U-space CONOPS and research dissemination conference

1 October 2019

SESSION 2 PRESENTATIONS





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GOF USPACE
Maria Tamm & Thomas Lutz
EANS & Frequentis AG









Approaching Finland at 1300m AMSL 150km/h!











Project outcomes summary



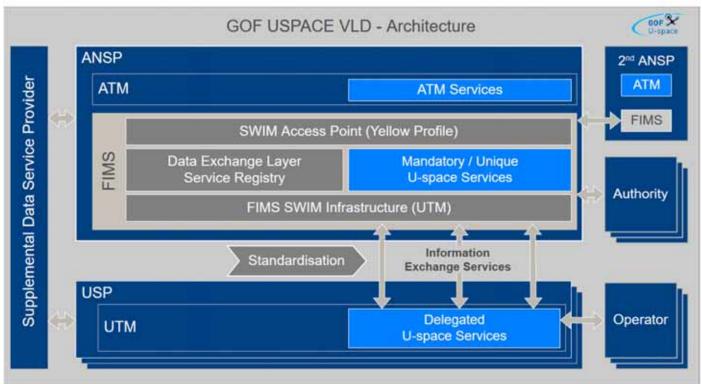
- Flight Information Management System (FIMS) was established to enable collaboration between:
 - 2 ANSPs
 - 3 U-space Service Providers
 - 1 Supplemental Service Provider
 - 8 Drone Operators (including police)
 - 2 Manned Aircraft operators
- Successfully applied SWIM principles in setting up the architecture for demonstrations;
- Highlights from 7 live trials:
 - 1st international drone flight with ATC collaboration, observed in both ATM and UTM;
 - 1st drone Taxi flight at Helsinki Int'l airport with integration to both UTM and ATM;
 - 1st in Estonia to mix manned and unmanned aircrafts in SAR exercise;
 - Public authority collaboration showed priority access to U-space in several trials;
 - Dynamic geofencing and tactical U2 & U3 deconfliction demonstrated;
 - Safe integration of drone and aircraft in both controlled and uncontrolled airspace;
- Tracking from different data sources (GCS, mobile network trackers, FLARM, ADS-B, SSR);
- Some lessons learned:
 - Tracking solutions need significant additional work;
 - U-space services must be resilient to poor mobile network coverage



GOF USPACE Architecture – Based on SESAR Principles



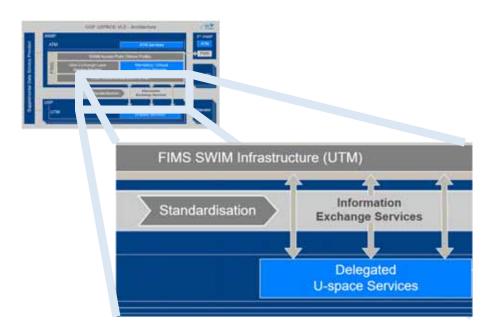
- Service Registry & SWIM based FIMS
- Information Exchange Services
- 3 USP, 2 FIMS
- Enhancements added during trials
- Common Situational View established







Interoperability is key – achieved in a 2-step approach ... based on SWIM principles



Output-driven objectives

Advanced use cases shaped requirements

Step 1. Common Understanding

- Analyse Data Flow
- Identify Information Exchange Services
- Describe (without technology)
 - Context
 - Model
 - Interface
 - Behaviour

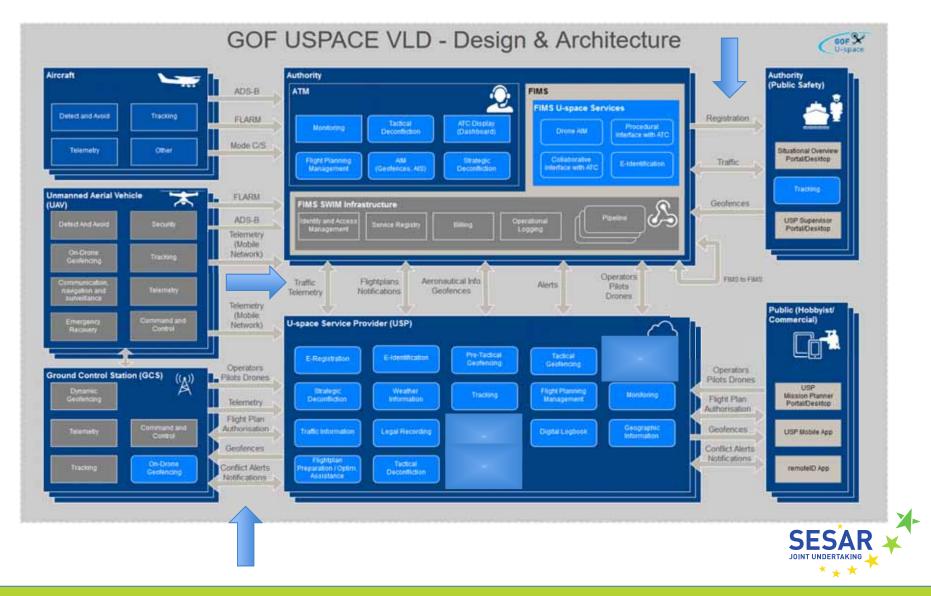
Step 2. Technical Interfaces & Integration

- 1. Map existing technical interfaces
- 2. Test integration





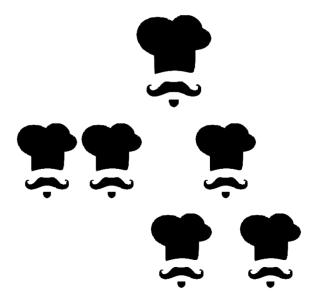




System of Record – *Common* Situational Overview







- Services of same service type can be made available concurrently by different partners
- Some services need to be centrally managed by one process or system per region (unique service)
 - AIM / Geofences
 - Flight approval
 - •
- Identical situational overview requires same telemetry feeds for all (single source of truth)
- Clear and well-defined responsibilities are necessary to make a system of systems work – GOF showed that rigorous testing against well-documented standard interfaces are a must to move the industry forward

There can be many services connected to a dataflow, most dataflows require one authoritative service — a single source of truth for a region.

Stay in touch with us



GOF USPACE

https://www.sesarju.eu/index.php/node/3203

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SAFIR

SAFIR Koen Meuleman UNIFLY





Project SAFIR



SAFIR

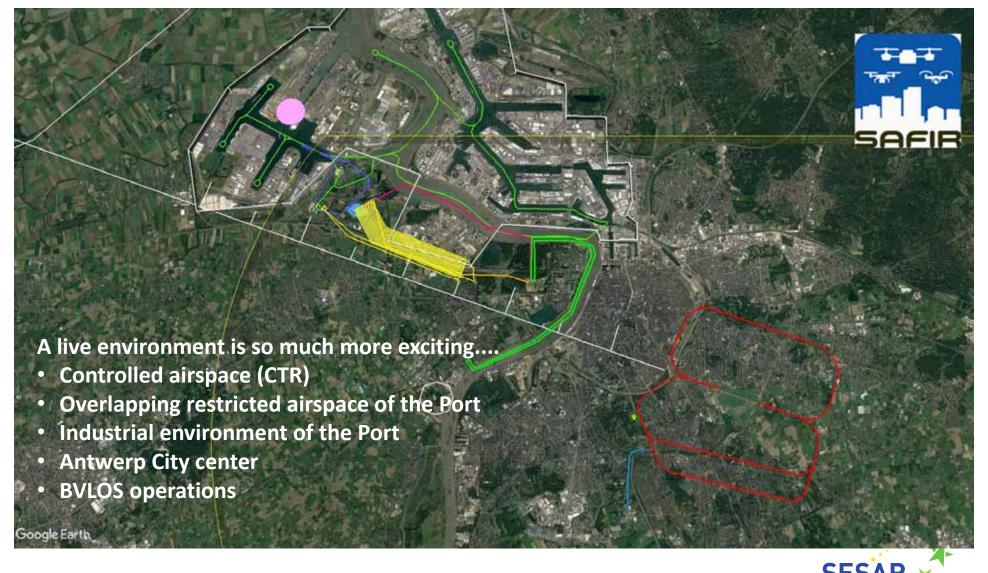
<u>Safe And Flexible Integration of Initial U-space</u> Services in <u>Real Environment</u>

 An ambitious demonstration project demonstrating several U-space services through the deployment of a multitude of UAS and simultaneous deployment of several U-space service providers covering a complex operational airspace





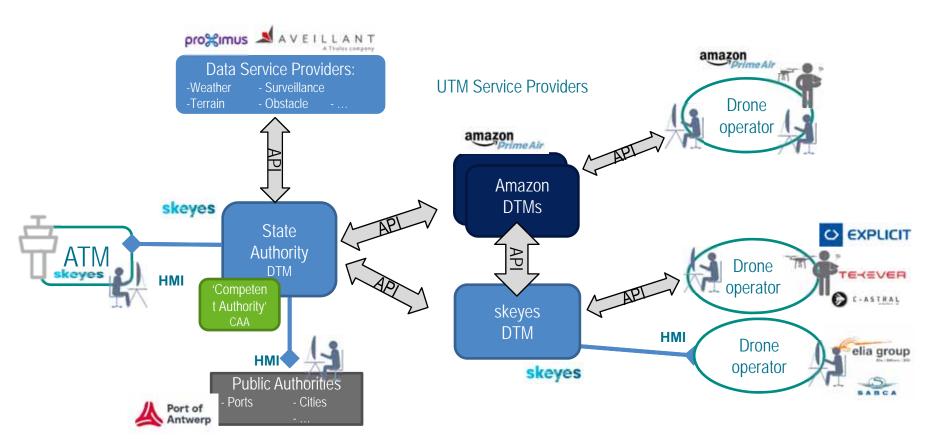




SAFIR: roles, architecture and consortium









SAFIR preliminar obervations/conclusions 1/3



Interface with ATC & manned aviation/ Should U-space services be part of ATC

- UTM and ATM should be 'integrated' especially in controlled airspace
- Uncontrolled airspace: interface/information exchange between drones and manned aviation will become mandatory

Contingency procedures

- 'Independent' tracking device
- Radio communication between operators and direct communication to the tower

Priority rules

• Currently manned aviation always has priority above unmanned !?

Does airspace need to be restricted?

• U-space should be everywhere, not only restricted to certain dedicated area's



SAFIR preliminar obervations/conclusions 2/3



Conflict management (collision avoidance, separation management)

- Current separation rules can't be maintained... → special VFR report submitted!
- · Collision warning successfully tested, though rules needed on

Need for single truth

 No doubt possible. (Drone-)AIM data can only come from a single (and or approved source ensuring consistency

Interoperability/ interfaces

- Interoperability between U-space service providers successfully demonstrated → which standards?
- Common altitude reference framework needed

Architecture principles

- Federated architecture has been tested → to what level of complexity?
- Discovery rules/standards/procedures to be clarified





SAFIR preliminar obervations/conclusions 3/3

Importance of the geofencing

- Dynamic geofencing and according actions (automatic re-routing, loitering) by operators successfully demonstrated
- The tool for local authorities to work with

Societal issues

• Societal issues are not neglectable. Involvement of cities, local authorities (police, fire brigade,....)

Mobile network performance

• Connectivity is a backbone for UTM. SAFIR relied on LTE network connectivity → network stability and coverage need to be improved.

How you link to the CONOPS or not.

CONOPS was not considered



VUTURA

VUTURA Henk Hesselink NLR









Dedicated to innovation in aerospace



VUTURA & Urban Air Mobility

SESAR Dissemination Day 1 October 2019



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VUTURA



VUTURA = Validation of U-Space by Tests in Urban and Rural Areas

Project members are NLR (Coordinator), TUDelft, Municipality of Enschede, UAVI, AirHub, LVNL, Unifly, AirMap, UniSphere, Robor Electronics









VUTURA





UNICOPHERE

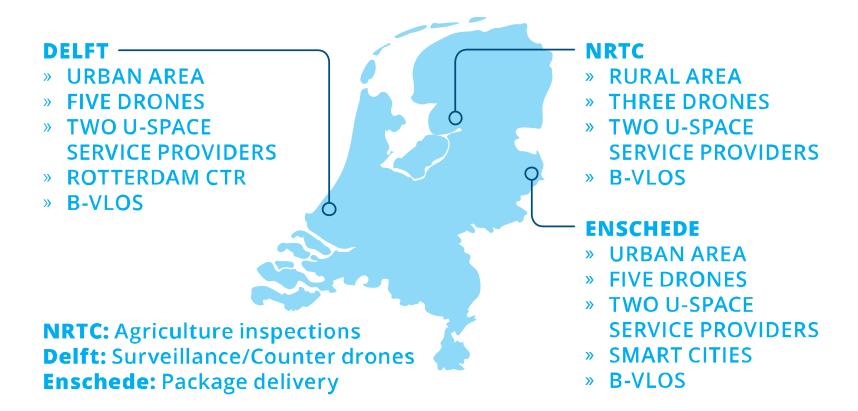








VUTURA U-space tests







VUTURA U-space demonstrations

Marknesse 27 June 2019 20 external visitors

Delft 2 July 2019 20 external visitors

Enschede 29 August 2019 120 external visitors

External participants from The Netherlands, SESAR and EUROCONTROL: IenW, ILT, SESAR SJU, Eurocontrol, RWS, LVNL, Communities, manned aviation, RAI, Universities, Police, Medical Services, ANWB, Airports, Logistics, Drone Manufacturers, Drone Users,





Some impressions of the demo-days



























Most important VUTURA objectives

Demonstration of U-space; dealing with many drones simultaneous

Cooperation between USPs

Prioritization of drones, including de-confliction

How to coordinate this?

How to give access to autonomous systems?

How to give the operator freedom to plan its flights?













VUTURA's Achievements

SORA with ILT – Several risks mitigated for approval of the highly complex scenarios

Demonstration of the use of

U-space

Cooperation between USPs

Multiple drones simultaneously

B-VLOS up to 3.8 km

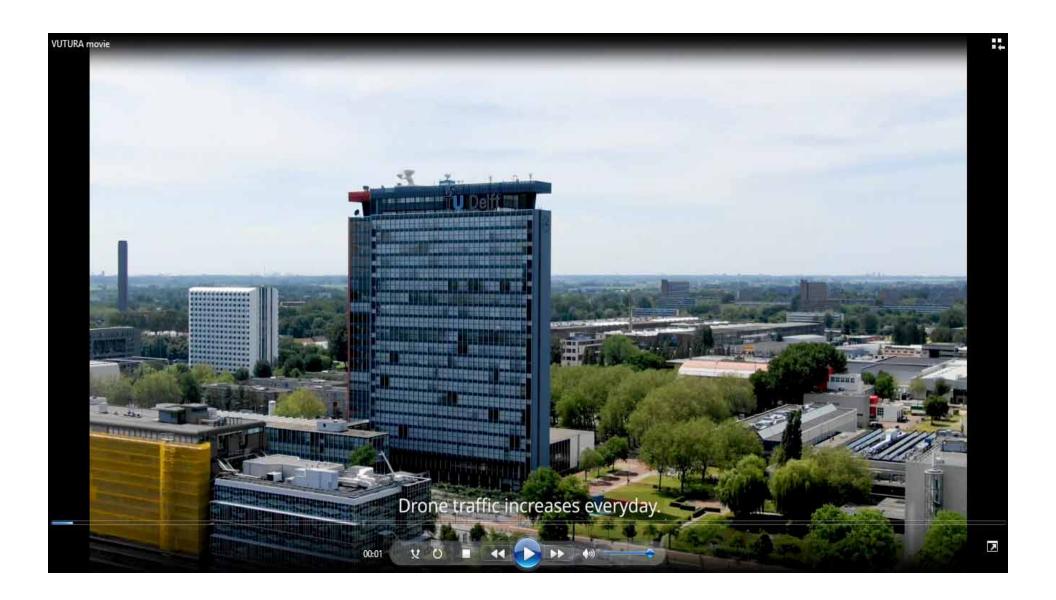
Over cities: Delft and Enschede

Priorities for emergency services





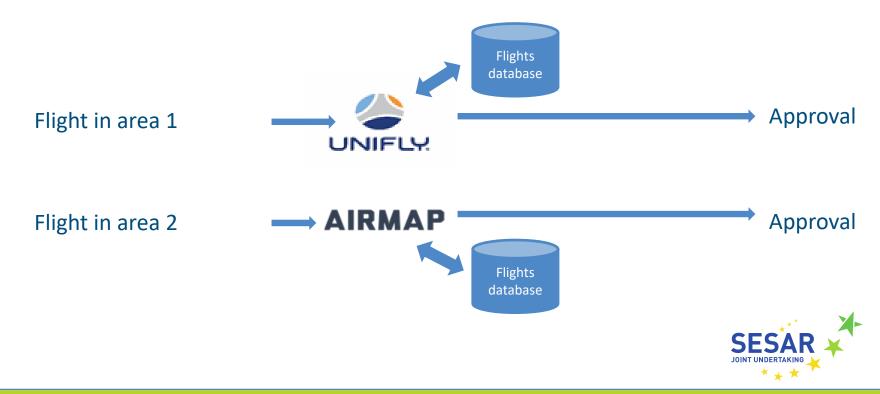






Operational flight within one airspace

Register with the appropriate Service Provider (USP)
USP manages the coordination with other flights in the country



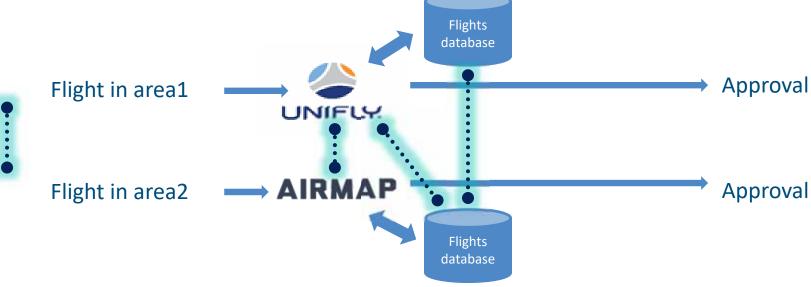


Flight from one airspace to another



Central coordination, like in manned aviation

Or: register and plan in one country; USP will coordinate this





Cooperation between USPs

Shared airspace or cross border (U1)

USPs cover the same airspace

- e-Registration with both USPs?
- e-Identification with both USPs?
- Sharing of geo-fenced areas

USPs cover adjacent areas

e-Registration/e-Identification with both USPs: yes

Shared airspace or cross border (U2)

USPs cover the same area

Flight planning needs very good alignment

USPs cover adjacent areas

• Flight planning for cross-border flights needs decisions (file with USP of first flight leg or arbitraty USP or centralised service)?





Push + Pull (Urban) Air Mobility through VUTURA





Fully engaged

Royal Netherlands Aerospace Centre



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EURODRONE

EURODRONE Vaios Lappas UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS









EURODRONE A European UTM testbed for U-space

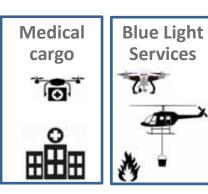






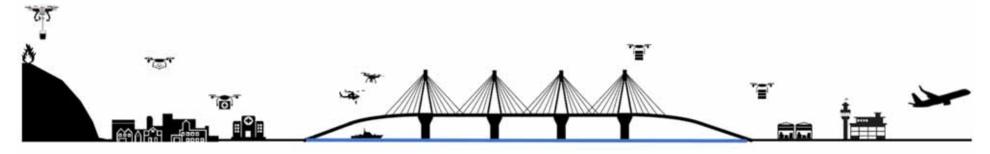








UAV Demonstrations and Applications



















Key Innovations/Technologies

- 1. Automated cloud based UTM system connected to a miniature, intelligent transponder/processing board on drones with full authority flight mission planning
- 2. Innovative vehicle to infrastructure link (V2I), integrated to a self learning UTM platform, with a capability to share flight information in real time
- 3. Demonstration of end to end UTM applications focusing on VLOS/BVLOS logistics and blue light services
- 4. Advanced autonomy, logistics applications























Testing 24/7 to 29/7/19 - Phase I





VLOS, long range testing in Patras area, verify UTM functions



















Testing 13/9 to 20/10/19 - Phase II





BVLOS, long range (50+ km) testing in Patras area





























- 1. First end to end UTM demonstration in South East Europe/Mediterranean Region
- 2. Successful LOS UTM coordination and operation with ATC, commercial aviation
- 3. Technical/Operational innovations:
 - V2I and V2V Communications
 - ii. Detect and Avoid (DAA) Algorithms and operations
 - iii. 10+ km flights (LOS) with medical cargo
 - End to end, safe, robust UTM cloud operations iv.

































Professor Vaios Lappas (email: vlappas@upatras.gr)

Applied Mechanics Lab

Brusseis, groits per Patros





IMPETUS

IMPETUS Pablo Sánchez-Escalonilla CRIDA







Organization of invariant information needs into a coherent drone operations lifecycle that reveals how drones will operate, what information is needed and why and how it might be produced.

Definition and validation of an architectural solution which should be scalable, measurable, cost-efficient and fully automated to support the entire drone operational lifecycle.













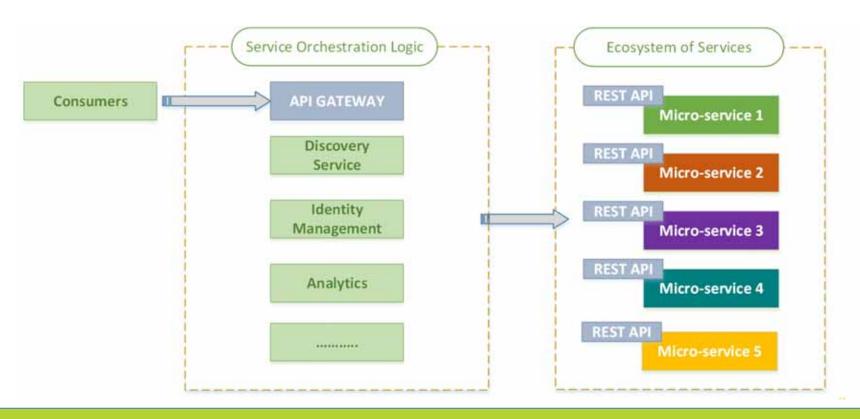




The architectural solution – microservice paradigm



The entire system is divided in lightweight self-contained microservices, with a **clearly defined functionality** (focused on a specific business capability) and simple interactions managed through **a Service Orchestration Logic**.





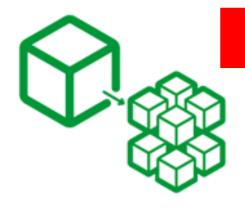
Motivation for considering the microservice paradigm



Benefits

The ability for services to be independently deployed, will provide the **flexibility required for rapid and agile increments** of the overall U-Space capability.

- Diverse technologies according to the service requirements.
- No need of common standards for design and development.
- Continuous deployment of the service is made possible.



Challenges

- Maintaining data consistency across multiple services as microservice architecture is characterised by the decentralised data management.
- Management of **failure modes** and mechanisms for the real-time monitoring.





Scope of the validation activities



Prototyping several cloud-based environments which integrates several micro-services in order to test:

- 1. The <u>technological feasibility</u> of the architecture.
- 2. Also specific challenges of envisioned U-space services.

Drone-specific weather provision that considers the uncertainty to improve the trajectory-based decision making process

Flight planning management process to comply with the mission targets and trajectories' deconfliction

Monitoring and traffic information provision to process information from and to multiple users or systems

Dynamic Capacity management and interdependencies with tactical deconfliction to dynamically manage the airspace

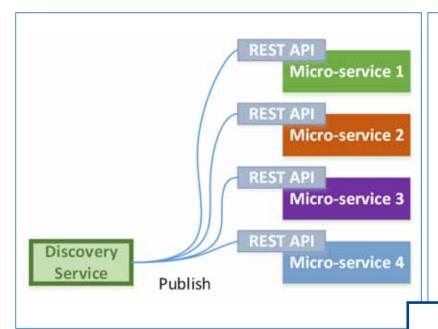




Some of our ideas on the microservice-based architecture



What are the **interoperability principles** in the micro-service based architecture?



- The ability to register and search services has proven successful in providing a marketplace to look up for other services.
- Services that provide addition data have been the most useful: basic schema useful enough to give the consumer the necessary information about the micro-service and its function.
- Services that provide core U-Space functions are more tightly coupled. Their suitability for integration into a specific component will require an additional level of detail in the information registered with the discovery service.



Principles that lead the architecture

The U-space architecture is defined as Service Oriented, Modular, Open...

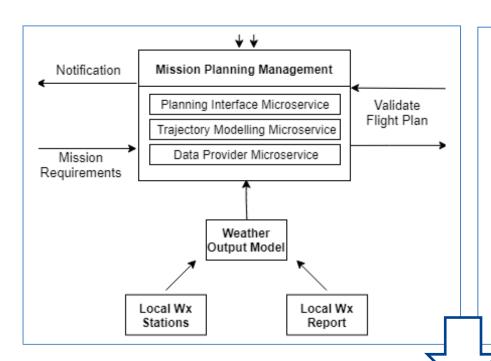




Some of our ideas on the CORUS ConOps



How weather uncertainly is impacting the traffic management processes?



- Services enriched with weather
 measurements close to the operation
 change the drones' trajectories but without
 impacting significantly on the mission
 targets.
- Relevant to consider the uncertainty of the weather predictions to foresee the expected drones' trajectories and traffic network in advance.



"Reasonable Time to Act" (RTA)

Time period far enough before flight that a disturbance to the operation has minor repercussions.



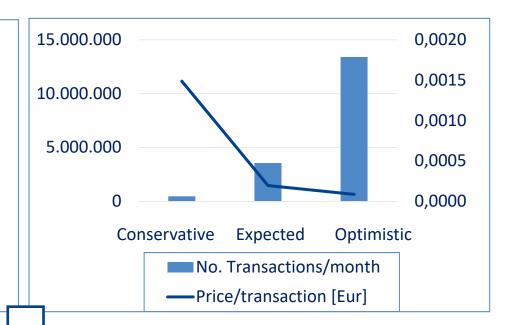


Some of our ideas on the feasibility of the business models



Can the microservice-based approach facilitate billing according to the use of U-Space resources?

- Up to 5 typical Flight Planning
 Management requests were considered.
- 2. **Different mission types** require different computational resources.
- No. of requests based on official forecast
 (2025) considering 3 scenarios
 ((conservative, expected, optimistic).
- 4. Estimated **deployment costs** in cloud environment.





Feasibility of the <u>U-space implementation</u>

Definition of the different business model and impact on the final users



Outcomes summary and next steps



Up to 35 drone operations information entities and numerous of their key challenges

Architecture, dependencies and requirements of services

Evidence of performances and technical feasibility

Workshop on IMPETUS results
CRIDA/ENAIRE headquarters, Madrid, 12/11/2019



Links

impetus-research.eu Linkedin.com/groups/13574098

Contact

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DOMUS

DOMUS

Demonstration Of Multiple U-space Suppliers
Daniel García-Monteavaro
ENAIRE









DOMUS Consortium





















DUMUS



















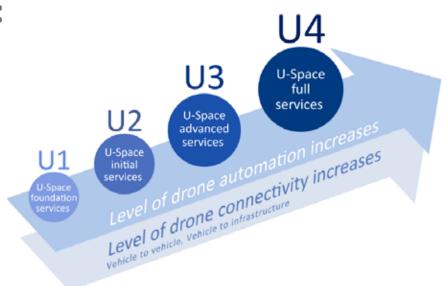


U-space initial services (U1 and U2)

Some specific <u>U3 services</u>:

- Tactical Deconfliction
- Collaborative ATM

Smart City use cases







LEVEL OF AUTOMATION AND DRONE CONNECTIVITY INCREASES

U1

E-registration

E-identification

Geo-awareness

U2

Tactical geofencing

Tracking

Weather information

Drone AIM

Flight Planning Management

Procedural Interface with ATC

> Emergency Management

Strategic deconfliction

Monitoring

Traffic information

U3

Dynamic geofencing

Collaborative Interface with ATC

> Tactical Deconfliction

Dynamic Capacity Management **U4**

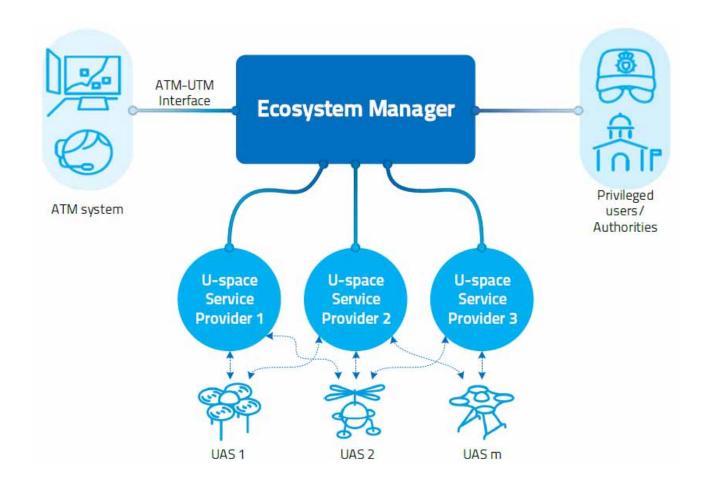
Full integration with manned aviation

New services will arise during U₃ roll-out





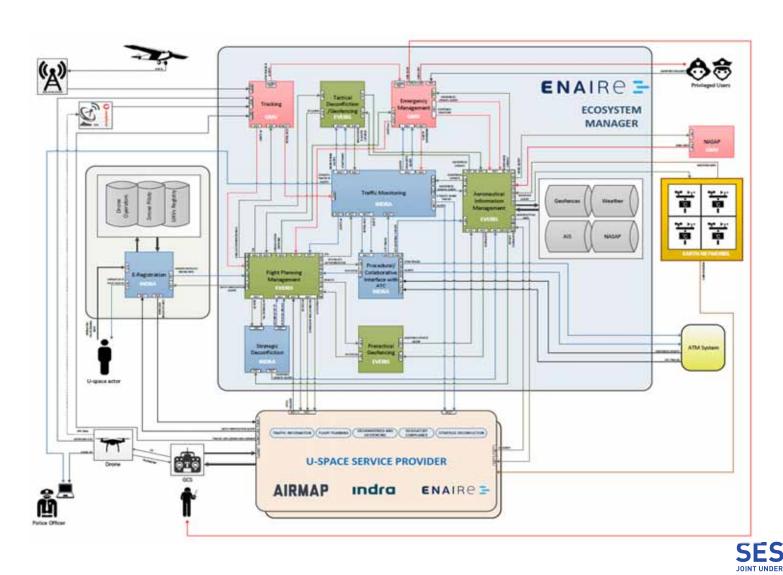
Architecture U-space





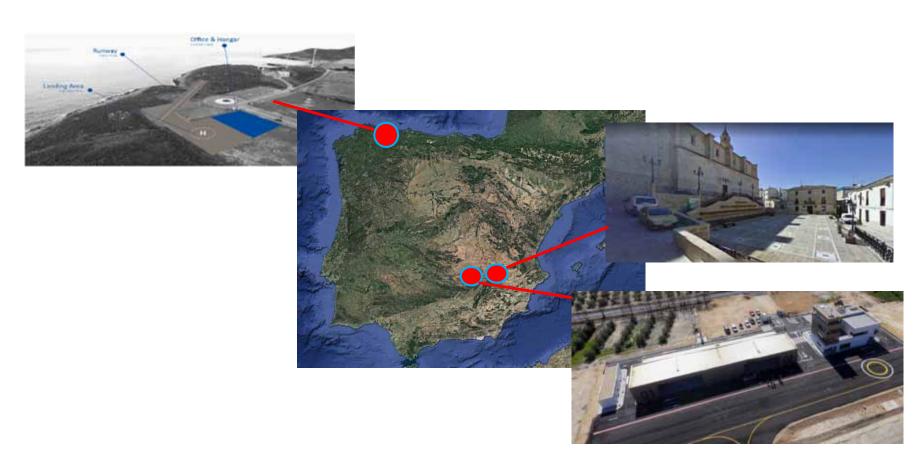


Architecture U-space





DOMUS Demonstration Place







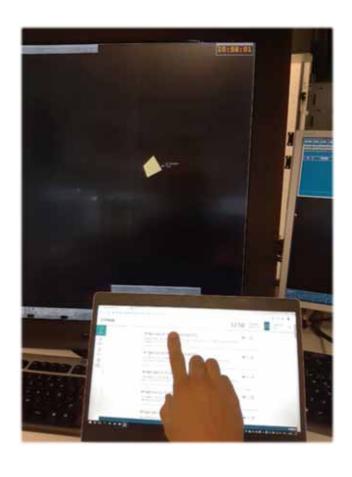
Manned Aviation (Emergency Management)

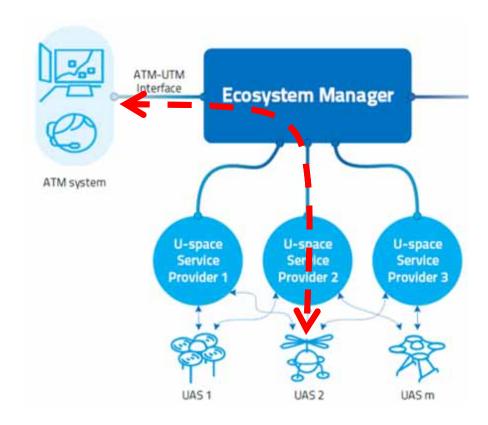






Procedural Interface ATC: ATC Approval









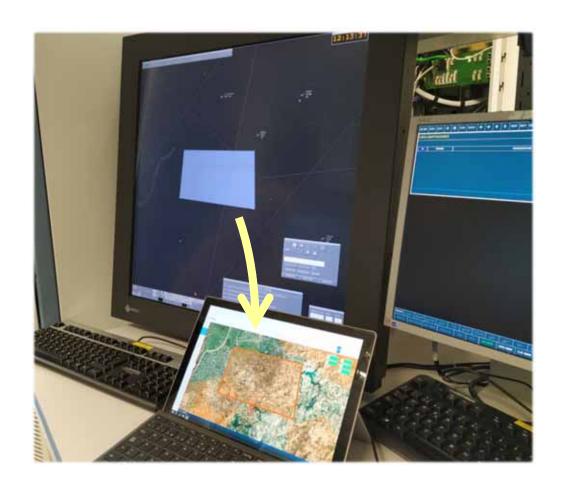
Colaborative interface ATC (1/2): Traffic Information







Colaborative interface ATC (2/2): Geofence Creation







U-space & Smart City Interaction







Strategic Deconfliction







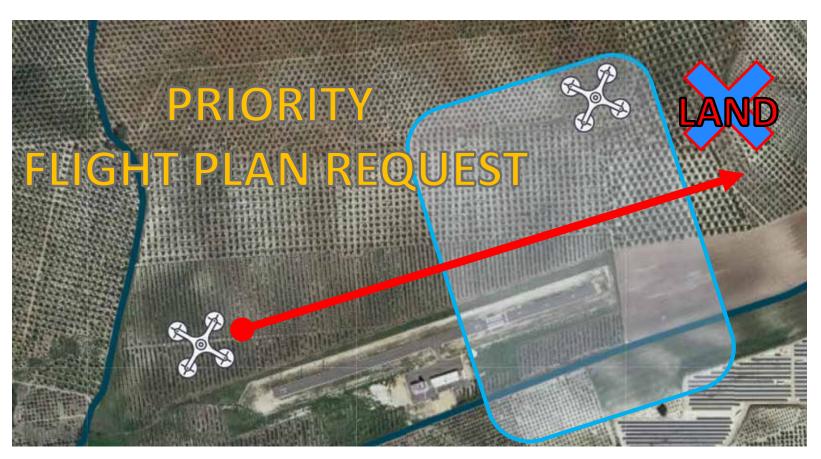
Strategic Deconfliction







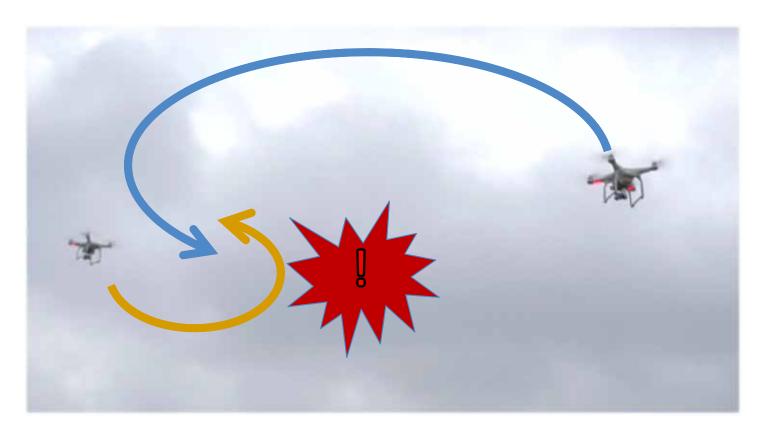
Trial #2: Priority Flight Plan (Flight plan management)







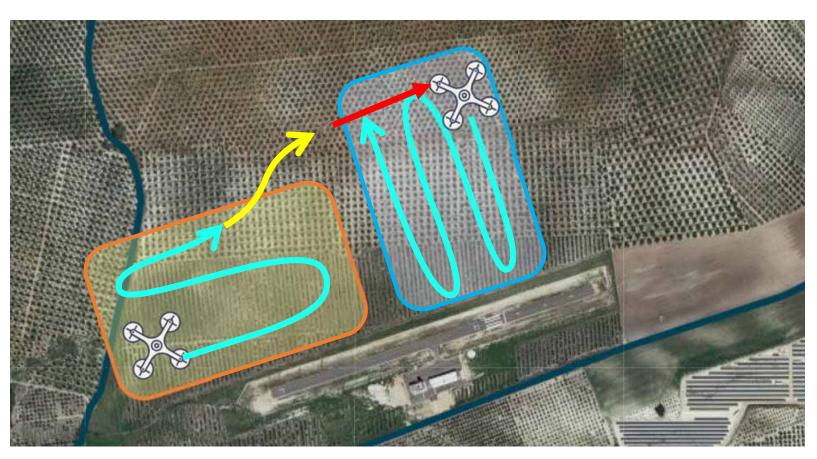
Tactical Deconfliction (U3)





U-space

Tactical Deconfliction (U3)







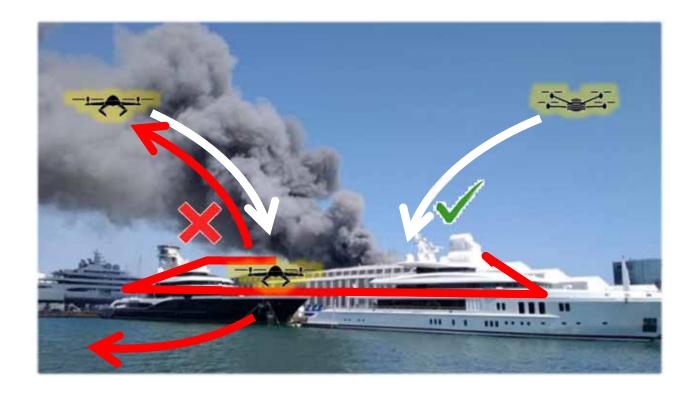
Tactical Deconfliction (U3)







Tactical Geofencing & Emergency Delivery







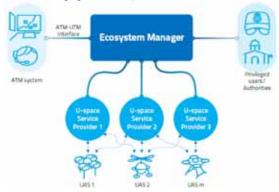
The core of DOMUS (Demonstration Of Multiple U-Space Suppliers)

- DOMUS Ecosystem Manager (ESM):
 - ☐ facilitates the **orderly and efficient simultaneous operation of Multiple USPs** via:
 - hosting the <u>common core critical functionalities</u> for the U-space community
 - providing for needed <u>operational data exchange</u> for all users;
 - interfacing with manned ATM system as single point of access;
 - providing for data integrity to all users as single point of truth;
 - ensuring interoperability and conformity among U-space Service Suppliers;
 - harmonizing the upgrade and entrance of new functionalities
 - ensures safety, security, privacy and secrecy of the data down the stream
 - ☐ facilitate the performance of **Governmental operations**





The core of DOMUS (Demonstration Of Multiple U-Space Suppliers)



- USPs:
 - do serve directly to operators being their gateway to U-space;
 - ensure drone operations are safely performed according to filed flight plan drawing upon the common core critical functionalities provided by the ESM;
 - compete each other to offer the most suited added value services serving their operators by covering their specific different needs (best operation profiles, fleet management, log records,..).





The core of DOMUS – the rationale behind

Why the DOMUS Federated Architecture approach:

- provides for a central legal entity bearing responsibilities and liabilities
- because of neutrality and hosting of critical functionalities of ESM, USPs are guaranteed equal and fair access;
- requires less effort for USP certification which do away with costly processes and access barriers thereof
- by core investment being made by the ESM avoids multiplication of investment and brings cost-efficiency gains to the system.

As a consequence:

 A USP Open Competitive Market is fostered and secured for the benefit of the operators and other U-space users, mitigating risks for a potential scenario of dominant position by one or more undertakings.



DOMUS – More information in...



Links

https://www.sesarju.eu/node/3201 17th Sept Demostration available @ENAIRE Channel (youtube)

Contact

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ENAIRO = FuVeX



















Thank you for your attention





