

#### Workshop on the Interconnection of Aeronautical Surveillance Systems (Dakar, Senegal, 14 to 16 April 2014)

#### Automatic Dependent Surveillance - ADS-C

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#### OUTLINE

I – Overview

II -Contract

III -Architecture

IV - ADS Functional objectives and services

V - Conclusions





### Surveillance definition

provision of data and information with quality required for:

- identification of all aircraft
- representation of their accurate position and kinetic characteristics

as needed for Air Traffic Management.





### Automatic Dependent Surveillance **A.D.S.**

- Automatic: aircraft reports without intervention
- Dependent: position communicated is determined on board the aircraft,
- Surveillance: purpose is to allow the observer to know the position of specific aircraft on the ground,





A surveillance technique

in which aircraft automatically provide,

via a data link,

data derived from on-board navigation and positionfixing systems, including:

- aircraft identification,

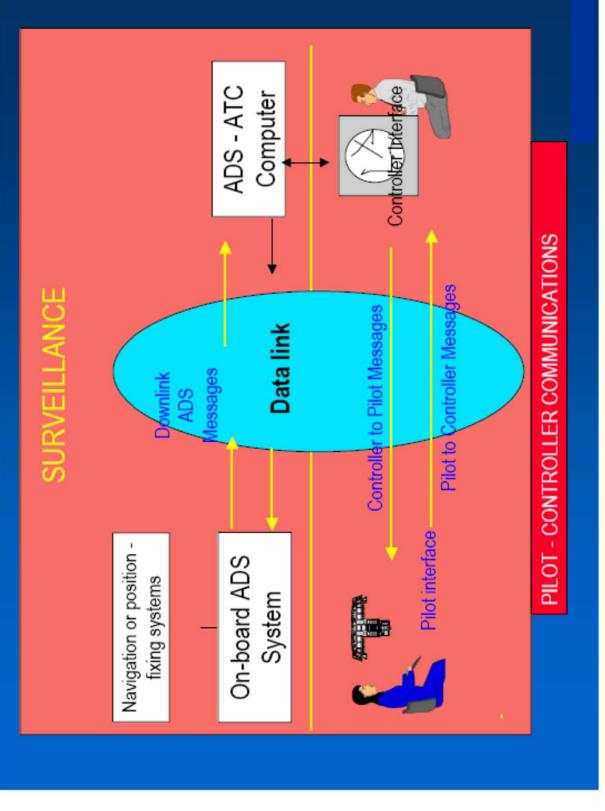
- four-dimensional position,

- additional data as appropriate.

ADS is a data link application









## SURVEILLANCE - ADS Reports

#### A- Basic ADS report

Latitude, Longitude Altitude, Time Figure Of Merit (F.O.M)

B- Ground Vector
True Heading
Ground Speed
Vertical rate

C- Air Vector Heading

Mach number Vertical rate

D-Meteorological report
Wind speed
Wind direction
Temperature
turbulence

E- Flight identificatio





## SURVEILLANCE - ADS Reports

E- Flight identification

F- Projected Profile

Next Waypoint (WPT)

Estimated altitude at next WPT

Estimated time at next WPT

Next + 1 WPT

Estimated altitude at next + 1 WPT

G- Short -term intent
Latitude at projected position
Longitude at projected position
Altitude at projected position
Time of projection



#### SURVEILLANCE - ADS Reports

I- Extended projected profile

Next +1 WPT, Altitude + Estimated time Next WPT + Altitude + Estimated time

etc... Next + 128 WPT, altitude + Estimated time



## **SURVEILLANCE - ADS Contracts**

A contract = agreement between air and ground on information to transmit to the ground.

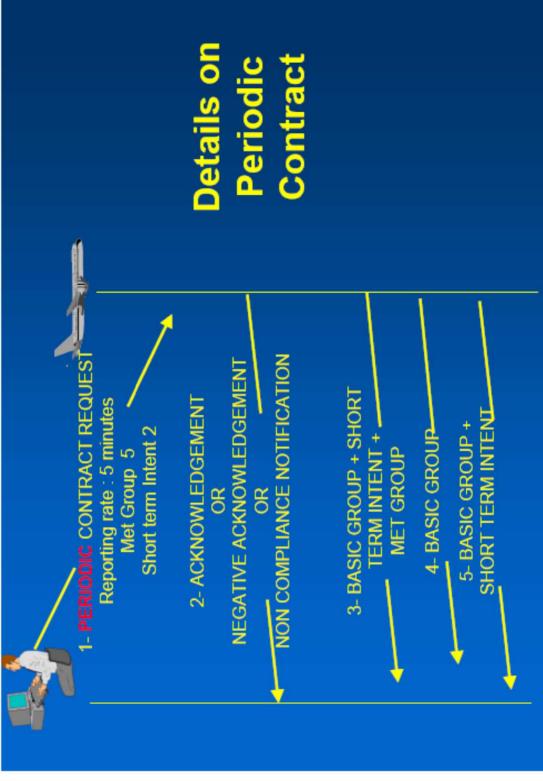
Three types of contract defined:

A- Periodic Contract
ADS basic group (interval T) +
a set of additional groups with for
each group a reporting rate defined
as multiple of the basic reporting

B- Demand Contract
Basic group + a set of
additional groups

C- Event Contract
Basic Group with a flag to indicate
the event triggering the report









### **Details on EVENT contract**

When this contract is set up reports containing the basic group are sent when the event defined occurs

#### Pre-defined Events are:

- -Passing of:
- -a WPT
- a specified altitude
- a specified longitude
- a specified latitude

- Change of:
- next or next + 1 WPT
- heading
- altitude
- speed (grond/air/vertical rate)
- MOH
- Deviation from the cleared route or altitude





### ADS Contracts - Specifics

In addition an Urgent Mode can be initiated by the pilot: Transmission of basic group with a pre-defined reporting interval + aircraft Identification

An aircraft can support up to 4 contracts with 4 ATS different ground systems @ access control Theoretical reporting rate can vary from 1s to 30 minutes avionics specs (64 sec typical)





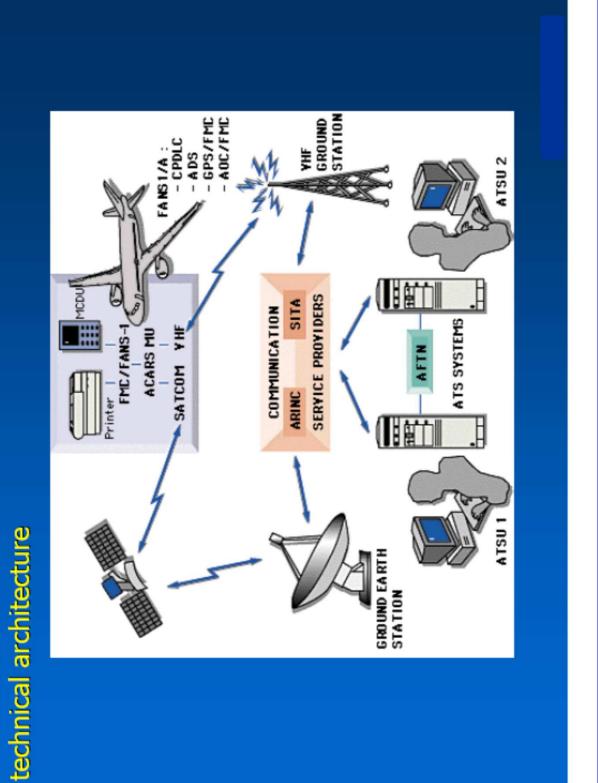
## **ADS** connection establishment

- Identification of the ADS capability of the aircraft by ground system
- Establishment of a data link between aircraft and ground system
- Comparison of the aircraft 3D profile with ground flight plan
- Identification and allocation of the appropriate ADS confract

## ADS technical architecture and context

ADS end to end







# Air architecture : a system approach

 GPS Navigation: UTC synchronised time (Time stamping), Required Navigation Performance certification (RNP4)

AFN (logon): HANDSHAKE

Reconautical Facility Notification

•CPDLC: Controller Pillot Data Link Communication

·ADS-C: Automatic Dependant Surveillance - Contract

AOC: Airline Operational Communication

RTA: Required Time of Arrival

#### combined CPDLC/ADS operational concept expected benefits FANS-1 /A

- Safety Improve
- Flextracks" based on wind forecast Single and then multiple re-routings per day Economy
- Capacity / Economy : Reduction of separation standards
- 30NM + 50NM 15 minutes longitudinal 100NM lateral





### Functional objectives

Data Link Application= toolbox

The notion of "Data-Link Application" has datalink applications doc 9694-ed1-99 been defined by ICAO Manual of ATS

technology to achieve specific Air Traffic as: "the implementation of datalink Management operational functionalities".





a) Increase flight safety, through the capability to provide surveillance services to aircraft outside radar coverage. Oceanic -remote areas b) Better notification and increased accuracy of the aircraft position in emergency situations.

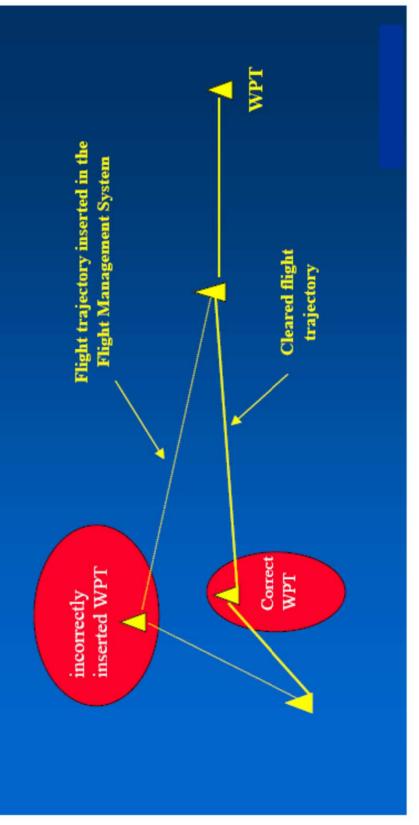
Search and Rescue operations eased

c) Complement to radar (low altitudes, radar failure)

Not an alternate to radar, just a complement



d) Early detection of waypoint insertion errors







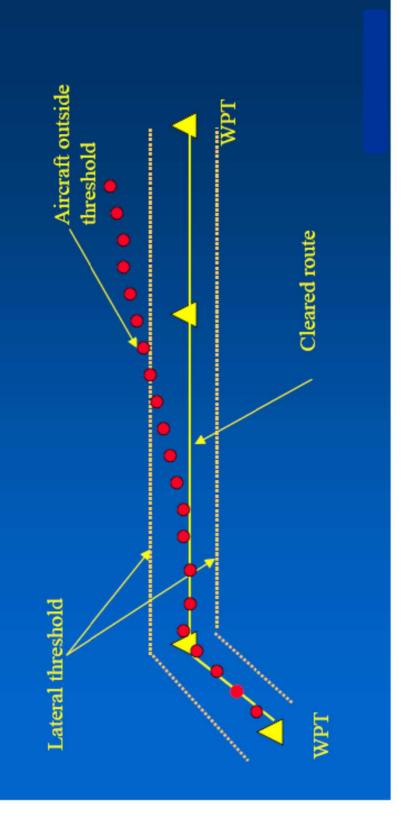
e) Reduction of separation minima in procedural airspace (still argued for FANS)

f) Enhanced conflict detection and resolution capabilities

g) More flexible use of airspace due to the increased level of tactical control



h) Flight path monitoring and early detection of deviation from the cleared route







# ADS based services- Definition

Data Link Service = one use of tools

The notion of "Data-Link Service" has been defined by ICAO Manual of ATS datalink applications doc 9694-ed1-99

within a datalink application, which have as: "A set of ATM related transactions, both system supported and manual, a clearly defined operational goal".



## ADS based services - List

### Conformance Services

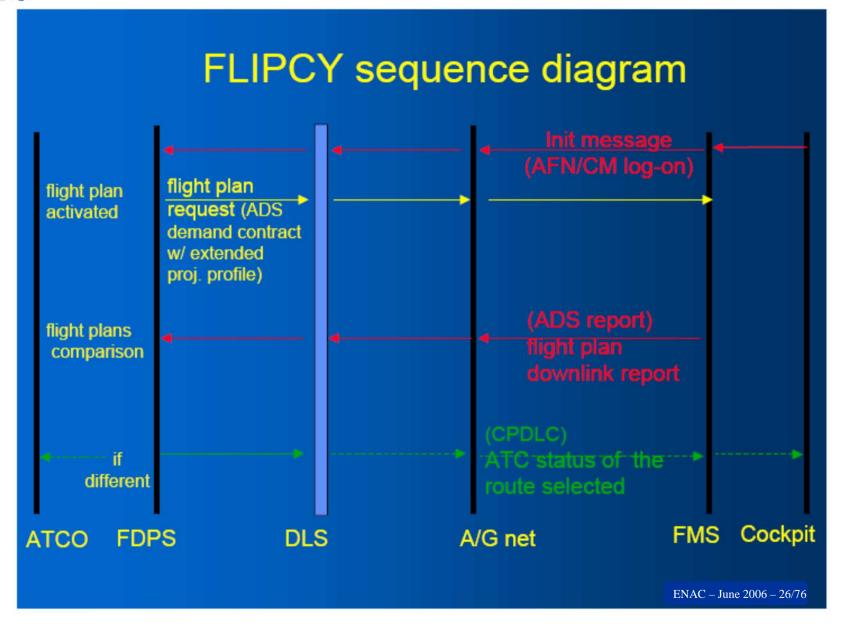
- Flight Plan (Route) Conformance (FLIPCY)
- ADS Conformance Monitoring
- Automatic Distance Verification
- Dynamic Air Route Planning (DARP)

# Controller Access Parameters Service

- Baseline 1 CAP Service
- Turbulence Downlink Dialogue



#### UNITING AVIATION







## CAP functional objectives

DAP Downlink of Aircraft Parameters is the sub-application CAP Controller Access Parameters is the service

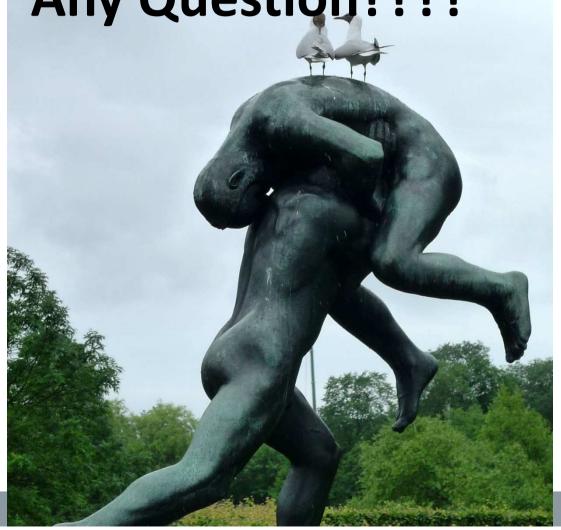
- High level objectives:
- Increasing traffic capacity per sector
- Increasing safety by reducing both controllers' and pilots' workload
- Decrease of R/T channel congestion
- Better controllers' traffic and meteorological situation awareness
- 3 main DAP-enhanced tools envisioned:
- Enhanced controller tools in en-route airspace
- Enhanced surveillance in non-radar, low-density airspace; and
- Enhanced support tools for arrival management at major airports.

#### CAP benefits & constraints

- Expected Benefits
- direct provision of up-to-date aircraft parameters to the Controller,
- reduction of the risk of error,
- extension of the domain of common reference for Aircrew and Controller,
- improvement of the capacity of pre-regulation (e.g. sequencing) in terminal sectors,
- reduction of the Controller workload by reducing uncertainty concerning expected behaviour of the aircraft,
- Anticipated Constraints
- transmission delay (air-ground and airborne).
- Associated Human Factors
- An appropriate Controller Human Machine Interface
- Impact on cockpit Aircrew procedures with regard to Aircrew selected altitude.



#### Thank you for your Kind attention! Any Question????



# Uniting Aviation on

Safety | Security | Environment

