Research in Modeling and Simulation for Airspace Systems Innovation

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Presentation to the Eurocontrol Innovative Research Workshop
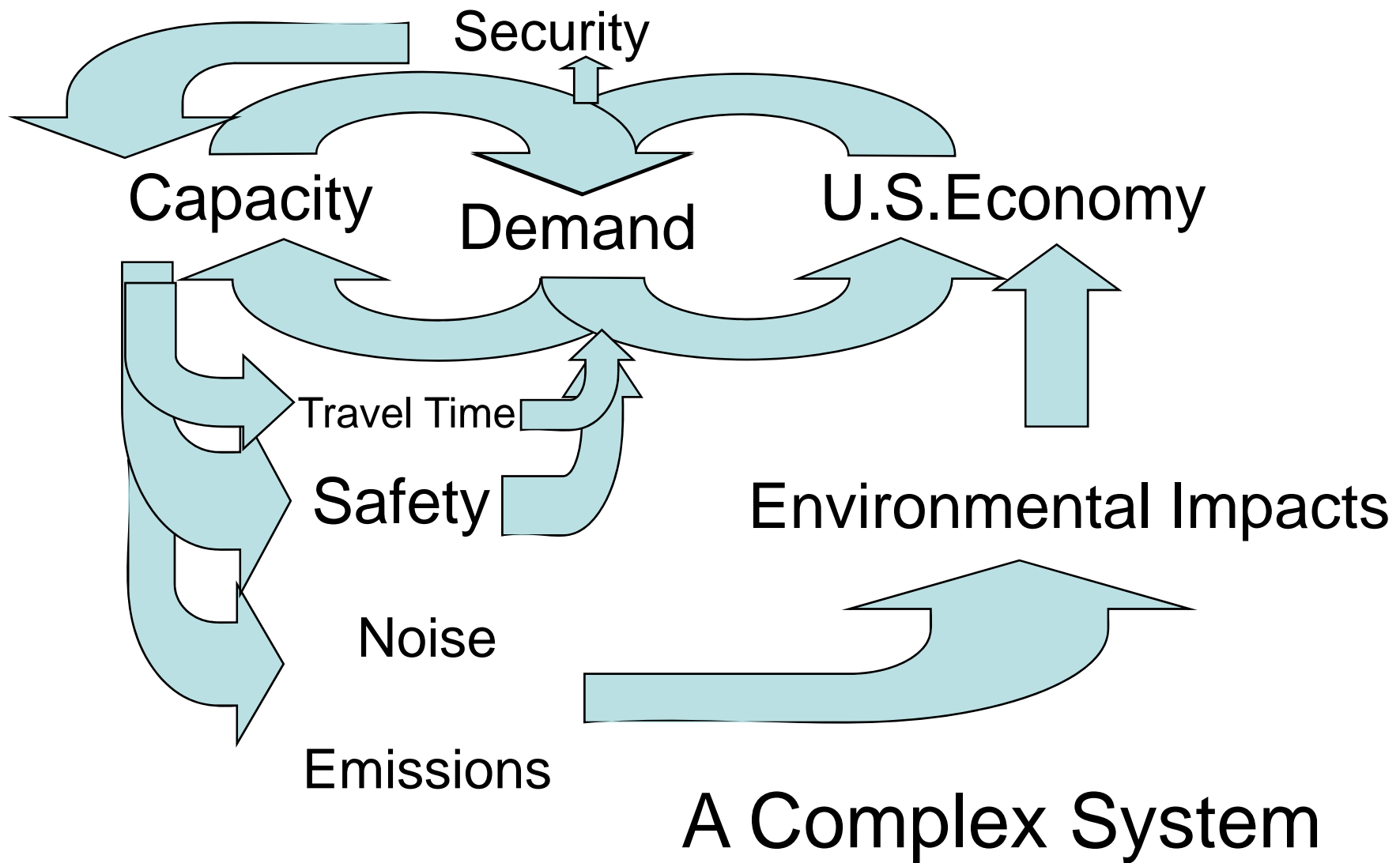
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Presentation Overview

- **Motivation for modeling and simulation (M&S) research**

- **Long range aspirations for M&S**

- **Review of some current research efforts**
    - Transportation Systems Analysis Model (TSAM)
    - Logic Evolved Decision Making
    - High Fidelity Traffic Ops Simulation
    - Multi-laboratory Simulation

- **Future work and opportunities for collaboration**

Challenges Facing the U.S. Air Transportation System

Security

Capacity

Demand

U.S.Economy

Travel Time

Safety

Environmental Impacts

Noise

Emissions

A Complex System

Need for System of Systems Approach

- **Challenges facing the air transportation system in U.S. are faced by other modes of transportation**
- **Our existing infrastructures have evolved along different pathways and this has constrained our thinking and exploration of potential solutions**
  - Physical infrastructure
  - Governmental infrastructure
  - Economic infrastructure
- **Multi-modal transportation (systems of systems) approach using modeling and simulation may open the space of potential solutions and provide new ideas to meet the challenges of our air transportation system**

# Modeling and Simulation for Systems Innovation - Aspirations

- **Be able to model and understand integrated systems using variable fidelity simulation**
  - Develop capability to rapidly explore a large solution space at the conceptual level and drill down using higher fidelity simulations to determine the efficacy of concepts

- **Model the impacts of human decision making**
  - Use interactive and game-based simulation to improve our understanding of human decision making
    - Currently looking at the effect of different information and information delays on decision making and system dynamics
    - Some research has just been initiated to study decision making in competitive environments using multiplayer game-based simulation

Current Research Efforts
Aeronautics Technology Development
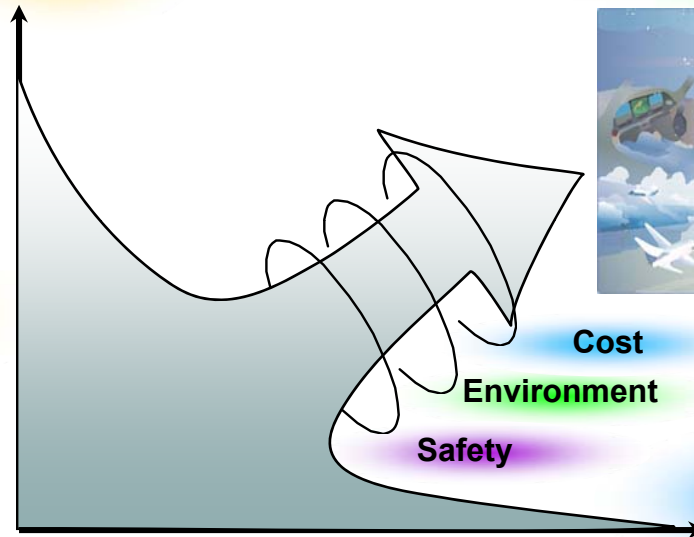## is Organized Around Three Significant Programs
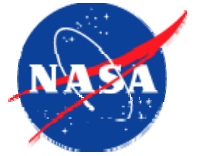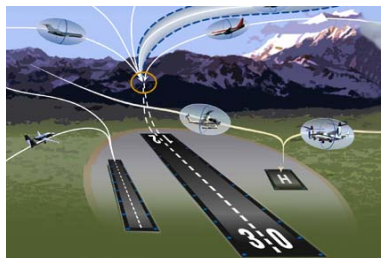
Airspace Capability

Future State of Air Travel

Airspace Systems

Cost

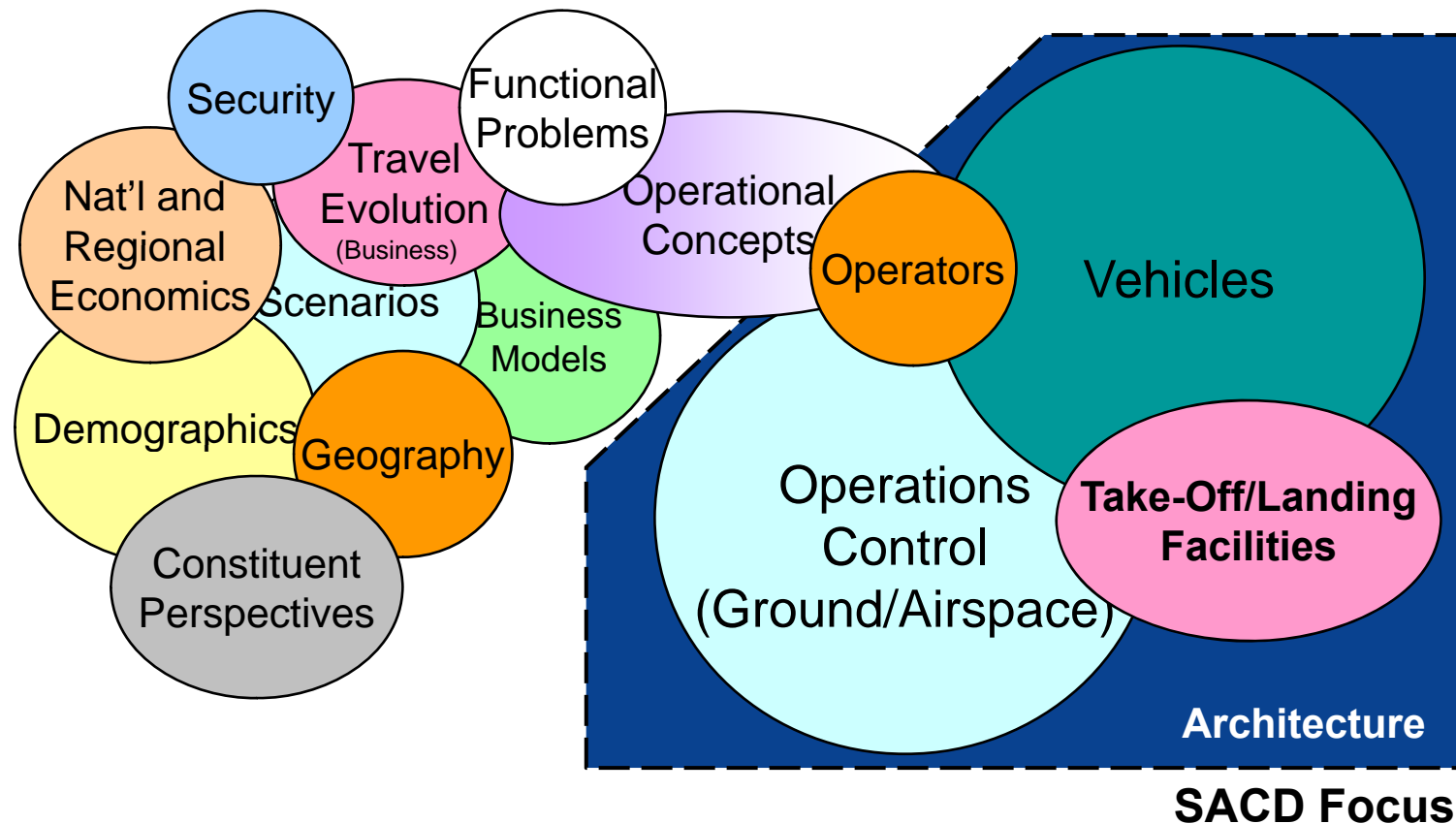**Environment**

Safety

Vehicle Capability

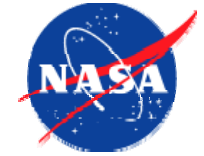**Aviation Safety**

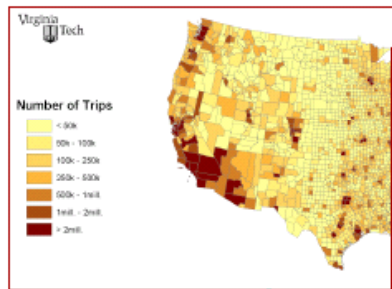*Vehicle Systems*

Fundamental Aeronautics

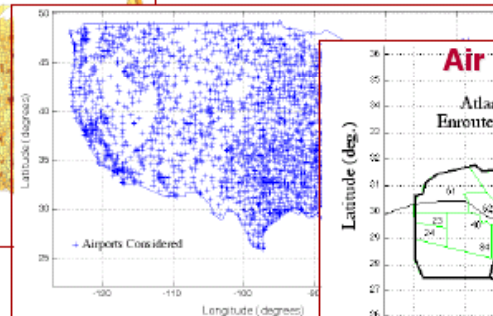# Air Transportation Architecture Elements
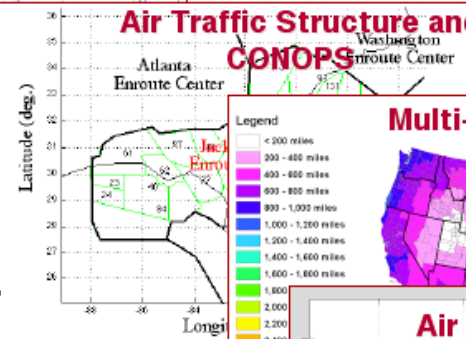

SACD Focus

Transportation Systems Analysis Model

Socio-economic Data

Airports and Characteristics

Air Traffic Structure and CONOPS

-Automobiles
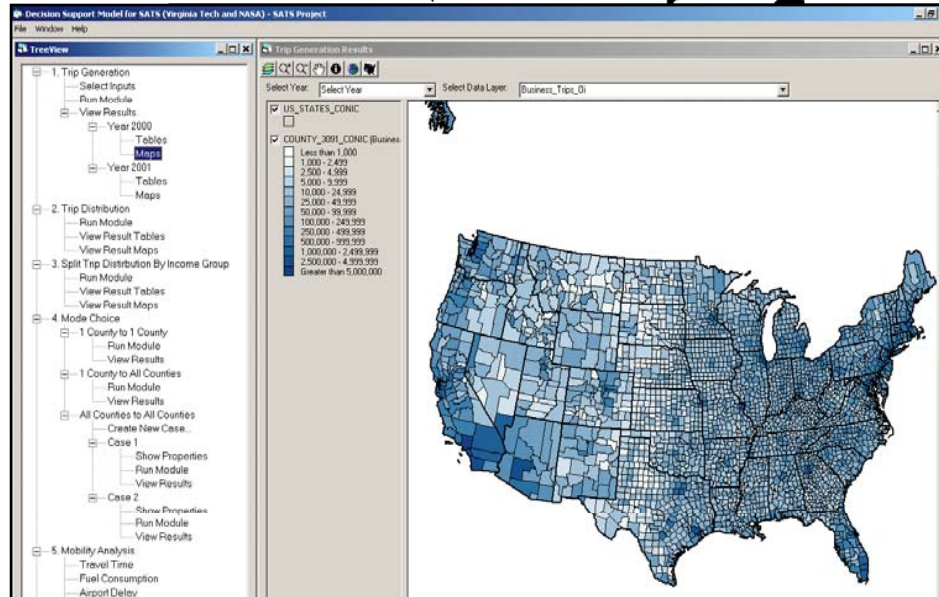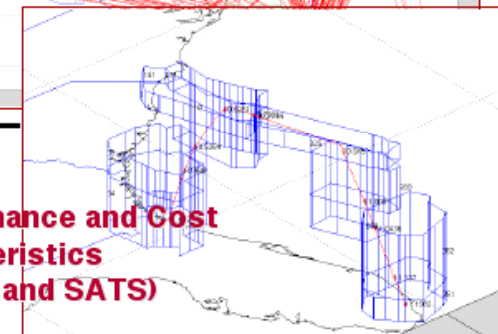-Commercial Air
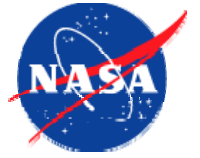-New Mode or Vehicle

Multi-modal Travel Time Matrices

Air Transportation Network and Schedules

Aircraft Performance and Cost Characteristics
(Airlines, GA and SATS)

Transportation Systems Analysis Model

Attributes of the Transportation Systems Analysis Model

- **Computes *National* demand for long distance travel**
- **Can make projections to 2025**
- **Uses accepted transportation analysis methods**
- **Socio-economic based (down to county level detail)**
- **Demand and supply relationships**
- **Multi-modal in scope**
- **Aerospace technology sensitive**
- **Can be applied to full range of NASA and FAA aviation projects**
- **Two different program execution environments:**
  - Computer platform independent (Matlab version)
  - Platform dependent (Stand-alone PC model with GUI and integrated DLLs)
- **Employs Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology**
  - MapObjects
  - VB interface

Transportation Systems Analysis Model

Selecting a Mode of Travel

Auto

New or Improved Mode

Commercial Aviation

Factors considered in selecting a mode:
- **Travel time**
- **Travel cost**
- **Value of time**
- **Route convenience**
- **Trip type**
- **Reliability of service**
- **Frequency of service**

Route1   Route2...   Route n

Includes Airport Choice
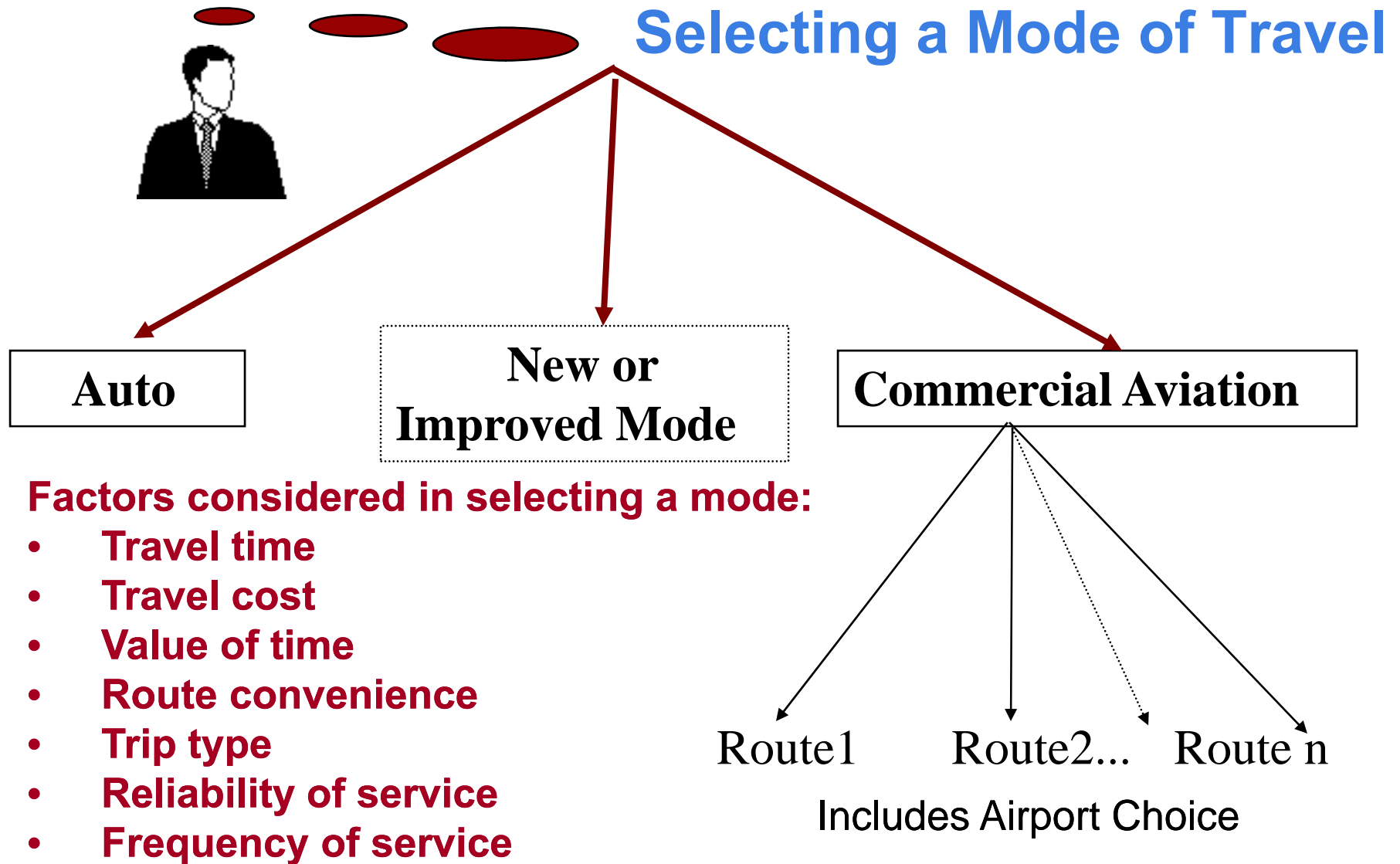
The LED Decision Analysis Process
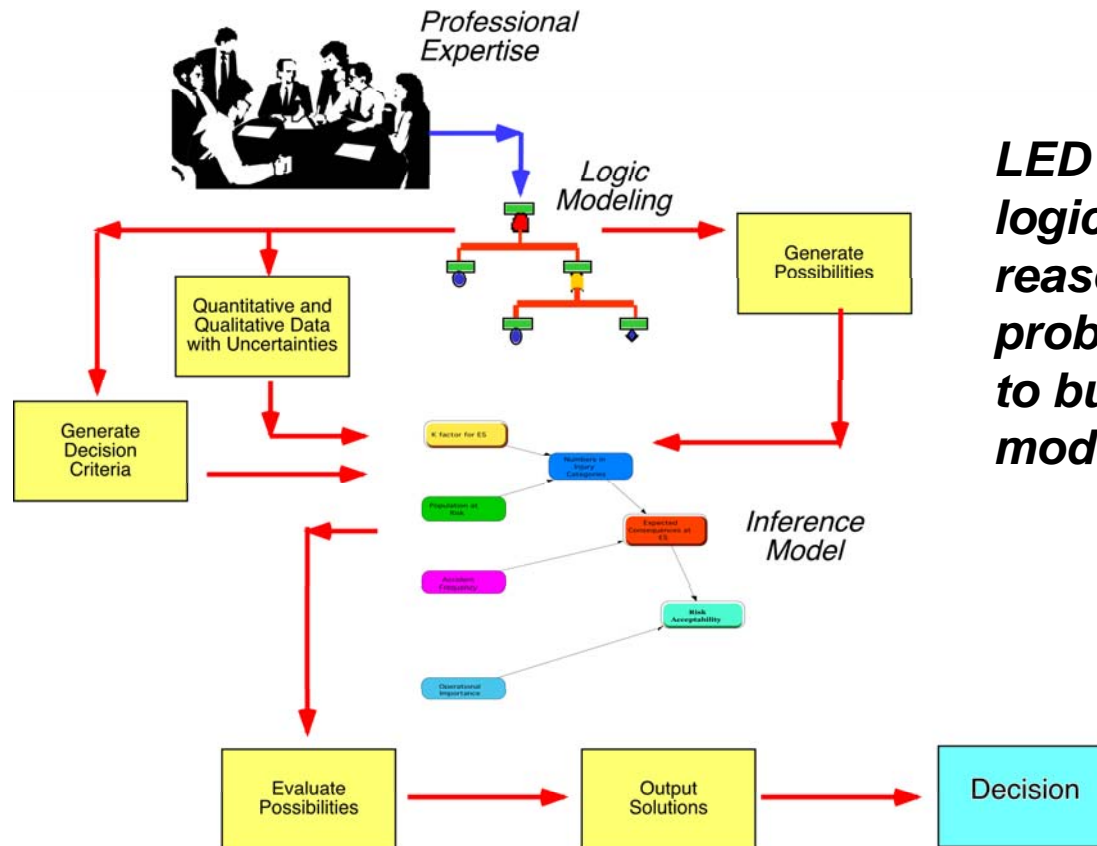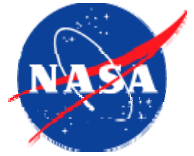
LED uses formal deductive logic models, approximate reasoning, possibility, probability and graph theory to build robust decision models

LED models are well-suited for decision problems characterized by little or no quantitative data and the need for extensive expert judgment. The results, including uncertainty are expressed in an easily understandable form

Methodology of LED Decision Support
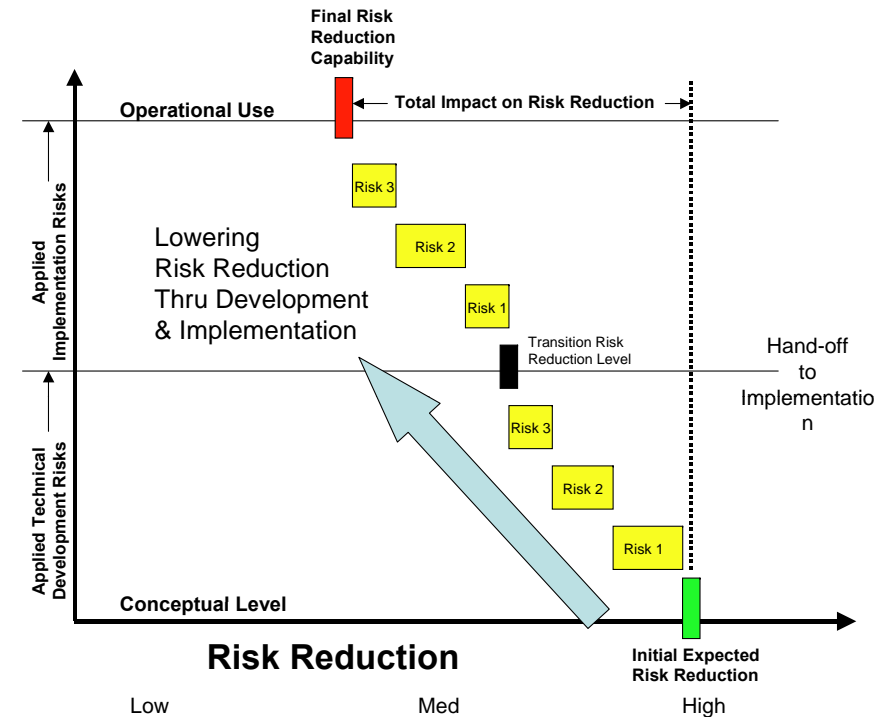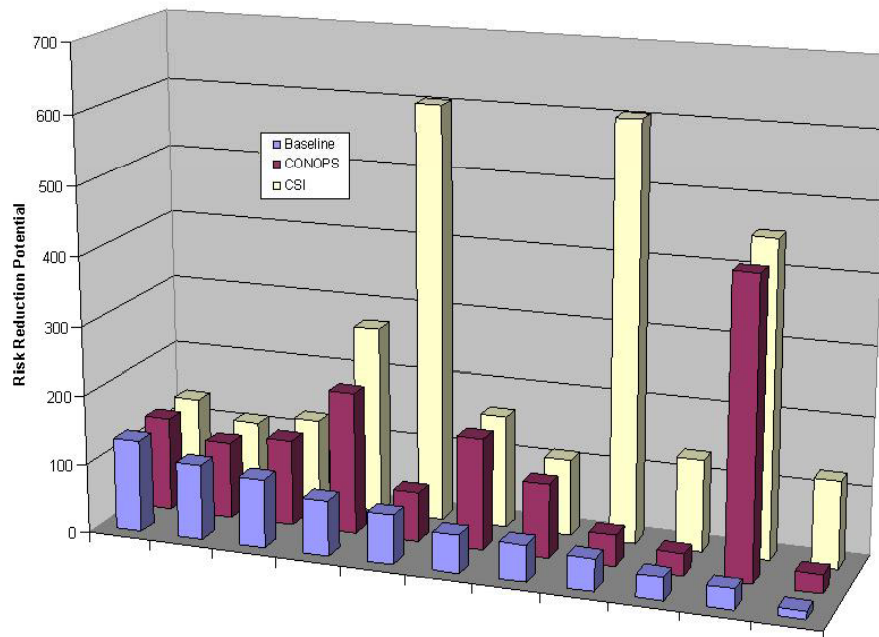
- **Determine possibilities**
- **Select metric to rank the possibilities**
- **Design an inferential model for the metric**
- **Rank the possibilities**
- **Express uncertainty in the results**
- **Make results useful to the customer**

Prognostic Risk-based Safety Assessment
For this Year, Model a Subset of the ATS

Today's National Airspace System (NAS)

TODAY

Next Generation Air Transportation System (NGATS)
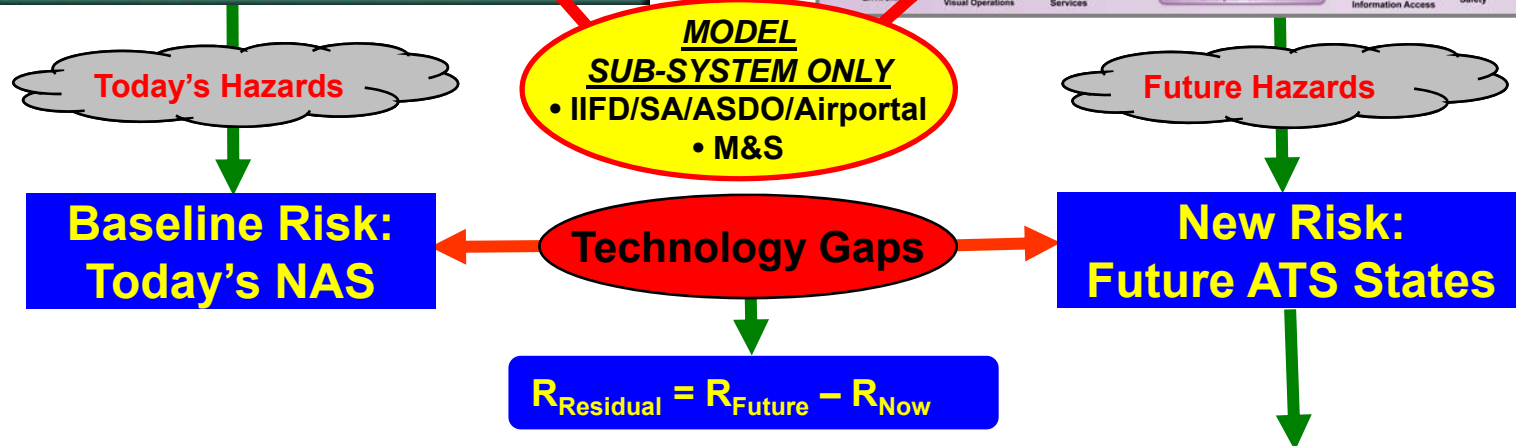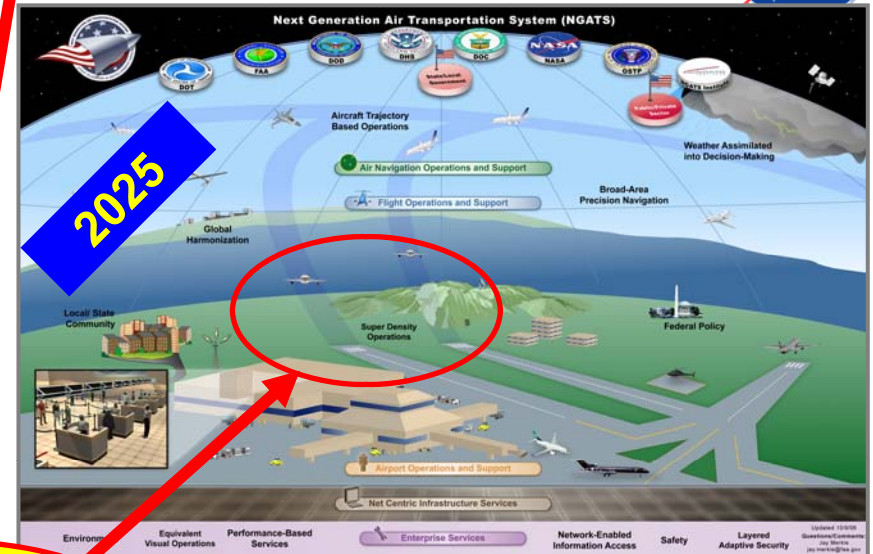
2025

Today's Hazards

MODEL
SUB-SYSTEM ONLY
• IIFD/SA/ASDO/Airportal
• M&S

Future Hazards

**Baseline Risk:
Today's NAS**

Technology Gaps

**New Risk:
Future ATS States**

$$R_{Residual} = R_{Future} - R_{Now}$$

TODAY	2025
Limited Automation	Substantial Automation
Fixed Airspace Operations	4-D Trajectories
Limited ATM Info in Cockpit	Net-Enabled Info Access
Etc.	Etc.

Risk Reduction Potential
- **Includes New Technology & Ops**
- $\Delta R_{Future} = R_{Future} - R_{Tech\ \&\ Ops\ Insertion}$
- **Proactive**
- **Predictive**

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Merging and Spacing (M&S) Area of Interest
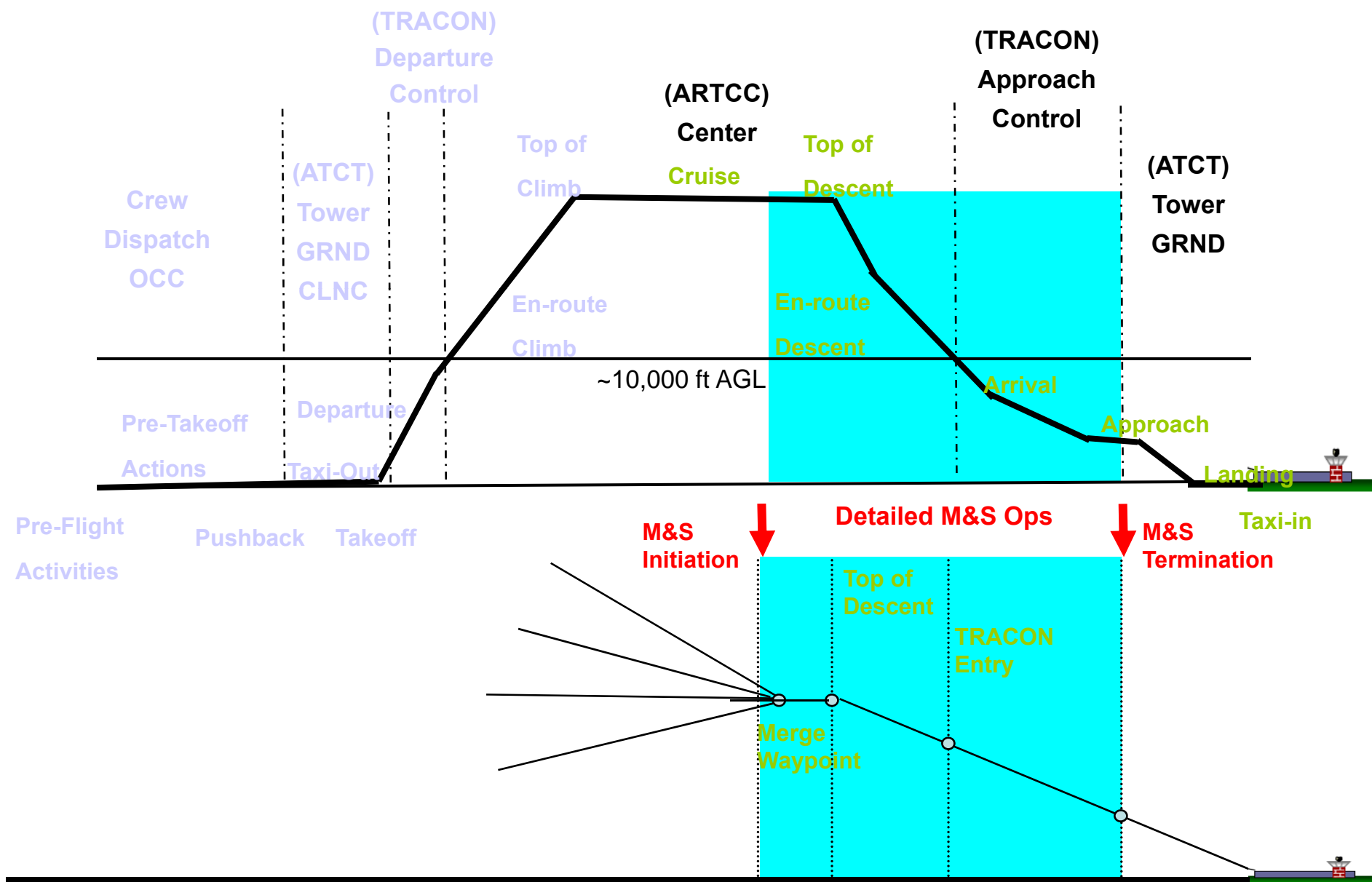
The Next Generation Air Traffic System (NextGen)

Goals by 2025:
- Scalable system that adapts to increasing traffic demand
- Continually improve safety

Envisioned System Attributes:
- Satellite-based navigation and control
- Digital non-voice communication
- Advanced networking
- A shift of decision making from the ground to the cockpit
- Flight crews will have increased control over their flight trajectories
- Ground controllers will become traffic flow managers

"We need to completely change our approach to the way the system will function in the twenty-first century."
– Joint Planning and Development Office – JPDO
(www.jpdo.gov)

Some Key NextGen Research Challenges*

- **Meta-level challenge: Accomplishing huge paradigm shifts**
  - From airspace-based operations to _trajectory-based operations_
  - From equipage-based capabilities to _performance-based operations_
  - From human-only control to _automation-dominated trajectory management_
  - From centralized-only architecture to _centralized/distributed hybrid architecture_

    Metrics of success
    - Demand-adaptive capacity ("scalability")
    - Quantifiable safety
    - Behavioral stability and robustness
    - System performance predictability
    - User operational flexibility & equity

- **Micro-level challenge: Traffic complexity control (within new paradigm)**
  - Redefining complexity and preventing automation from exceeding limits
  - Significant challenge: Applying this in a distributed architecture!

* Courtesy of David J. Wing, NASA
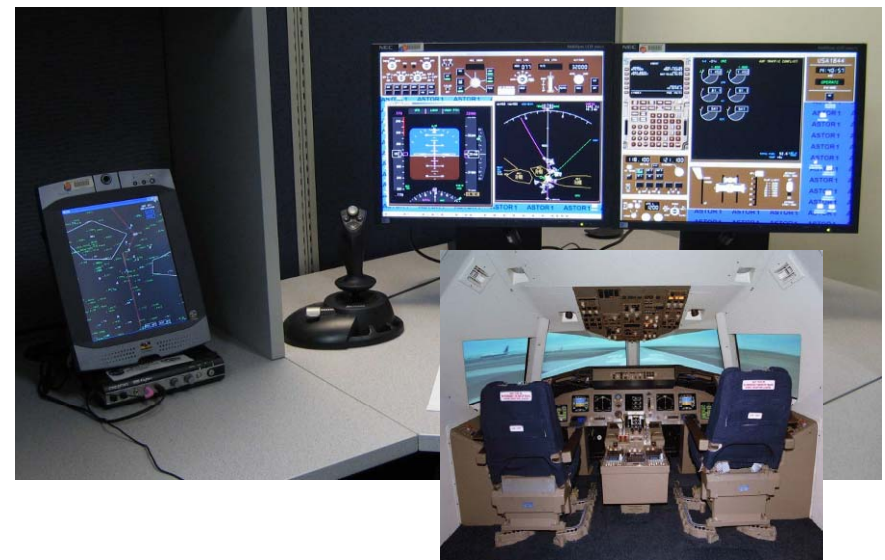
High-Fidelity Traffic Ops Simulation (1/2)
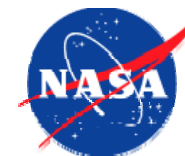
Time Horizon	Modeling and Sim Needs	Examples
Years	• Capacity prediction and demand models based on econometrics, population demographics, and future world states	Airspace design; airport expansion
Days to Months	• Agent-based system models supporting strategic decision-making by airspace operators and service providers • Game-based simulations	Weather impacts; service provision to airspace users
Hours	• Medium-fidelity agent-based wide-area system simulations • Queuing model based simulation • Traffic density prediction simulations	Traffic flow management
Seconds to Minutes	• High-fidelity local-area traffic simulations incorporating human responses and advanced enabling technologies • High-fidelity flight and ground system component simulations incorporating human responses and advanced enabling technologies	Separation assurance

NASA Airspace and Traffic Operations Simulation (ATOS)

Medium-to-high fidelity, part-task, air traffic simulation environment, developed to explore inter-aircraft, aircraft/airspace, and air/ground interactions

- **Designed to take advantage of distributed and networked computation**

  - Keep code simple by simulating one aircraft, then connect processes

  - Facilitates specialization

- **High-fidelity aircraft and avionics models enable multi-use**

  - Multi-aircraft traffic ops sim

  - Single-aircraft crew procedures sim

  - Same automation prototype technology used for both; ensures consistency of results

AviationSimNet™

NASA Langley Labs

Voice G/W

Internet

ASTOR Pilots

HLA G/W

Cockpit Motion Facility

ATOL

TCP

MITRE CAFC2S RCAT Lab

Voice G/W

MITRE VOICE HUB

ARINC 429 Bus

Voice: IEEE 1278.1A

HLA G/W

HLA G/W

MITRE SIM CENTER

HLA G/W

Internet

Data: HLA

AviationSimNet Federation

Voice G/W

Controllers

Cockpit

SimPilots

Communications Infrastructure

HLA – High Level Architecture
G/W - Gateway

HLA G/W

GRAFT

Simulation Manager

3-D Viewer

MITRE CAASD Integrated ATM Lab

AviationSimNet

A collaboration of US ATM laboratories to create large-scale high-fidelity research simulation capability

- **AviationSimNet Goals:**
  - Enable the faster/cheaper evaluation of new concepts
  - Enable the evaluation of complex concepts that by their nature require large numbers of simulation assets
  - Establish *standards* for linking simulations together in the aviation community
- **Participants:**
  - NASA, FAA
  - MITRE, UPS, ERAU, Rockwell, Lockheed-Martin

We hope to have European participants in AviationSimNet to facilitate collaborative research

Summary

- **Believe that innovation in M&S methods will enable exploration of more complex systems, including multi-modal passenger transportation, and lead to more innovative air transportation system design**
- **Aspirations for M&S:**
  - To rapidly explore a broad range of potential solutions at the system of systems level and examine with higher fidelity simulation each potential solution.
  - To accurately model human decision making and the effect on system design
- **Beginning to look at distributed simulation and other bridging methods to achieve variable fidelity simulation. Researching gaming and interactive simulation to study human decision making.**
- **Seeking partnerships and opportunities to collaborate on multi-laboratory M&S research - through AviationSimNet and other networks**