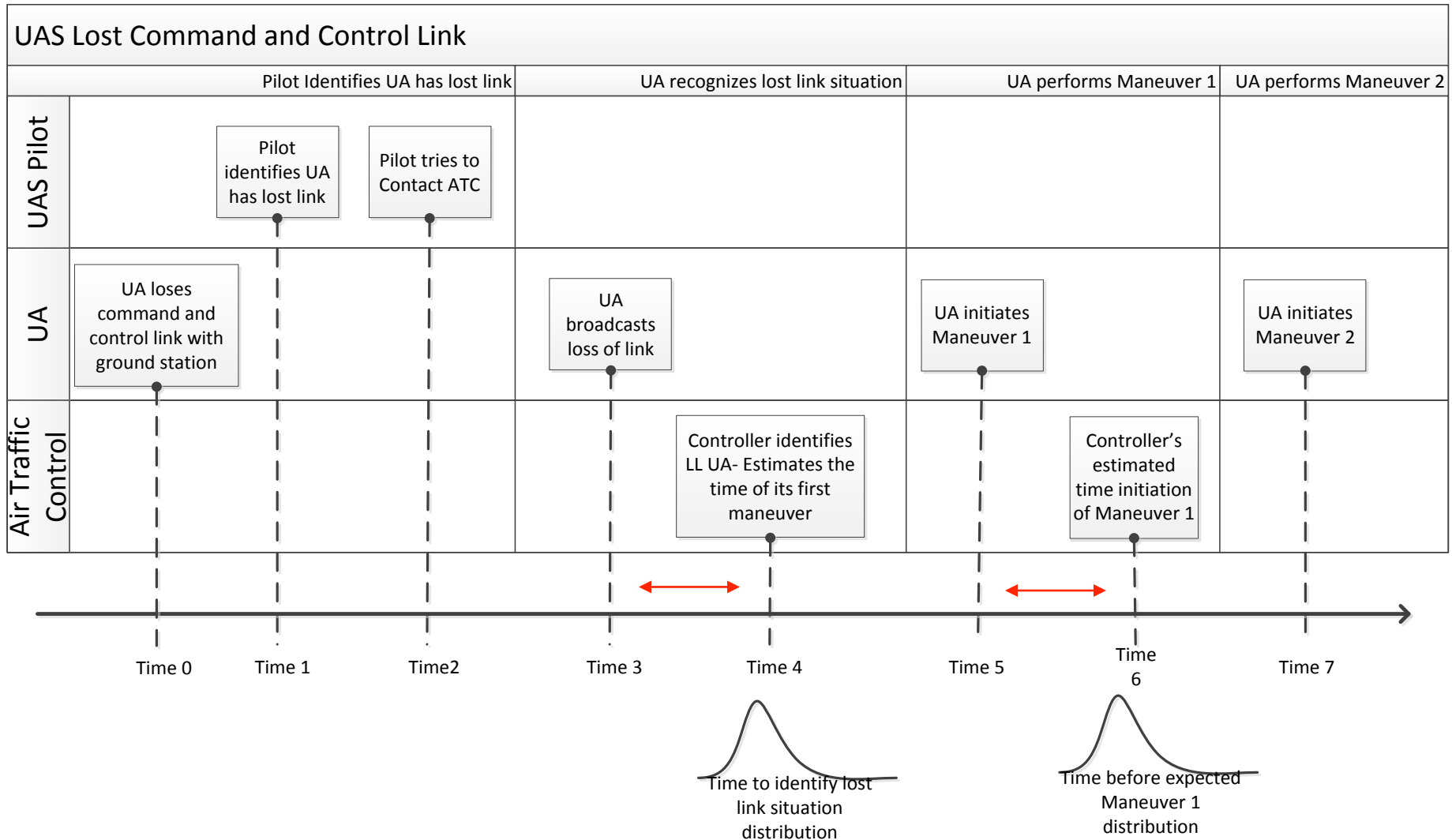
# Predictability Model



# Predictability Model Assumptions

- Times of UA maneuvers based on sample procedure provided by sponsor
- The pilot/ATC knows the sample contingency procedure
- All other functions (other than C2 link) on the UA are operating properly
- Loss of Link is indicated by change of transponder code- Radio Frequency loss (RDOF)
- If the pilot gets in contact with ATC (before the controller realizes LL from UA broadcast), the pilot will tell ATC exactly what/when maneuvers will happen
- There will be no conflicts within two minutes because ATC probes for conflicts up to two mins in advance

# Predictability Model - Timeline



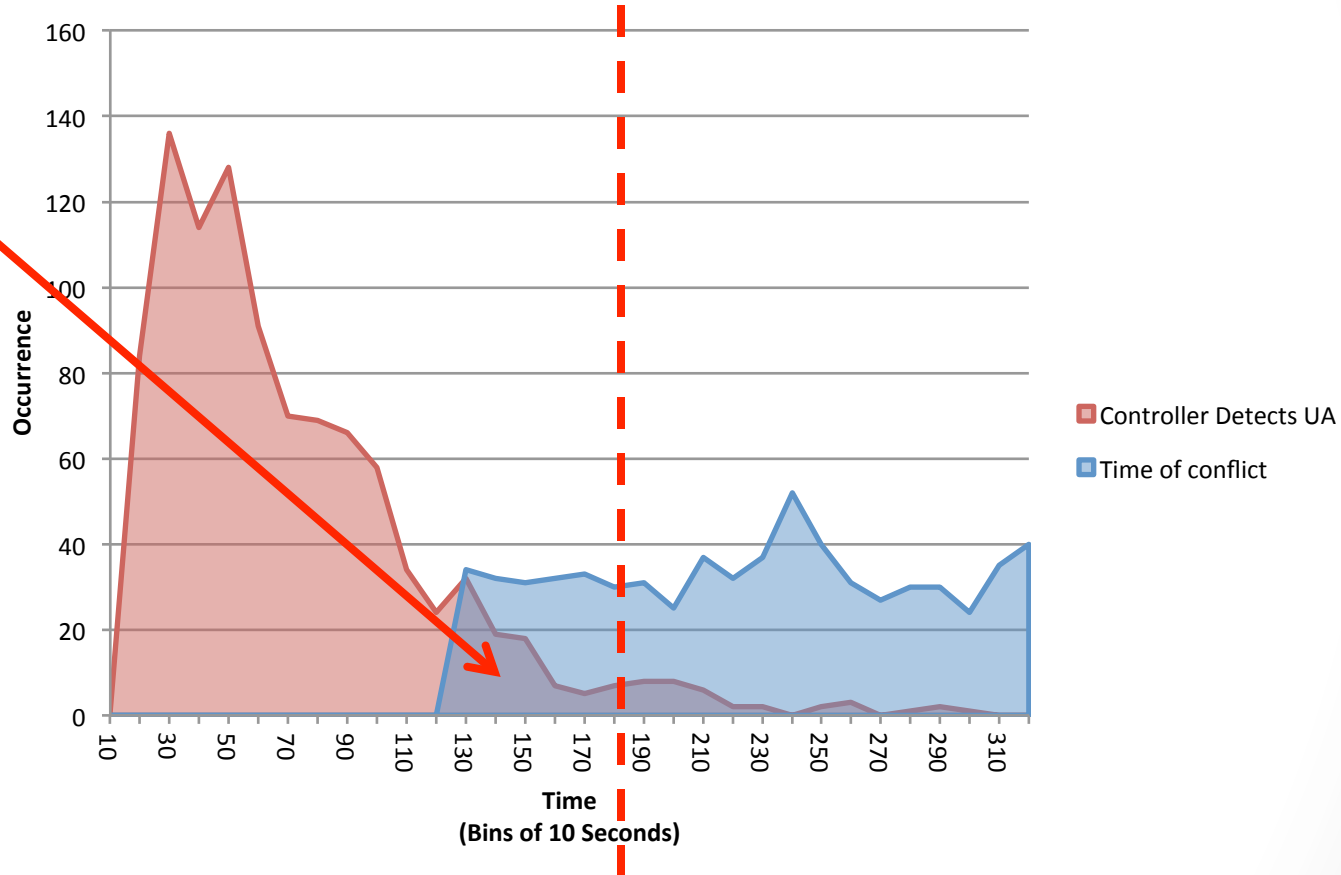
# Predictability Model - Details

- Pseudo-measure for predictability will be time
- Aimed to have a flexible model that can incorporate new data easily
- Input
  - Controller reaction times to UA signaling loss-of-link
- Outputs
  - Times of interest:
    - Delta between UA broadcasting loss of link and the controller identifying the UA as loss of link
    - Delta between when the controller estimates the UA will initiate its first maneuver and the actual time of initiation
- Enhanced Output
  - To enhance the model, the model will also include the possibility of conflict
    - $T_c$  is the time to conflict (loss of separation)
    - Analyze the probability the UA will be in conflict before the controller realizes there is a loss of link situation

# Predictability Model - Sample Output

## Controller Detection of UA Times

Overlapping –  
Area of increased  
risk of collision



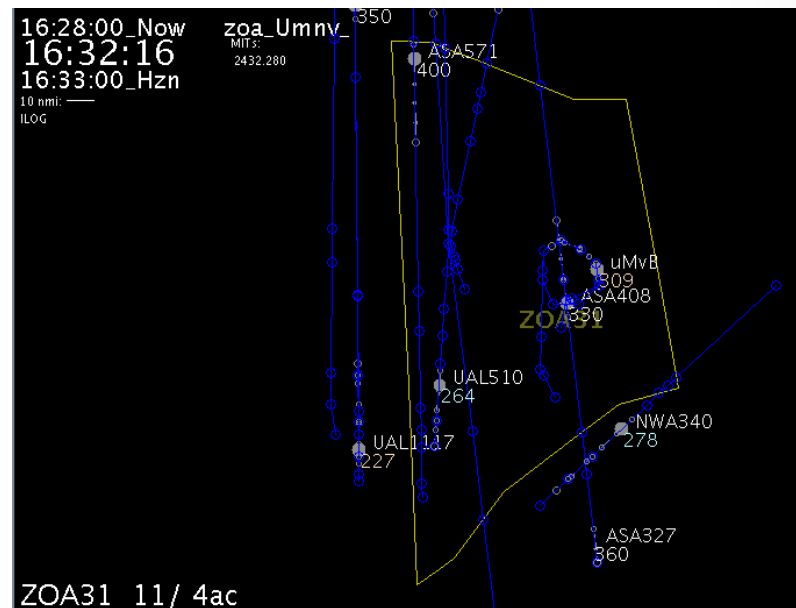
Time of when the  
UA performs its  
first maneuver

# Controller Workload Model



# *airspaceAnalyzer* – Controller Workload

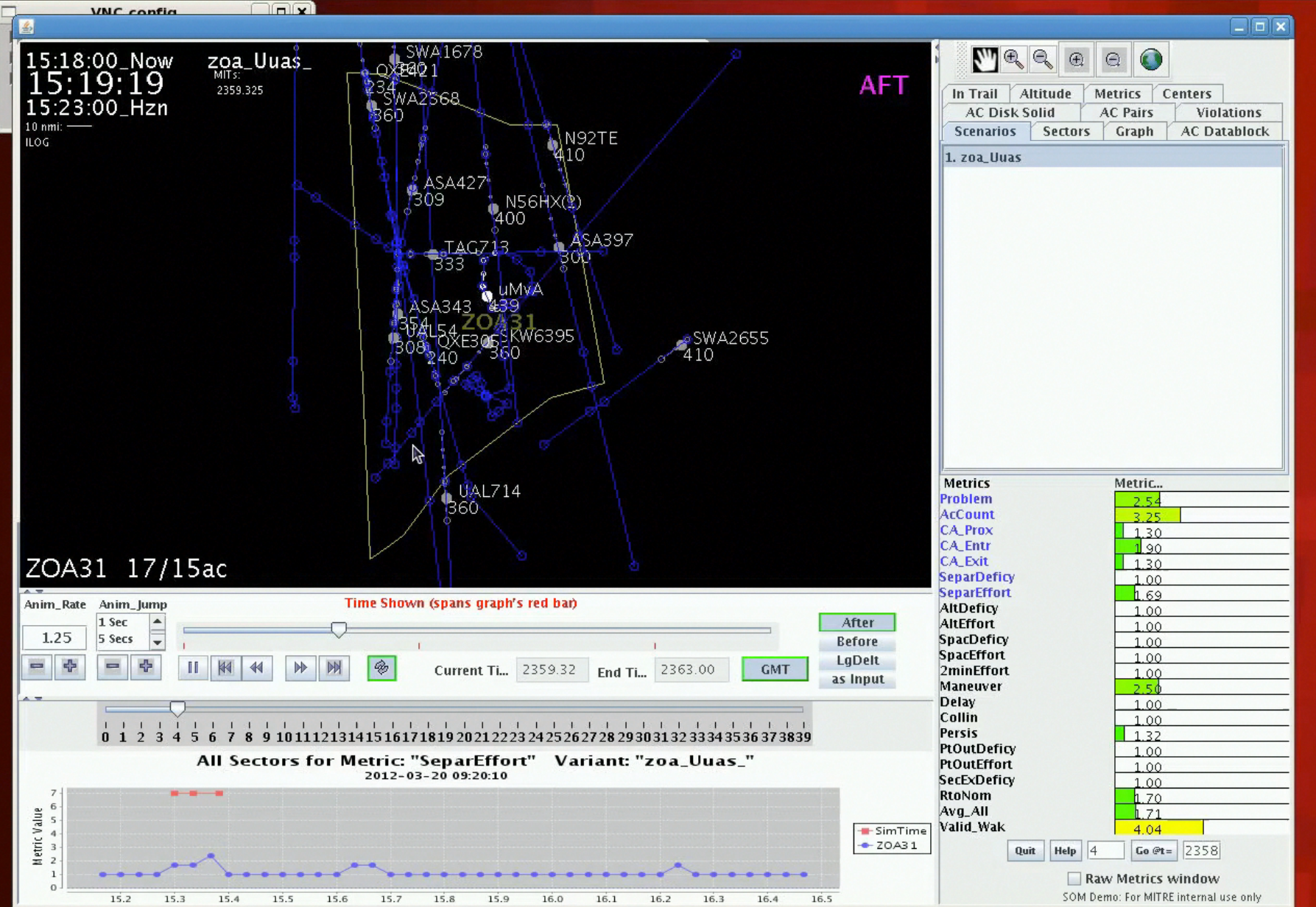
- Simulation tool developed by MITRE to automatically separate, sequence, and space aircraft
- Measures sector complexity based on the amount of effort required to separate traffic
- Evaluates the impact of changes to sector on controller workload. Examples of potential changes include:
  - New Traffic Flows
  - New Sector Boundaries
  - Airspace Restrictions
  - Moving weather systems
- What about UAS?



*airspaceAnalyzer*  
Sample Display

## *airspaceAnalyzer* – Adaptation for UAS

- Tool can be used to evaluate the impact of a specific UAS loss of link procedure on sector complexity and controller workload
- Specific metrics can be gathered to evaluate the increase in controller workload if UA goes lost link
  - Lateral separation effort
  - Vertical separation effort
  - Lateral spacing effort
  - Vertical spacing effort
- Some maneuver uncertainty can be modeled by adjusting the amount of protection required for UA (e.g. increase from 5 NM to 10 NM in En Route airspace)

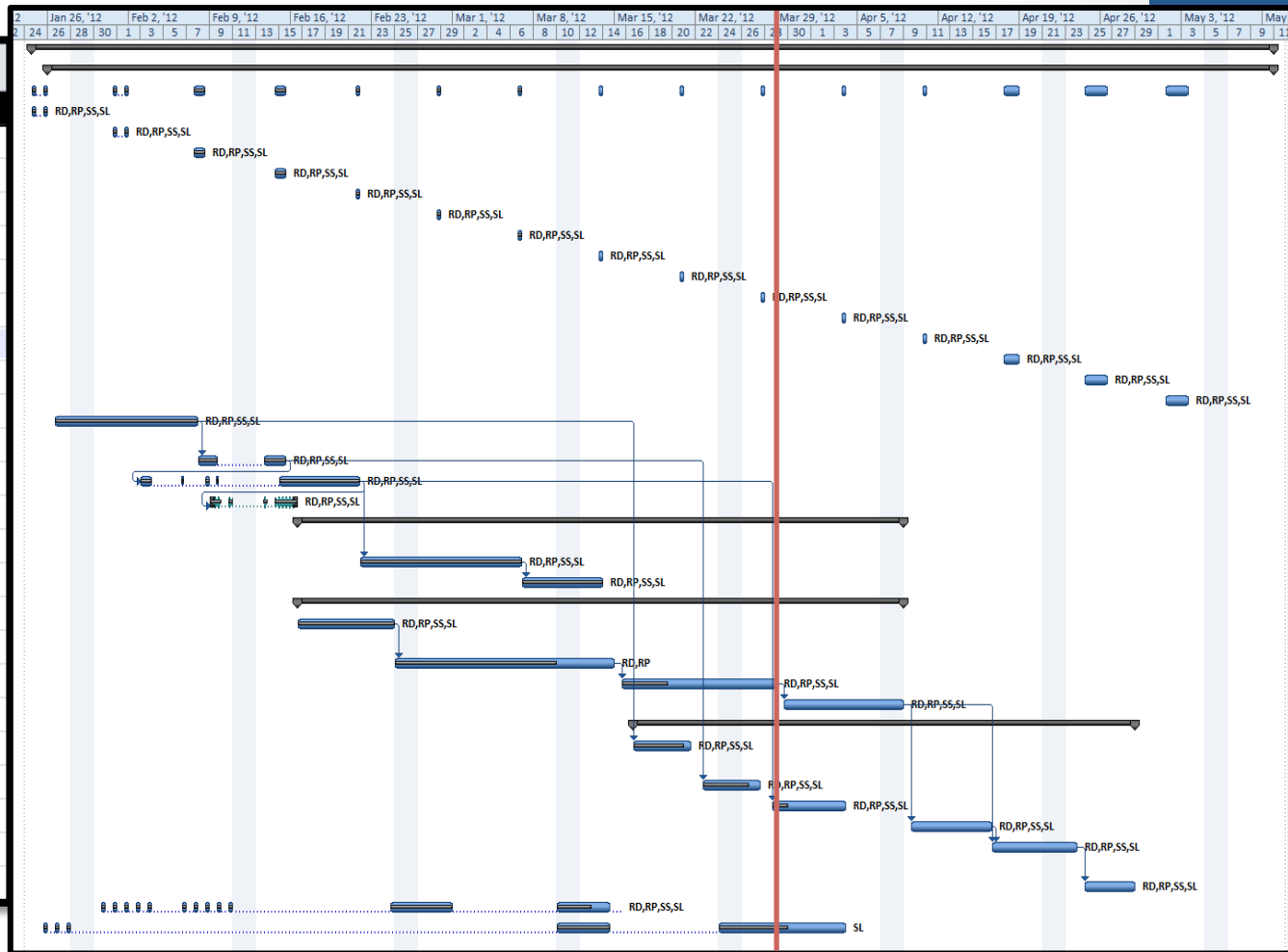


## *airspaceAnalyzer* – Methodology

- Run three scenarios
  1. Controlled UA
    - UA will respond to ATC commands like normal aircraft
  2. Unresponsive, predictable UA (normal separation)
    - UA will not respond to ATC commands
    - Normal separation around aircraft is 5nm
  3. Unresponsive, unpredictable UA (greater separation)
    - UA will not respond to ATC commands
    - ATC expands separation around lost link UA to 10 nm
    - Note: Separation is estimated- can be adjusted depending on how conservative a controller is

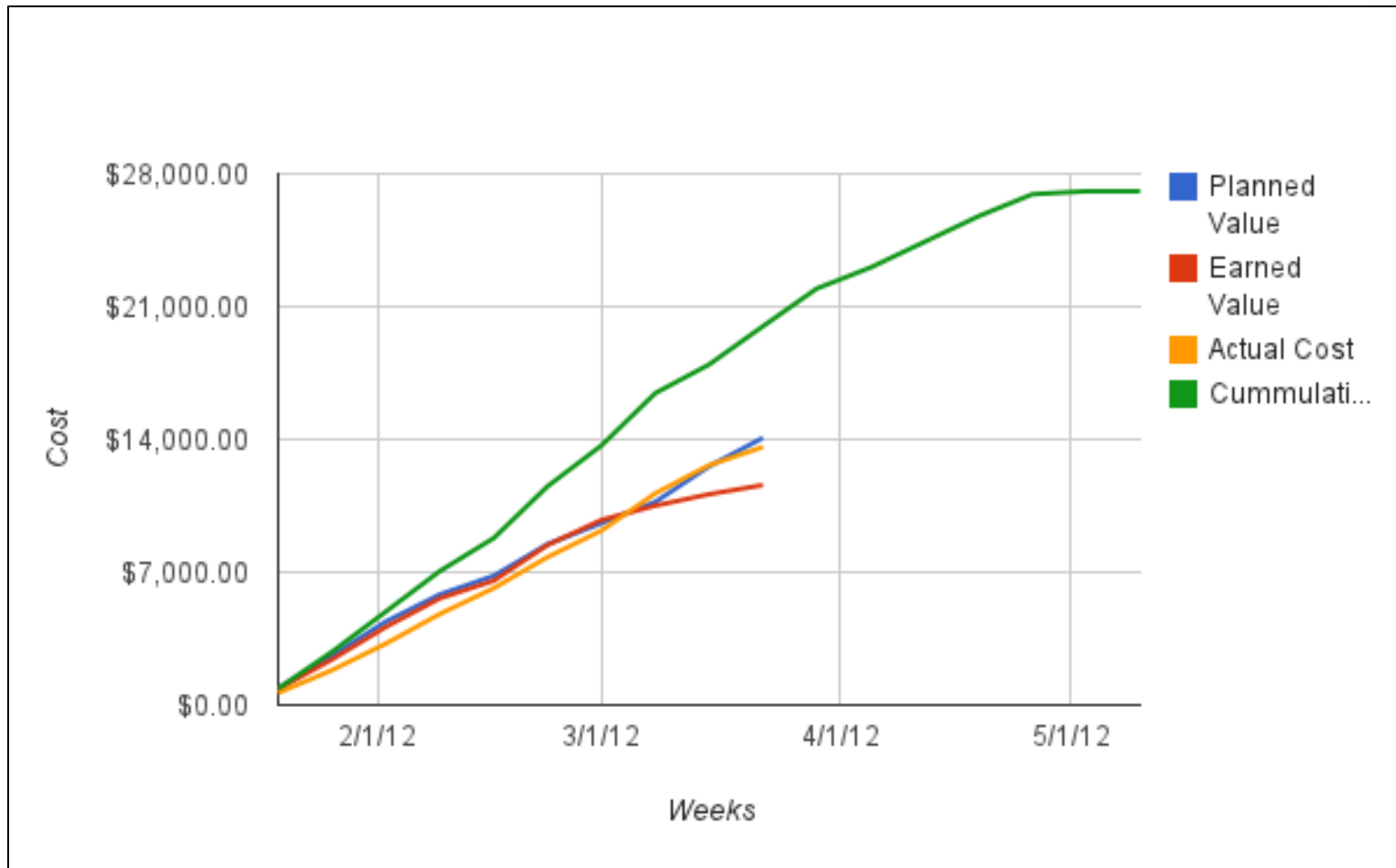
# Schedule

WBS	Task Name
1	UAS Lost C2 Link
1.1	SEOR Class Milestone
1.2	Group Meetings
1.3	Define Problem Statement
1.4	Define Project Scope
1.5	Identify Approach
1.6	Project Proposal
1.7	Define Methodology Process
1.7.1	Solicit Metrics
1.7.2	Define Absolutes
1.7.3	Simulation
1.7.3.	Define Simulation
1.7.3.	Build Simulation
1.7.3.	Test Simulation
1.7.3.	Validate Results
1.8	Write Report
1.8.1	Problem Statement
1.8.2	Project Scope
1.8.3	Project Process
1.8.4	Analysis
1.8.5	Outcomes and Conclusions
1.8.6	Recommendations
1.9	Research Hours
1.10	Web Site Design





# Earned Value Management



## Feedback from our Sponsors

- Sponsors team was very excited about our project
- Many ideas to extend this work
- Sponsor requested that we submit this work for a company funded MITRE Innovation Project (MIP)
- UAS group requested that we conduct a Tech Talk
- The lead UAS Architect wants to put this in the work program

# Next Steps

- Continue meeting with Sponsor
- Complete predictability model
  - Get most accurate data
- Adapt scenarios for *airspaceAnalyzer*
  - Analyze outputs
- Draw overall conclusions
  - Provide team's insight/recommendations
- Finalize Report/ Methodology



# Questions?

