

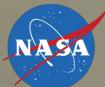


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# Playbook for UAS: UX of Goal-Oriented Planning & Execution

UAS: Unmanned Aircraft System UTM: UAV Traffic Management UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle







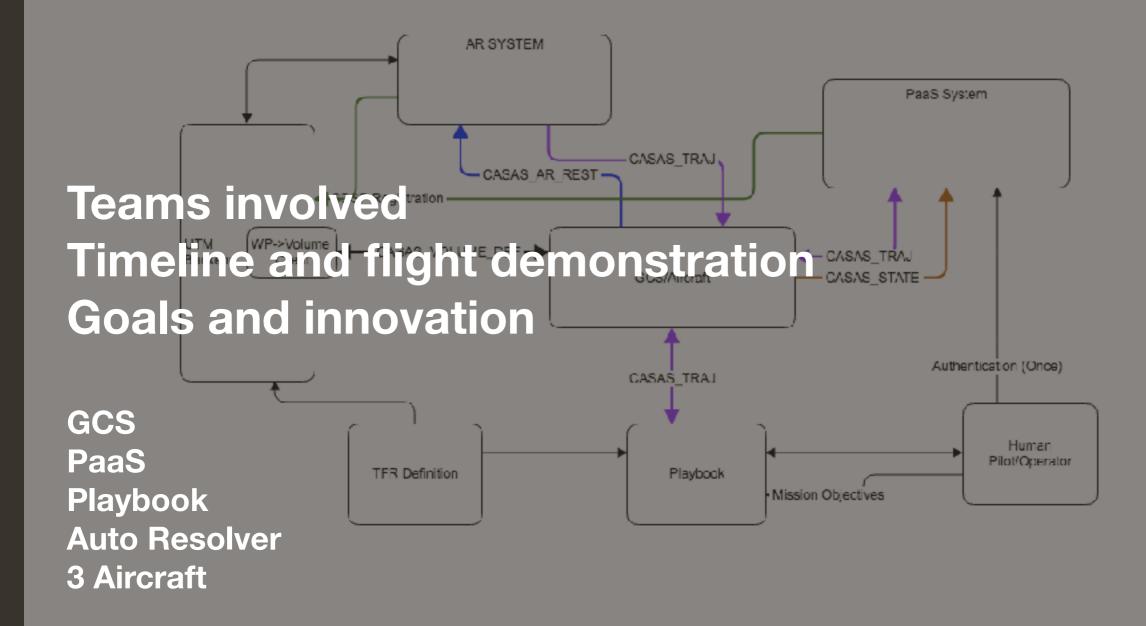




## Our interest in UAS Geospatial integration Future use cases for Playbook

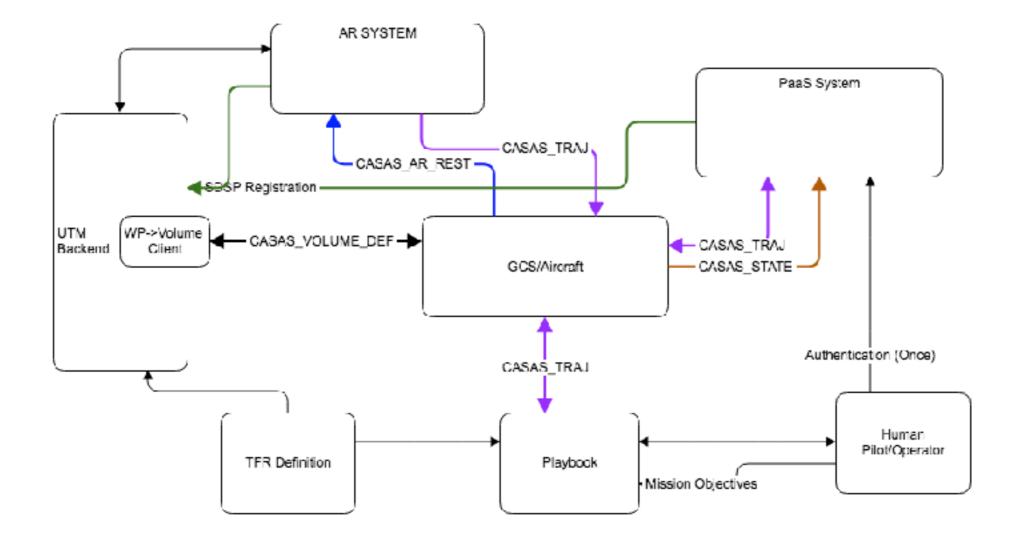






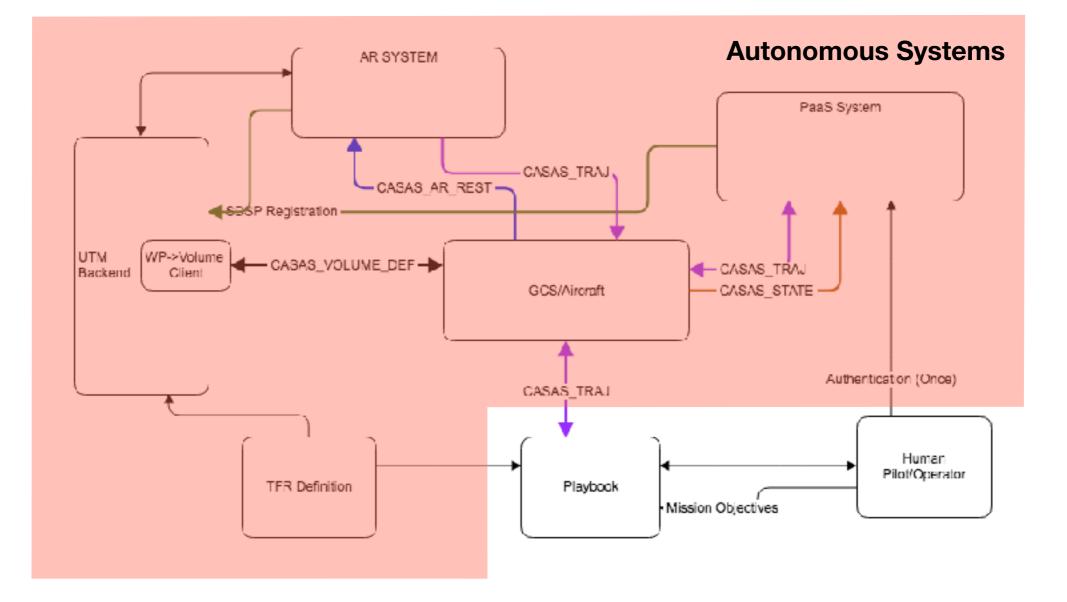






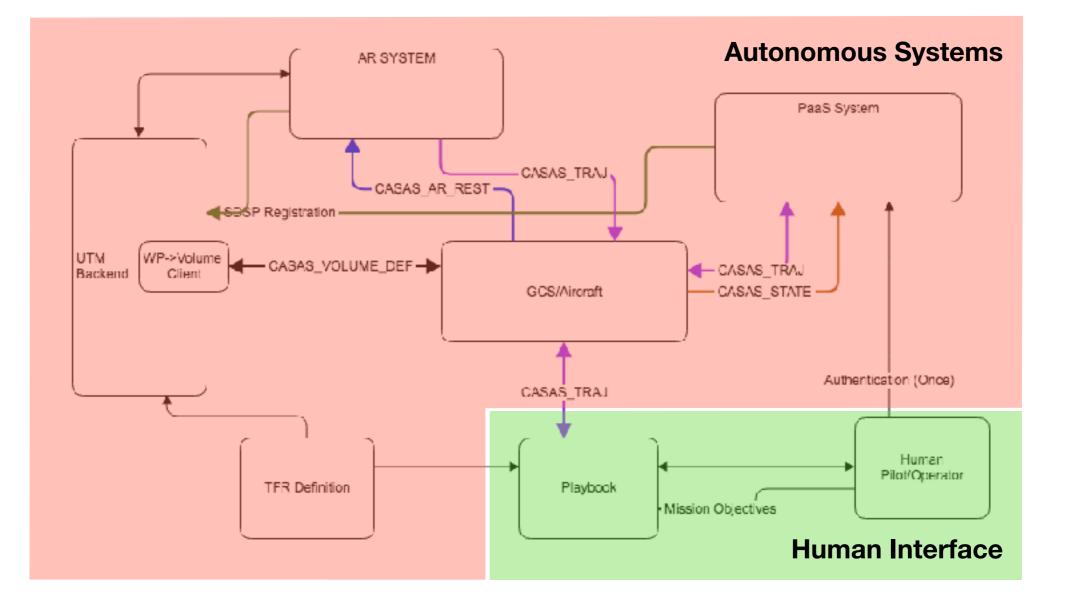












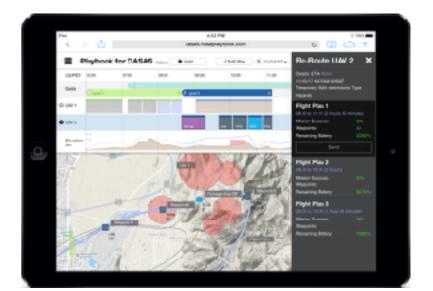


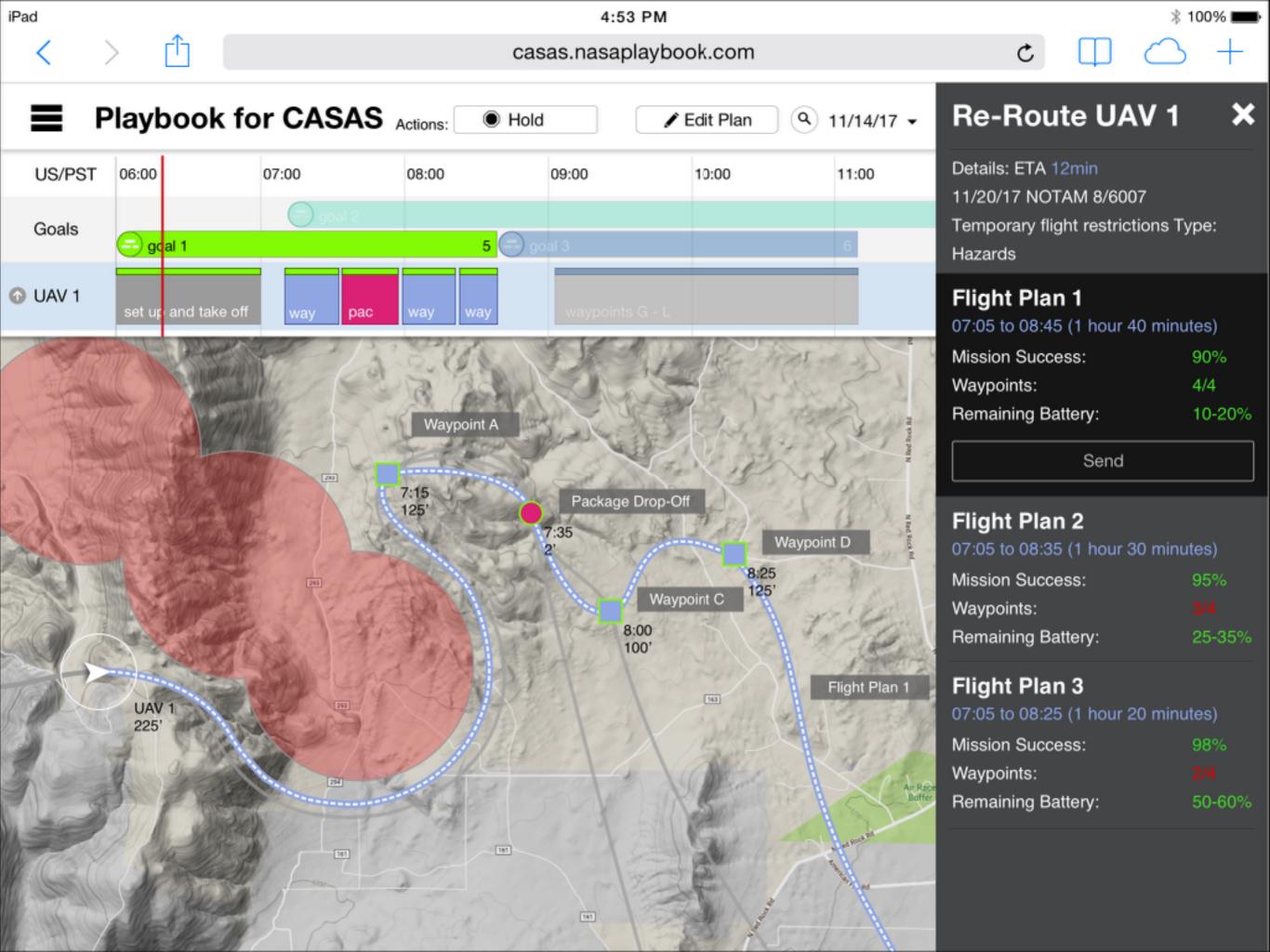


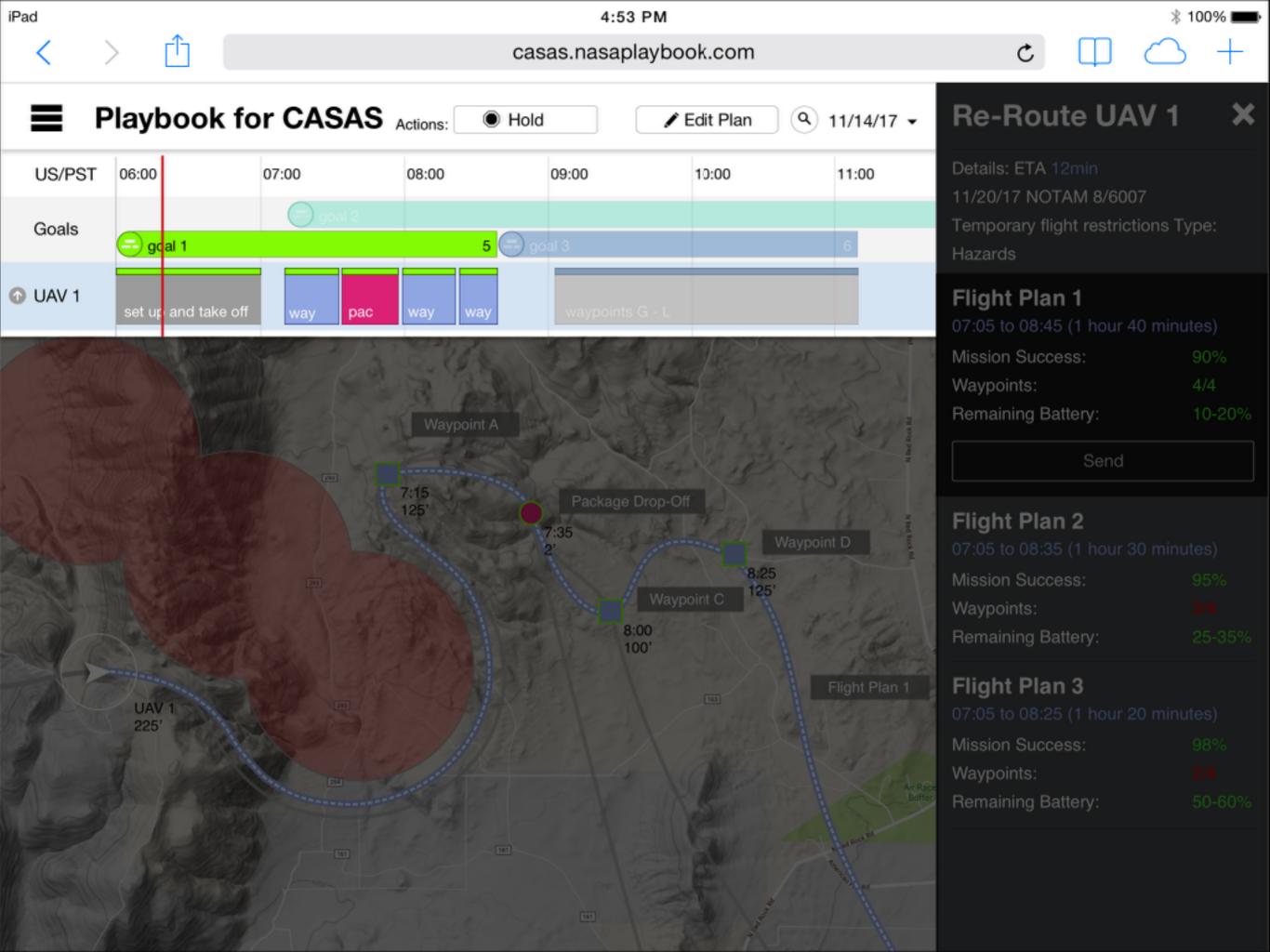
#### **Our interface** Timeline, Geospatial, Stream View

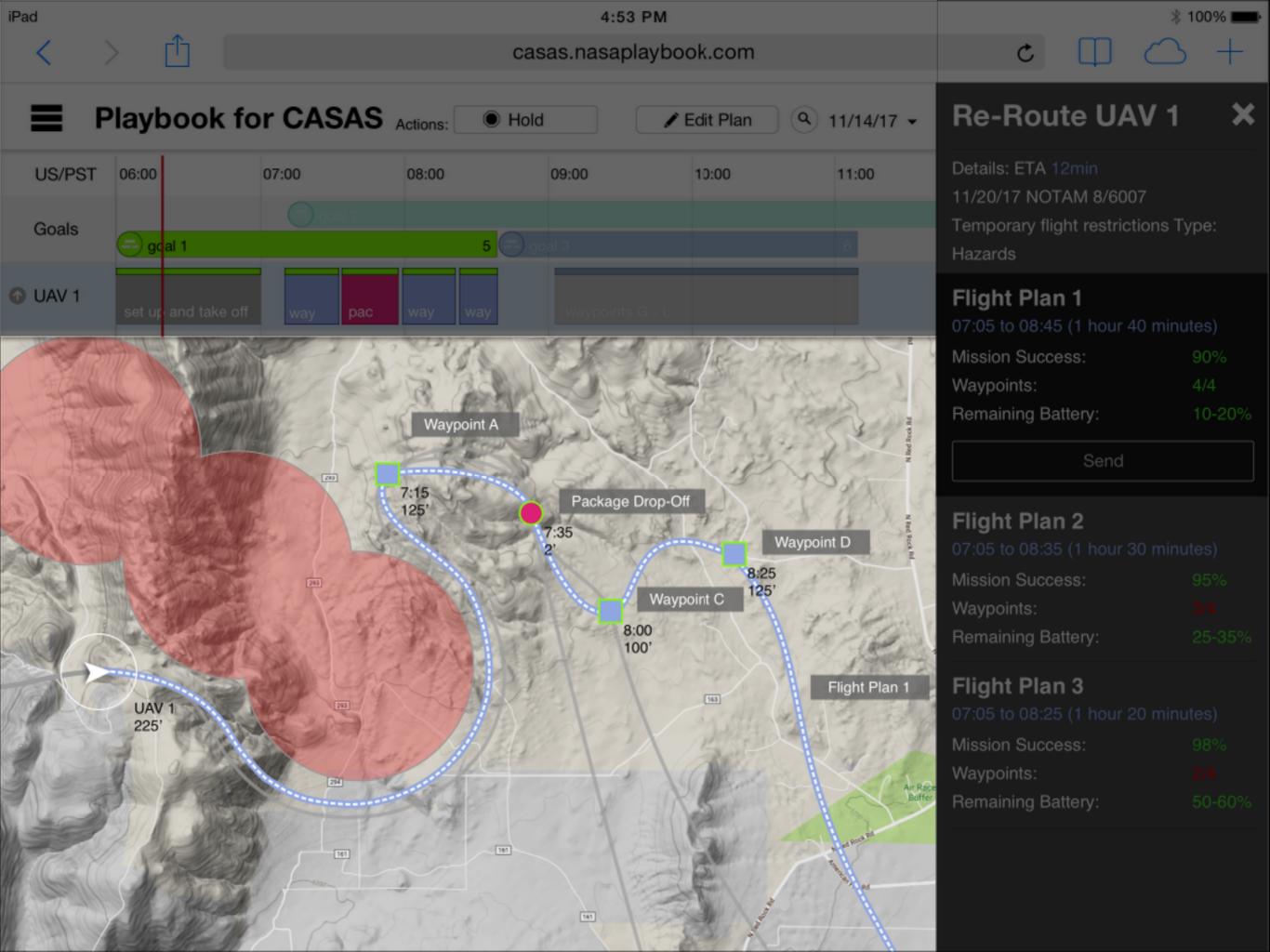


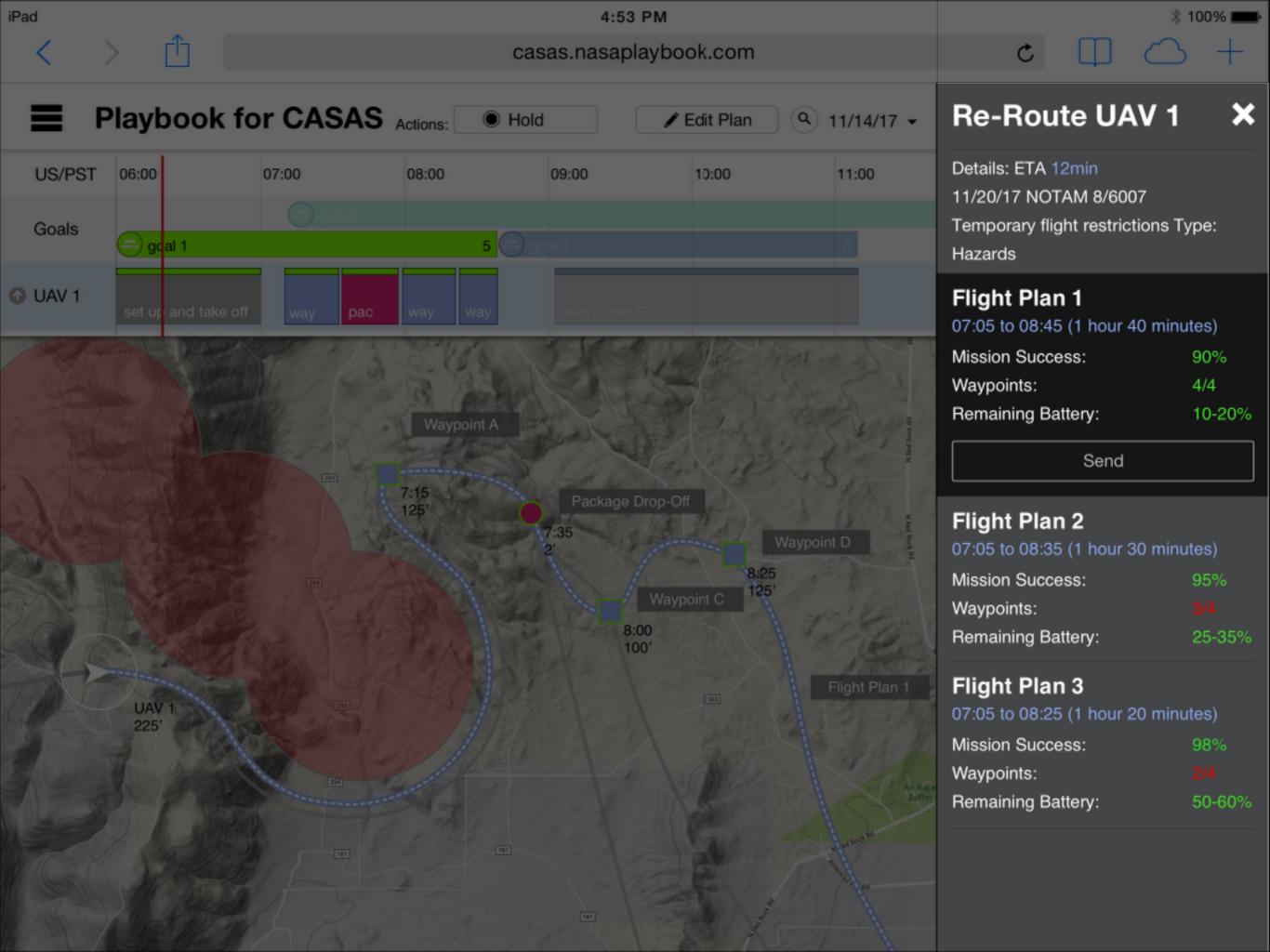










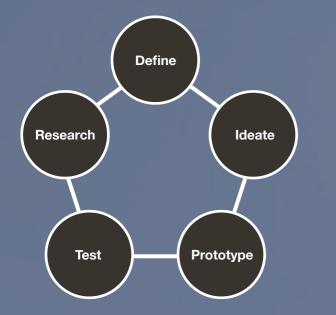




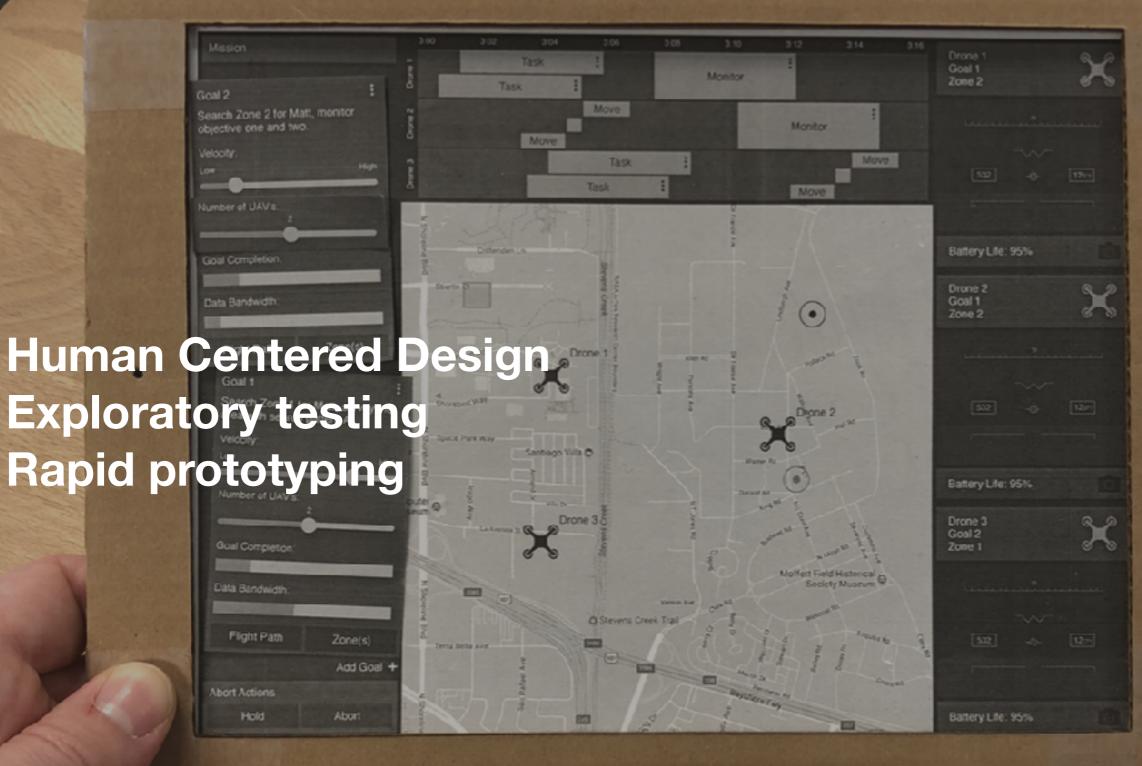


### Methodology Participants (DART) Human Centered Design

Ames Disaster Area Response Team California Urban Search and Rescue Task Force 3







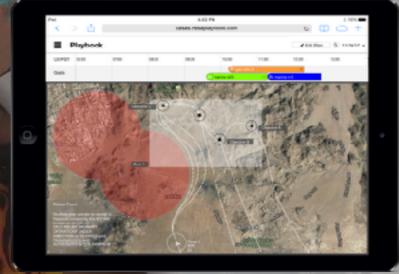


NASA

## Human Centered Design Exploratory testing Rapid prototyping

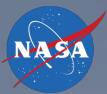
Program











### Insights Recommendations User feedback





First responders can use goal-oriented planning to minimize the impact of additional ATC roles. Users only need be concerned with high level objectives like:

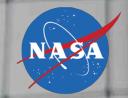
How long will the goal take to complete? How many UAS are required to complete the goal? Which goal has the highest priority?



Situational awareness is essential when evaluating a disaster area. Users first need an overall scene assessment, then more low level details at key moments within the mission.

"Scene assessment is the first step, start out high, then focus in"





Guiding many UAVs at once increases the amount of information the user has to hold in their head. Clear labels on zones, trajectories, and flight plan options reduce cognitive loads on the user when guiding multiple UAVs.

"I want notifications at critical points"



Users need agency, and allowing them to control waypoints and make realtime decisions on the ground provides freedom to an otherwise fully autonomous system.

"Pilots don't like being told what to do"



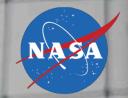
Recommendations

# Interface recommendations Future steps & discussion

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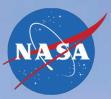




Users hesitate before sending instructions to the swarm. Go - NoGo indicators could reduce hesitation when sending alternate trajectories or waypoints to GCS.

"It's a military thing, double check everything"



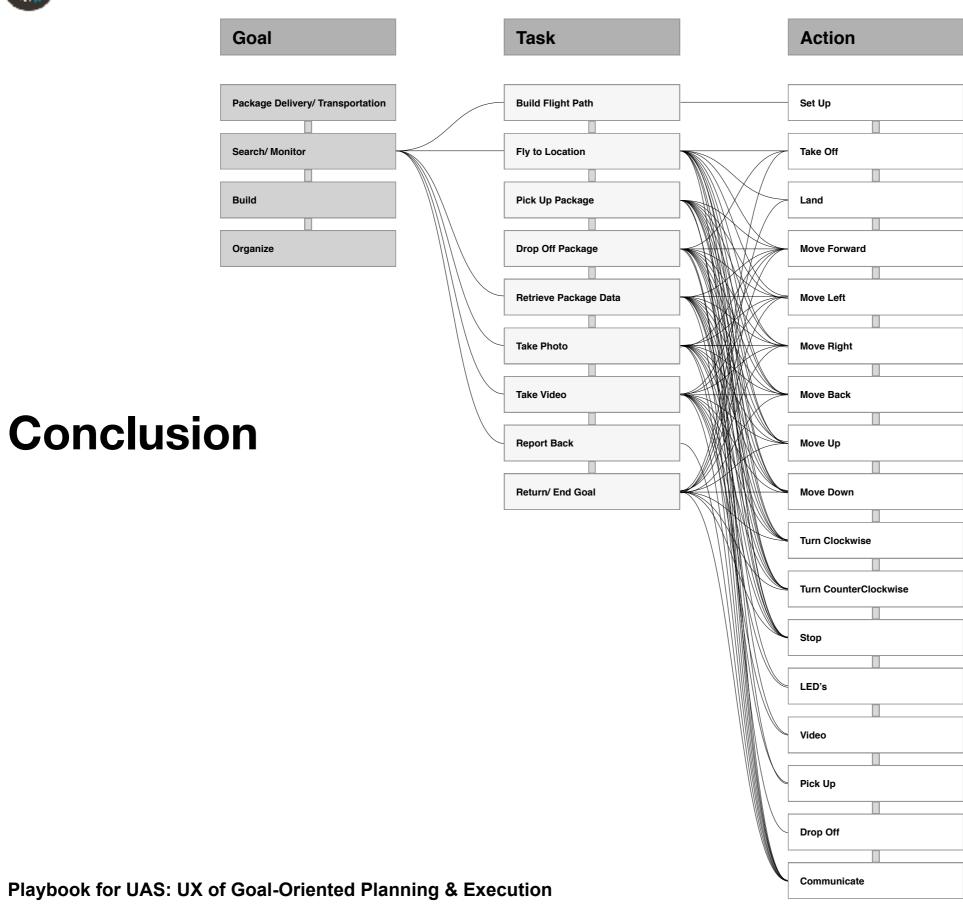


First responders in some cases need to create their own trajectories and requested the ability to drag waypoints. This is preferred when negotiating temporary flight restriction (TFR) volumes as the areas can change from moment to moment.













## Thank you