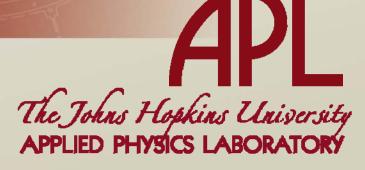
A Model-Driven Systems Engineering Approach for Unmanned Aircraft Airspace Integration

> Joe Wolfrom Jennifer Rainey Ken McKneely

October 26, 2006





Distribution Statement A Approved for Public Release: Release is Unlimited



- Purpose
- Problem Description
- UA Regional Airspace Integration Strategy
- Approach
- Why MDSE
- Process
- Importance of Activity Diagrams
- Architecture Artifacts
- Problem Areas Identified
- Findings
- Conclusions
- Questions







- Highlight the benefits of using a Model-Driven Systems Engineering (MDSE) approach to address the issue of integrating Unmanned Aircraft (UA) into the National Airspace System (NAS)
- Present a practical application of system model and architecture development





Problem Description

- Increasing need to operate UA in the NAS
 - DoD Training
 - DEA Drug interdiction
 - CBP Border security
- FAA has two primary safety issues
 - Command and control redundancies
 - "Sense and Avoid" capability





Problem Description (cont'd)

- Current NAS access for UA requires a Certification of Authorization (COA)
 - 60 day review cycle
 - 1 year maximum life span
 - May include special provisions or restrictions
- UA technology advancing ahead of regulatory policy
 - Beyond line of sight control
 - High altitude
 - Long range and endurance





Global Hawk, Predator, and Fire Scout





Predator

Global Hawk



Fire Scout





UA Regional Airspace Integration Strategy

- Objective
 - Gain or expand access in selected regions via COA process
 - Patuxent River Naval Air Station, MD
 - Beale AFB, CA
 - Creech AFB, NV
 - Ft. Huachuca, AZ
- Constraints
 - Use of current technologies
 - Comply with current FAA regulations
- Goal
 - Facilitate COA process







- Use a Model-Driven Systems Engineering (MDSE) methodology
 - Build a system model of Global Hawk mission operations at Patuxent River, MD
 - Produce architecture artifacts
- Use artifacts to reach common understanding between ATC and Global Hawk operators in order to facilitate COA process
- Use artifacts to identify
 - Problem areas
 - Issues that need clarification or resolution









- Modeling is a formal way to visualize something
- Assists stakeholders in understanding something that is not easily comprehensible
- A form of communication
 - Provide operators a means to convey their planned mission operations
 - Provide regional Air Traffic Controllers (ATC) a way to better visualize the planned operations
 - Provide a means to discuss and resolve contingencies

"If you don't model it, you won't understand it." Ivar Jacobson









- Decompose mission operations into Use Cases
 - Plan Operational Mission
 - File Flight Plan
 - Start, Taxi, Takeoff
 - Operate in Patuxent River Airspace
 - Land, Taxi, Shutdown
- Identify common Use Cases
 - Monitor Weather
 - Report Health and Status
 - Handoff Control
 - Traffic Deconfliction
 - Perform Sense and Avoid





Process (cont'd)

- Model Use Cases
 - Develop Activity Diagrams for each Use Case
 - Validate Activity Diagrams with stakeholders
 - Identify problem areas and issues
 - Revise Activity Diagrams with proposed changes
 - Develop related architecture artifacts





Importance of Activity Diagrams

- Cornerstone of model
 - Shows sequence of activities
 - Identifies actor responsible for each activity
 - Primary artifact used to communicate with stakeholders
 - Easy to understand (sequential)
- Helps produce other artifacts
 - Operational Node Connectivity Diagram
 - Operational Information Exchange Matrix





Architecture Artifacts

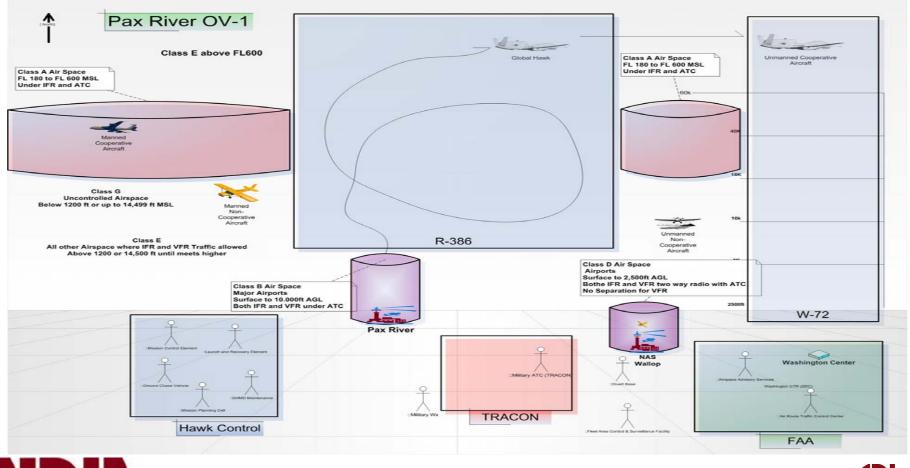
- High-level Operational Concept Graphic (OV-1)
- Use Case Diagrams
- Activity Diagrams (OV-5)
- Operational Node Connectivity Diagram (OV-2)
- Operational Information Exchange Matrix (OV-3)
- Organizational Relationship Chart (OV-4)
- Overview and Summary Information (AV-1)
- Integrated Dictionary (AV-2)





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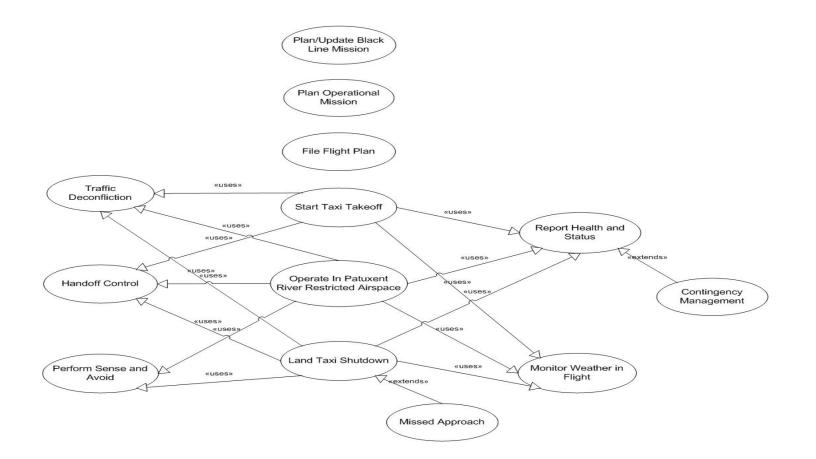
Architecture Artifacts High Level Operational Concept Graphic





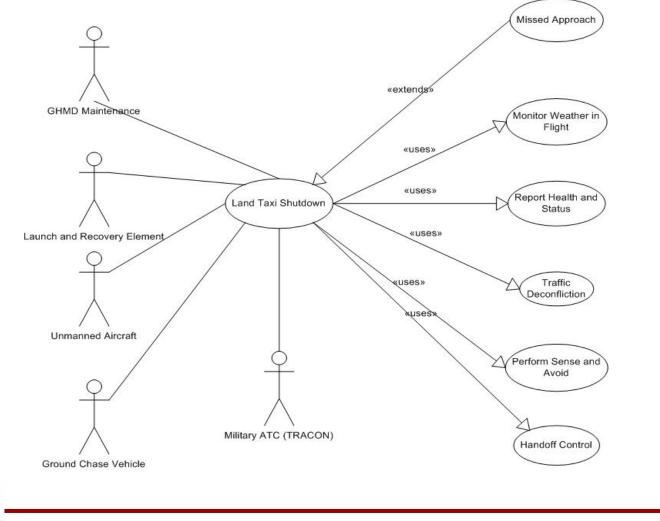
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Architecture Artifacts Use Case Relationships





Architecture Artifacts Land, Taxi, Shutdown Use Case Diagram (1 of 13)

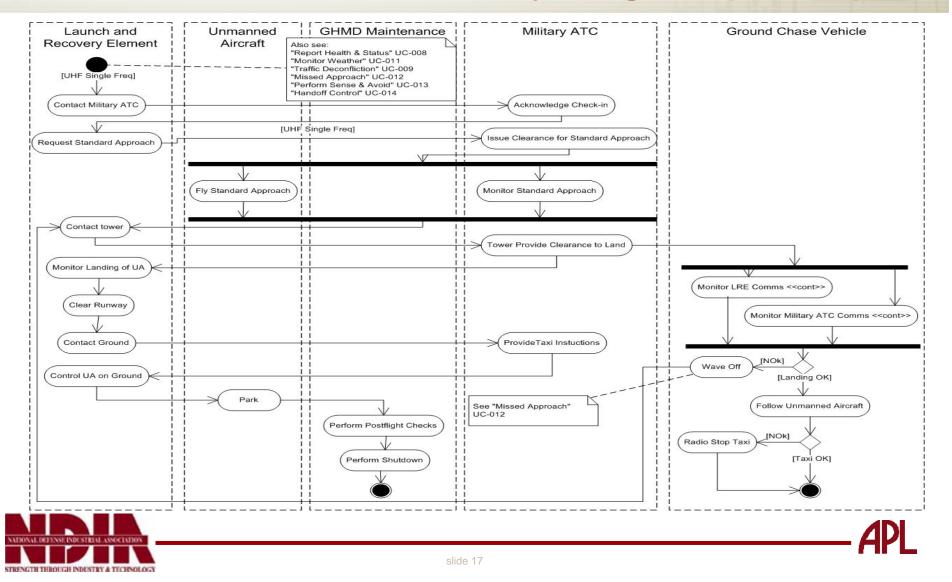




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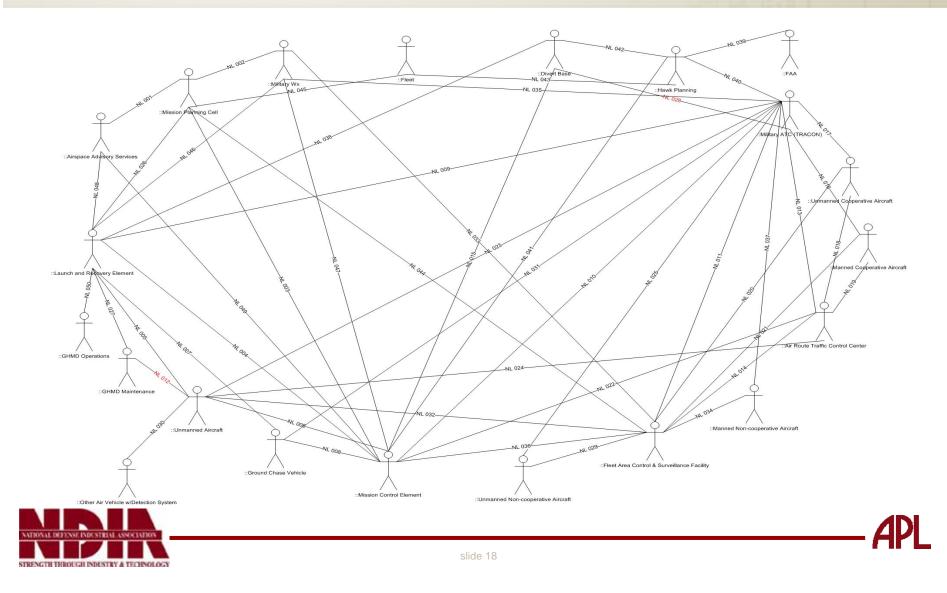
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Architecture Artifacts Land, Taxi, Shutdown Activity Diagram (1 of 13)



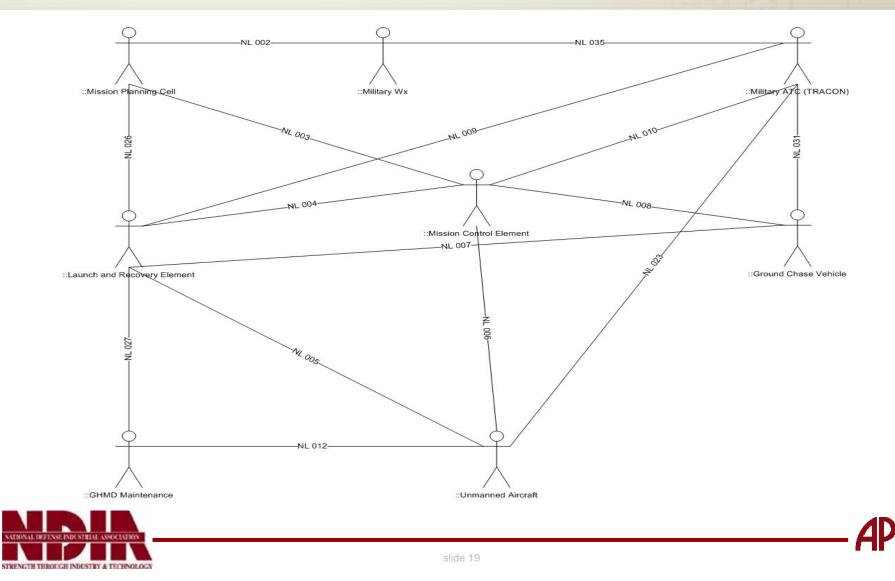
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Architecture Artifacts Operational Node Connectivity Diagram



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Architecture Artifacts Operational Node Connectivity Diagram



Problem Areas Identified

- No visual of traffic at Global Hawk ground station
 - Required for "Sense and Avoid" capability
- Contingency landings requires flying through controlled airspace to use alternate runway
 - Provision chase plane required for contingency landings







- MDSE process could serve as template to facilitate COA process in other regions
- Each region needs its own model
 - Airspace configuration differs from one region to another
- Use Case decomposition allows for some re-use
 - Monitor Weather
 - Report Health and Status
 - Traffic Deconfliction





Conclusions

- Model-Driven System Engineering:
 - Useful for facilitating communications among stakeholders
 - Easy to comprehend
 - Assists in reaching mutual understanding between ATC and Global Hawk operators
 - Helps to identify problem areas
 - Provides building block approach for other regions
- Activity Diagrams key element of architecture









