

### MOBILITY CHALLENGE

• Throughout the world, especially in dense urban environments, the quality of life is being negatively impacted by ever growing commute time.



- Travel, beyond commuting, is increasingly driven by door-to-door challenges not just gate-to-gate considerations.
- Air Mobility may be an approach to address these challenges, as it can effectively convert our 2D mobility system to a 3D mobility system, vastly increasing mobility options.

# AIR MOBILITY CHALLENGES



- Moving from 2D to 3D mobility requires more complex decision, in very short amounts of time, and in safety critical situations.
- Many decisions will need to be made or augmented by machine intelligence.
- Decisions must be made based on accurate, reliable, and current data which must be available to humans, machines, or a combination.

### Air Mobility Data Sources

Data will arise from Smart Vehicles operating in Smart Airspace systems, engaged with an instrumented Smart City.

**SMART AIRSPACE** 





**SMART VEHICLES** 



### Air Mobility Data & Reasoning Fabric

Data & Reasoning Fabric needs to be an open architecture and a set of data and reasoning services with the following attributes:

**Data** (Available in-time from disparate sources) – Availability, Quality, Integrity, Correctness, and Authenticity will be driven by standardized requirements.

**Fabric** (Consistent capabilities available as connected nodes across cyber physical entities) – Brings together a choice of nodes across multiple cloud and edge resources that seamlessly work together to tie in data and the reasoning elements for real-time and non-real-time decision-making by *all* users (humans and machines) of the airspace.

**Reasoning** (Available as services) – At the minimum includes various analytics, AI techniques, Machine learning algorithms, uncertainty quantification methodologies, and a set of Physics engines.

OPPORTUNITY: Retain current levels of safety even with increased air travel density, complexity, and user communities.

### Air Mobility Planning, Operations, and Performance



**SMART CITIES** 

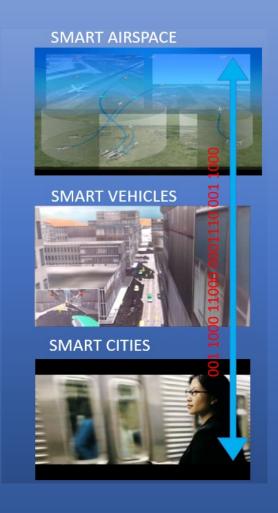
**FAA RULES** 

MICRO-WEATHER

**SMART AIRSPACES** 

**SMART VEHICLES** 

### Air Mobility Data & Reasoning Fabric



#### **Questions:**

- 1. Does an Air Mobility Data & Reasoning Fabric address the data & reasoning challenges that must be resolved to achieve the air mobility vision?
- 2. Can elements of the Fabric/Mesh/Big Data technology base being developed across the world be re-deployed as the technology base of an Air Mobility Data & Reasoning Fabric?
- 3. What role should NASA play?
  - a) Prototype application of Fabric technologies to air mobility challenge?
  - b) Identify missing standards/technologies and develop, then re-prototype?
  - c) Other?
- 4. How do we assess this opportunity, realistically, given the complexity of the technical challenge and the extreme pace of Fabric technology development?

## Backup

### Data and Reasoning Fabric – The Market Vision

#### Who will use the fabric?

- The data and reasoning fabric is envisioned to serve multiple market segments.
- Each market segment has different utility functions (or key attributes that are important to that particular segment).
- Beyond the commercial use, the data and reasoning fabric will also serve as a contiguous medium to disseminate and enforce regulatory measures for airspace safety.

#### What will the fabric do for its users?

- Fabric will enable accessibility of data when it is needed where it is needed, which is critical for data-driven digital systems such as the autonomous vehicles.
- However, fabric is not just about data, rather it is going to embed reasoning inferred from the data to make real-time decision making fast and accurate.
- Users from different market segments will use the fabric to not only boost their internal productivity but also enhance the overall safety and efficacy of the shared airspace usage.



### Image Bibliography

- Slide 2: Wikimedia Commons user B137, "Miami traffic jam, I-95 North rush hour.jpg", source image, Creative Commons Share-Alike License 4.0 International, NASA logo added on top of image
- Slide 3: NASA image
- Slide 4: All NASA content
- Slide 6, image 1: Pixabay user Free-Photos, "cityscape-121000-1280.jpg", source image, Pixabay license
- Slide 6, image 2: NASA image
- Slide 6, image 3: FAA image
- Slide 6, image 4: NeedPix user geralt, "block-chain-3614403\_1280.jpg", source image, NeedPix, Creative Commons Zero license
- Slide 6, image 5: NeedPix user geralt, "network-3443544\_1280.jpg", source image, NeedPix, Creative Commons Zero public domain license
- Slide 6, image 6: NASA image
- Slide 6, image 7: NASA image
- Slide 6, image 8: Max Pixel.net, "Future-Connect-Modern-Smart-City-Buildings-4317139.jpg", source image,
   Creative Commons Zero public domain license
- Slide 6, image 9: Wikimedia Commons user Mbisanz (Matthew G. Bisanz), "DOTFAA\_Headquarters\_by\_Matthew\_Bisanz.jpg", source image, (realize commons Attribution Share Alice to Union the Common of the
- Slide 6, image 10: NASA image
- Slide 7: All NASA images