North Atlantic

AUTONOMOUS DISTRESS TRACKING EXERCISE WITH LADR PROJECT TEAM (NAT DISTREX PT)

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Global Aeronautical Distress & Safety System (GADSS)

- Developed by ICAO in response to incidents like Air France 447 and Malaysian 370
 - Limited air navigation service ability to track/respond/locate
- Three functional blocks of GADSS
 - Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT)
 - Post-flight Localization
 - Recovery
- Distribution of information when ADT is activated received/distributed by Location of an Aircraft in Distress Repository (LADR)



ADT Devices and Activation

- Device can be ADT with ELT (ELT (DT))or a stand-alone ADT device
- Can be activated manually or automatically activates under certain conditions
 - Unusual attitude
 - May include, but are not limited to, excessive values of roll, pitch and yaw and their corresponding rates of change
 - Unusual speed
 - May include, but are not limited to, excessive vertical speed, stall condition, low airspeed, overspeed or other speed conditions
 - Total loss of thrust/propulsion on all engines
 - Parametric data used to define this condition may be engine performance parameters or other parameters that result from loss of thrust
 - Collision with terrain
 - May include, but are not limited to, high rate of closure to terrain or inappropriate altitude for the current position
- Study data shows an average event timeline of six minutes from activation to crash



Location of an Aircraft in Distress Repository (LADR)

- Established as a simple/efficient distribution source for information on an aircraft in distress
 - Guidance in ICAO Doc. 10150 Manual on the Functional Specifications for the Location of an Aircraft in Distress Repository (LADR)
- Notification to subscribed users (e.g. SAR, ANSP, Operators, etc.) via email
 - Minimum required information per ICAO Annex 6 are lat/long and timestamp
 - Additional information may be available



North Atlantic DISTREX PT

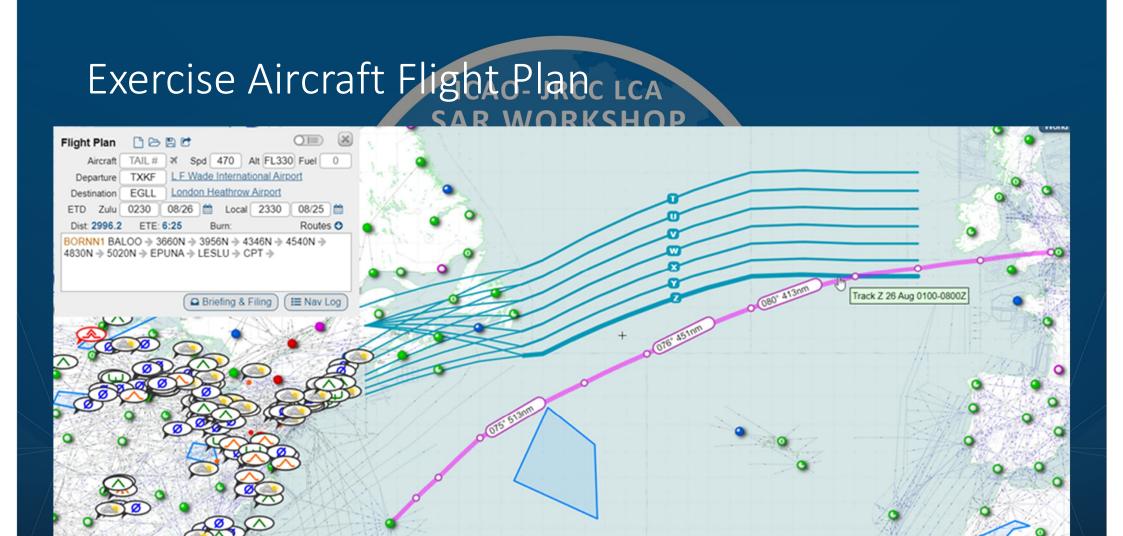
- Established by NAT Systems Planning Group (SPG) Conclusion 59/4
- Primary high-level task- develop and execute an ADT-LADR exercise
 - Exercise will use EUR/NAT VOLCEX as framework for development of exercise
- Other goals/task include evaluating any changes needed with introduction of ADT
 - Changes to ANSP/RCC/Operator coordination
 - Development of new procedures/processes
- Participants include ANSPs, Regulatory Authorities, RCCs, Cospas-SARSAT, ADT developers, IATA, IFALPA, amongst others in the North Atlantic Region



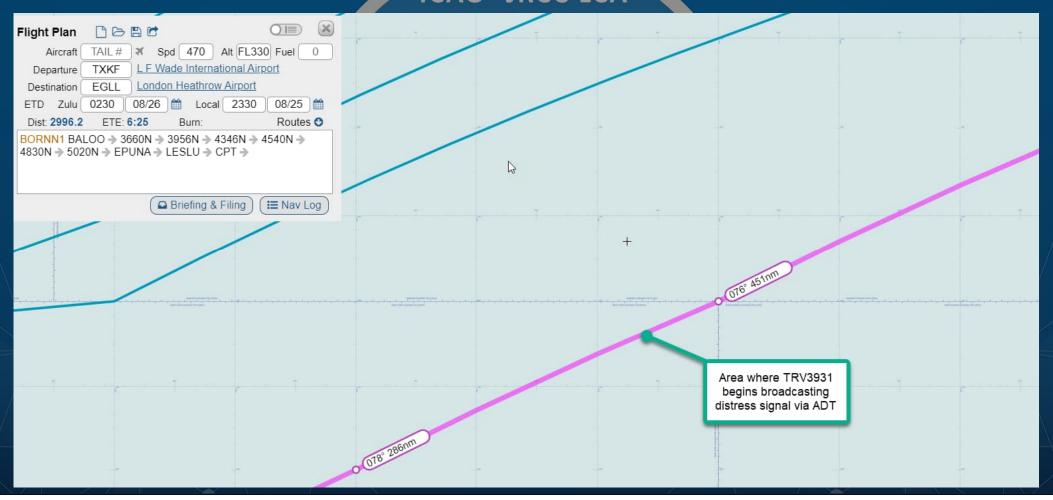


Initial ADT-LADR Exercise

- Targeting November 2023 timeframe for execution
- Will utilize testbench to simulate an ADT signal
- A fictitious flight departing Bermuda (TXKF) en route to London-Heathrow (EGLL) will be used
 - "Triangle Ventures" TRV3931 H/B772
 - 212 souls (197 passengers, 15 crew)
 - En route time of 6+30 hours, with 7+45 hours of fuel
 - ADT will activate near the common boundary between New York, Gander, and Santa Maria FIRs
- ADT broadcast to last 15-20 minutes to allow sufficient time to receive/evaluate



Initial ADT-LADR Exercise



Exercise Assumptions

- 1. All GADSS comms links are working
- 2. ADT device is properly coded with 3LD and is activated, either automatically or manually
- 3. The LADR sends "notifications" to the properly subscribed Operator, RCC and ATS unit responsible for the area of the incident (who have all provided up-to-date contact details) that have opted to receive the messages.
- 4. Test of both ELT (DT) and non-ELT ADT planned
- 5. No communications from aircraft



What will we evaluate and when?

- Notification process
 - Did all stakeholders receive LADR notification?
 - Were stakeholders able to access LADR site to track?
- Existing procedures
 - Were existing procedures/processes sufficient or are there gaps?
- Initial post-exercise debrief followed by more in-depth brief and analysis



Questions/Discussion

Thank you!

