

SESAR-JU IR PJ.34-W3 AURA EXE#05:
Assessing the Impact of UAS Contingencies on ATC Operations in ATM-U-space Shared Airspace

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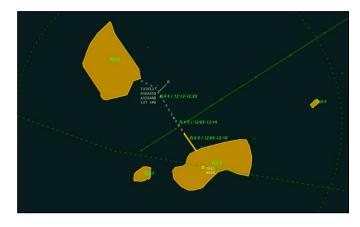


# SESAR 2020 SHOWCASE



Sesar JOINT UNDERTAKING

- <u>Reconfiguration of airspace boundaries</u> between U-space and ATM within AUSA when *U-space* contingencies occur
  - Concept determines that:
    - ATC CAS is considered a <u>blue volume</u>
    - U-space is considered an *orange volume*
    - <u>AUSA</u> is airspace that is shared between ATC and U-space and can be delegated to either (from blue to orange and vice versa)
  - Language considerations
    - <u>Contingency</u> (all that does not happen according to the plan)
    - Emergency (a contingency that requires immediate actions)









## What is the DAR Manager (DARM)?

- DAR Manager (DARM)
  - ...is responsible for <u>dynamically allocating parts of AUSA</u> to manned or unmanned traffic according to airspace user needs and <u>in coordination with all actors responsible for the airspace</u> in the impacted area, in both the <u>strategic and tactical phases</u>
  - ...shall assess the complete airspace change demand <u>taking into account all</u> <u>predefined rules and constraints</u> related to the impacted airspace part such as safety, aircraft prioritization, balancing traffic demand and capacity, and fair and equitable access
  - ...shall communicate the approved airspace changes to all affected actors
- Further considerations:
  - DARM tasks are <u>supported by automation tools</u>
  - Tools must also provide <u>ATC and U-space Situational Awareness</u>
    - DARM needs to <u>respond to emergency DAR requests</u> and violations of geo-fences DARM responsibilities <u>could (potentially) be integrated into controller roles</u>







#### **Defined Operational Scenarios**

- Scenario 6 (UC 6.1/6.2): Management of the <u>airspace in the vicinity</u> of the <u>airport</u> runway by ATC when U-space contingencies occur
  - Runway Inspection Drone
  - Urban Air Mobility (UAM) Movement to a City Vertiport
- Scenario 7 (UC 7.1/7.2): Management of the <u>AUSA airspace</u> by ATC when U-space contingencies occur
  - Infrastructure Inspection Drone
  - Search and Rescue (SAR) Traffic in TMA
- Baseline/reference runs (without DARM):
  - No DAR contingency requests possible
- *Solution* runs (*with DARM*)
  - Focus of scenarios on ATCO (TWR/APP) and DARM interaction







#### Video Simulations Exercise #05







### Results (1/3)

- ATCOs were satisfied to be able to see the areas claimed for emergencies on their radar displays (there should not be too much detail leading to clutter, though)
- Technical feasibility
  - If more than two aircraft are in holding, coordination with APP of Schiphol is required to use some airspace because of the limited area around Rotterdam airport
  - DARM provides information <u>aurally</u>, which seemed better in the tested circumstances in comparison to providing it only visually may be different when there is more traffic (more communication)









#### Results (2/3)

- Concept clarification
  - Definitions are needed for the <u>required minimum separation</u> between U-space airspace and manned traffic (also considering the U-space contingencies that could occur)
  - The *presence of a DARM* has added value as it *increases ATCO SA* during emergencies
  - The optimal *location for the DARM* should be determined with care
- Performance assessments
  - Impact on manned traffic can be reduced by <u>accurate information</u> about U-Space airspace claims

    → this will also positively improve the <u>ATCO trust</u> in the system

    - Emergencies originating from U-Space in <u>airport vicinity</u> can have large impact on efficiency of operations and workload of ATCOs/DARM



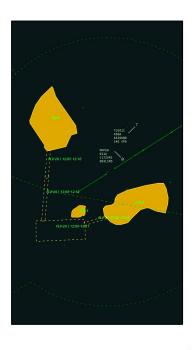






### Results (3/3)

- HMI and Automation
  - DARM needs <u>negotiation option</u> to discuss details of requests
  - In case of an *emergency* the DARM should get clear notification
  - <u>Occupational status of an area</u> should be clearly displayed on the ATCO HMI with appropriate terminology
  - Refinement of the HMI <u>when to make UAS visible</u> and when not (depends on type of movement and contingency)
  - Improve the HMI by <u>adapting the level of detail</u> to ATCO role
    - Increase the contrast between displayed text and background







#### Questions



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