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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Initial Approach to Collect Small Unmanned Aircraft System Off-nominal Operational Situations Data

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UAS Traffic Management (UTM) Project





- Why collect Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) off-nominal operational situations data
- NASA UAS Traffic Management (UTM) project's off-nominal data collection approach
- What were collected
- Findings
- Next steps



Russian postal drone crashes into wall on maiden flight <u>https://tinyurl.com/yaefsunb</u>

Major League Baseball responds after drone makes crash landing during San Diego Padres game <u>https://tinyurl.com/n5bscpn</u>

Stadium and team owners see drones as major league threat https://tinyurl.com/yd64zkx6

Why America's drone problem may not be as bad as some think https://tinyurl.com/yb6nkn3d



- Overarching goals:
 - Reduction in off-nominal situations incidence
 - Safe resolution of off-nominal situations
- Initial focus of the UAS Traffic Management (UTM) effort: Communications and Navigation, to ensure that
 - Unmanned Aircraft (UA) are under operational control of the remote pilot
 - UA remain within a defined area

UTM Principles







UTM Project Overview





TCL1 (Remote) Visual Line of Sight Notice of Operation Position-Sharing (Optional) TCL 2 (Rural) Beyond Visual Line of Sight Intent Sharing Strategic De-confliction Geographic Containment



TCL 3 (Suburban) Beyond Visual Line of Sight Intent Sharing Strategic De-confliction Geographic Containment Conflict Alert Detect and Avoid (DAA)



TCL 4 (Urban) Beyond Visual Line of Sight Intent Sharing Strategic De-confliction Geographic Containment Detect and Avoid (DAA) Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V)

TCL: Technical Capability Level

UTM National Campaign II, May ~ June 2017



- Demonstrate the UTM TCL 2
 - Test scenarios across a wide range of UAS platforms and locations
 - Validate further the scalability of the UTM concept and architecture
- Off-nominal data collection
 - Variables added to Data Management Plan for digital data
 - Voluntary online report form developed for contextual data



c2RssiAircraft_dBm	Command and Control (C2) link Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) measured in dBm at aircraft	
c2RssiGcs_dBm	C2 link RSSI measured in dBm at Ground Control Station (GCS)	
c2NoiseAircraft_dBm	Sum of Thermal noise power and Radio Frequency (RF) interference power, measured in dBm at aircraft	
c2NoiseGcs_dBm	Sum of Thermal noise power and RF interference power, measured in dBm at GCS	
hdop_nonDim	HDOP: Horizontal dilution of precision of GPS constellation	
vdop_nonDim	VDOP: Vertical dilution of precision of GPS constellation	
numGpsSat_nonDim	Number of GPS satellites tracked by GPS receiver	

Example Questionnaire from the Online Form



- 1. If you were the Pilot In Command (PIC), were you the...
- RC Pilot
- GCS Operator
- ~

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- 8. What are the Aircraft & Associated Control Systems?
- 14. Which of the following occurred?
- \Box Loss/Degradation of vehicle to GCS communication
- \Box Loss/Degradation of GCS to vehicle communication
- □ GPS Satellite or other navigation system signal loss/degradation
- \Box Other navigation system failure
- □ Lateral Deviation from flight geography
- □ Vertical Deviation from flight geography

Reporter Narrative

Off-nominal Operational Situations Data from the NC II Mar



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Data collected from 118 operations, 15 online forms received







- Digital Data
 - \circ Loss of Navigation
 - Loss of Command and Control (C2) link
- Online forms: Safety expert analysis

Loss of Navigation: Analysis of 118 Operations **Off-Nominal** 1.7%

- Nominal 98.3%
- Criteria: Number of GPS satellites <= 6 for more than 10 seconds
- GPS navigation system sufficient for the NC II environment
- Unobstructed view of the sky likely contributed to small incidence ¹²

Loss of Navigation: Going Forward



- Line-of-sight (LOS) necessary for navigation using Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) such as GPS
- Maintaining LOS may be difficult for low altitude operations in hilly terrain or urban area
- Non-GNSS navigation to cope with loss of LOS to GNSS satellites may be needed for operations in hilly terrain/urban area
 - Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar)
 - o Radar



- Signal strength <= -90 dBm for more than 10 seconds
- Communications systems used in the NC II sufficient to cover up to 4300 feet separation between GCS and UA
- Unobstructed radio line of sight likely contributed to small incidence ¹⁴

Loss of C2 Link: Going Forward



Number of Operations

- Lack of data, 71 operations:
 - Not monitoring performance
 - Not aware of performance parameter to monitor
 - Different performance parameter to monitor
- Further engagement with the operator community
- Development of De-facto standard



Online Form: Safety Expert Analysis



Event	Count
GPS or other navigation system signal loss/degradation	2
Other navigation system failure	4
Loss/Degradation of GCS to vehicle communication	3
Loss/Degradation of vehicle to GCS communication	3



- 9 originated from the Remote-Control Pilot, 4 from the GCS Operator
- Distribution of events among aircraft types was unremarkable
- Due to the low number of reports, no significant trends emerged and uncertain what might be potential underlying common contributors to off-nominal situations

Online Form: Going Forward



- Number of potential improvements to the report form identified
- Future form will display different sets of questions to match operator role
- Questions that were deemed too specific, such as the version of autopilot software and GCS software, will be removed





- Digital(What)/Contextual(Why) Data Fusion to further increase insights into off-nominal operational situations
- Data collection mechanism improvements
 - Ingestion
 - Filtering
 - Validation
- Online-form improvements
- 2018 National Campaign Data Collection

