A3.01 Next Generation Air Transportation System - Airspace

Lead Center: ARC

Participating Center(s): AFRC, LaRC

The primary goal of the NASA Next Generation Air Transportation System (NGATS) Airspace effort is to develop integrated solutions for a safe, efficient, and high-capacity airspace system. Of particular interest is the development of core capabilities, including: 1) Performance-based services, which will enable higher levels of performance in proportion with user equipage level; 2) Trajectory-based operations, which is the basis for changing the way traffic is managed in the system to achieve increases in capacity and efficiency; 3) Super-density operations, which maximizes the use of limited runways at the busiest airports; 4) Weather assimilated into decision making; 5) Equivalent visual operations, which will allow the system to maintain visual flight rule capacities in instrument flight rule conditions. These core capabilities are required to enable key NGATS-Airspace functions such as Dynamic Airspace Configuration, Traffic Flow Management, Separation Assurance, and the overarching Evaluator that integrates these air traffic management (ATM) functions over multiple planning intervals.

In order to meet these challenges, innovative and technically feasible approaches are sought to advance technologies in research areas relevant to NASA’s NGATS-Airspace effort. The general areas of primary interest are Dynamic Airspace Configuration, Traffic Flow Management, and Separation Assurance. Specific research topics for NGATS-Airspace include:

- 4D trajectory based operations;
- Air/ground automation concepts and technologies;
- Airspace modeling and simulation techniques;
- Automated separation assurance;
- Collaborative decision making techniques involving multiple agents;
- Equivalent visual operations;
- "Evaluator" integrated solutions of ATM functions over multiple planning intervals;
- Human factors for ATM;
• Locus of control across humans and automation;
• Multi-aircraft flow and airspace optimization;
• Performance based services;
• Safety analysis methods;
• Spacing and sequencing management;
• Super density terminal area operations;
• Traffic complexity monitoring and prediction;
• Traffic flow management concepts/techniques;
• Trajectory design and conformance;
• Weather assimilated into ATM decision-making.