



INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A United Nations Specialized Agency

PBN Airspace Design Workshop

AIRSPACE CONCEPT

**Asia and Pacific Regional Sub-Office
Beijing, China**

Learning Objectives



- **What is an Airspace Concept**
- **Why develop an Airspace Concept**
- **Who develops an Airspace Concept**
- **What is needed to develop an Airspace Concept**
- **What happens after the Airspace Concept is developed**
- ❖ **Understand what the purpose of an airspace concept is, and how it should drive any successful implementation.**

PBN in Context



PBN Airspace Concept

COM

NAV

SUR

ATM

NAVIGATION
APPLICATION

PBN

NAVIGATION
SPECIFICATION

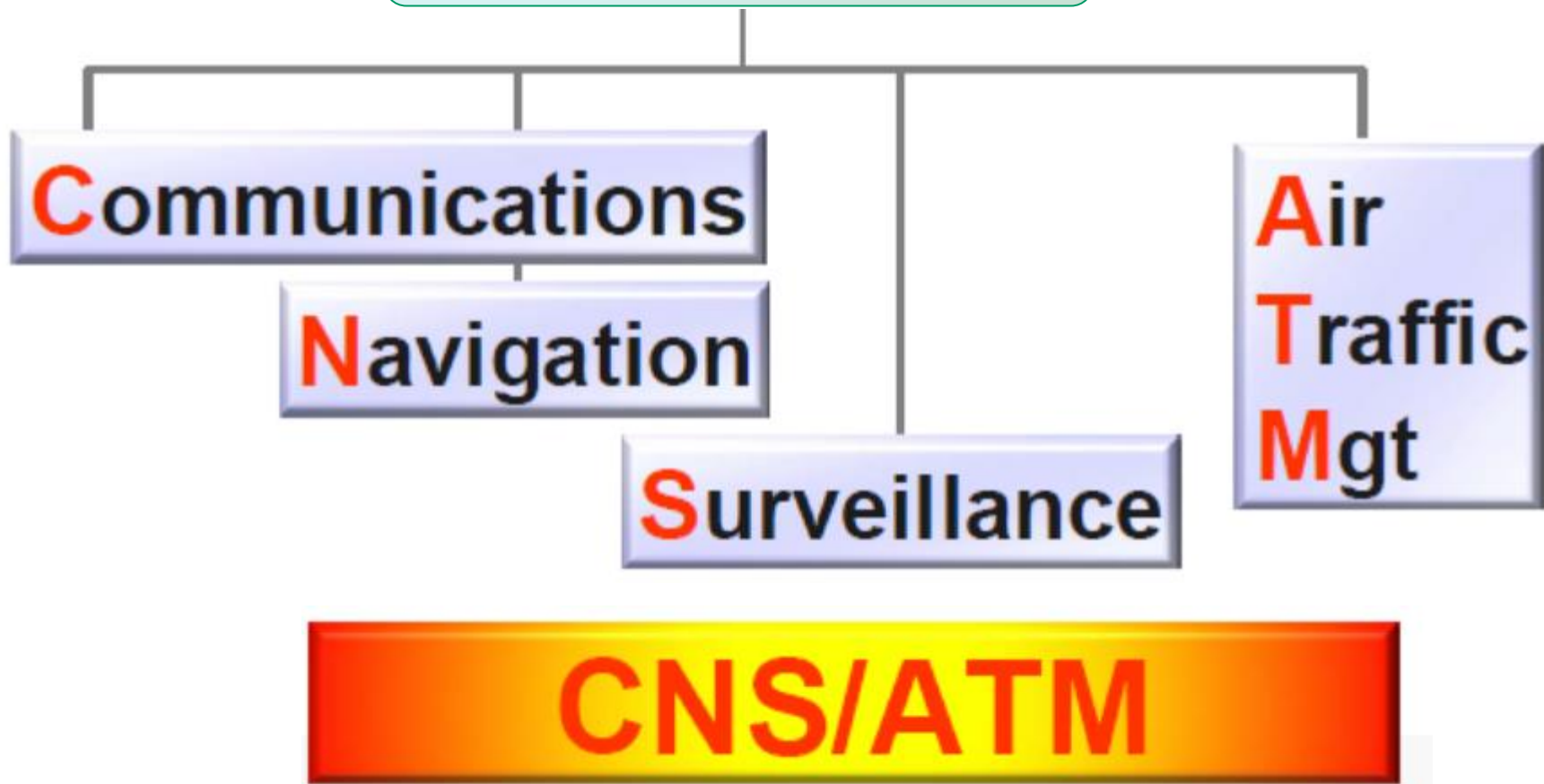
NAVAID
INFRASTRUCTURE

**PBN
Enables
Airspace
Concepts**

Navigation in Context



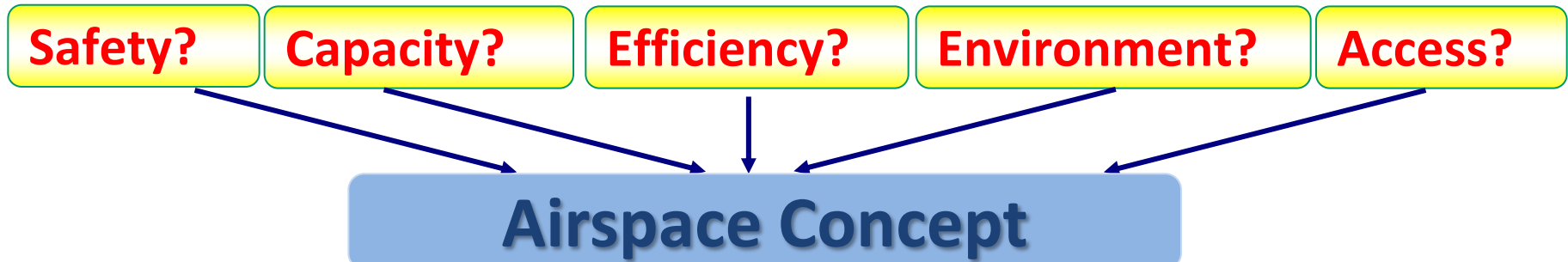
Airspace Concept



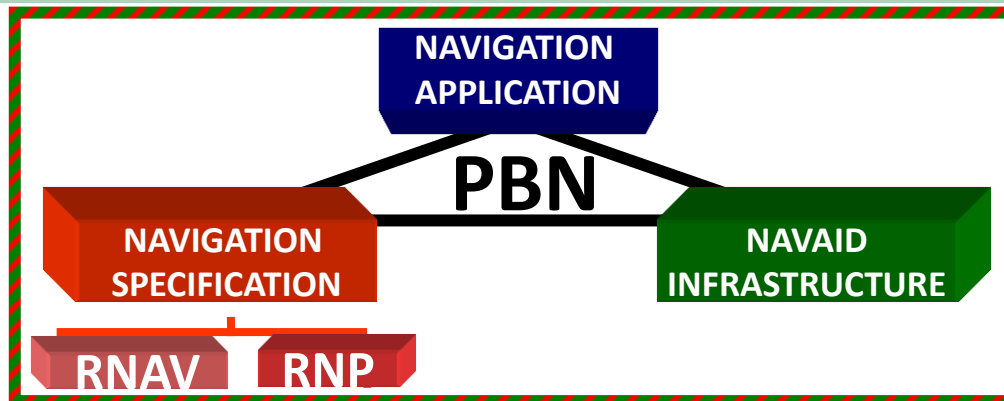
Context of an Airspace Concept



Strategic Goals (Expected Benefits)



COM NAV SUR ATM



**New
Airport**

Context of an Airspace Concept



Safety

Capacity

Efficiency

Environment

Access

Operational Requirements

Reduce Controlled Flight Into Terrain via lateral & vertical course guidance to runway

Increase number of air traffic routes to reduce congestion; accommodate projected growth

Reduce delays that result from excessive "levelling off" flight profiles by implementing CCO/CDO

Reduce noise over sensitive area

Improve airport and airspace access in all weather conditions

Implementation Objectives

RNP approach (LNAV/VNAV) to replace circling approach

Parallel RNAV-2 ATS routes between cities

RNAV-1 SID that allows continuous climb to enroute

Use of RF in intermediate or missed approach segment

RNP approach allowing lower minima

What is an Airspace Concept



- ❖ **A master plan of the intended airspace design and its operation**
 - **Describes the intended operations within an airspace**
 - **Developed to satisfy explicit and implicit strategic objectives**
(improved safety, increased air traffic capacity, improved flight efficiency, mitigation of environmental impact)

- ❖ **A fully developed Airspace Concept:**
 - **Describes in detail the airspace organization and its operations**
 - **Addresses all the strategic objectives identified for the project**
 - **Addresses all CNS/ATM enablers**
 - **Identifies all operational and technical assumptions**

Airspace Concept Constituents



Airspace Concept

Assumption: *CNS/ATM/RWY/Traffic/MET*

Airspace Design:

**Routes,
Volumes,
Sectors.**

**Inter-facility
Letters of Agreement**

Sector Interaction

**Traffic assignment
(including regulation)**

**Special techniques
(CCO, CDO, etc.)**

Flexible Use of Airspace

Airspace Classification

Why Develop an Airspace Concept



- ❖ **Airspace Concept development provides a structured and systematic way of determining**
 - **What is to be achieved in an airspace, and**
 - **How it will be achieved**
- ❖ **The development process helps ensure**
 - **Goals (expected benefits) of planned airspace structure are clearly stated;**
 - **Objectives of the airspace change are met; and**
 - **The means to achieve these goals are appropriate and feasible within the resources available to the airspace system**

What Does It Look Like?



❖ An Airspace Concept can be in any document format

❖ Maintain configuration control!

LGS
LATVIJAS GAIŠA SĒRĪSME

Feasibility Study for NAV Infrastructure optimisation in RIGA TMA.

TABLE OF CONTENT

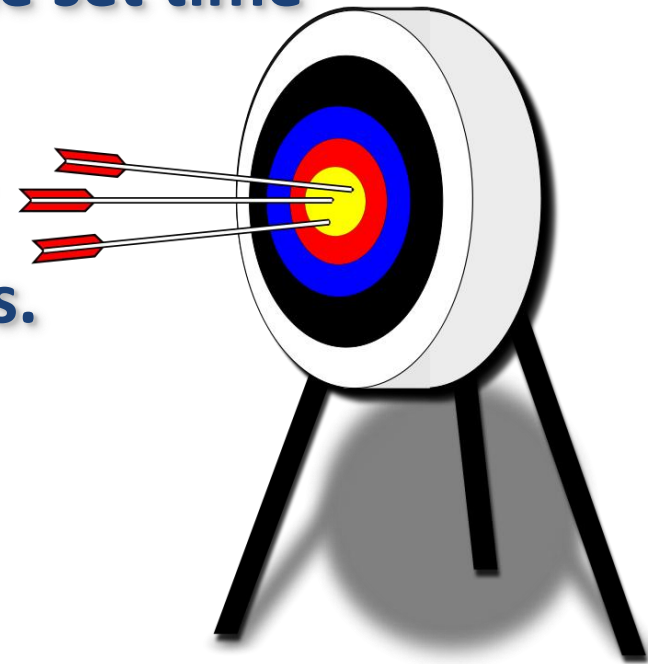
SECTION 1. GENERAL	6
1. FOREWORD.....	6
2. OVERVIEW.....	7
2.1 STUDY INITIATION.....	7
2.2 STUDY UPDATE.....	7
2.3 SCALE AND SCOPE OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY PHASE 1	7
2.4 THE MAIN GOALS	8
3. FEASIBILITY STUDY ORGANIZATION	8
3.1 WORKING GROUP	8
3.2 TYPICAL RESPONSIBILITIES.....	8
4. WORKING MEETINGS	9
4.1 WORKING GROUP MEETINGS	9
5. ISSUES AFFECTING THE STUDY	9
5.1 MAIN STUDY ASSUMPTIONS	9
5.2 STUDY RISK ASSESSMENT	10
SECTION 2. FEASIBILITY STUDY RESULTS	11
1. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION	11
1.1 DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEMS AND SHORTCOMINGS	11
1.2 CONCLUSIONS	11
2. THE WAYS FOR PROCEDURES (STARS AND INITIAL APPROACH) OPTIMIZATION WITHIN RIGA TMA.....	12
2.1 GENERAL.....	12
2.2 CONCLUSION.....	12
3. NAVIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED TO SUPPORT OPTIMUM PROCEDURES WITHIN RIGA TMA	12
3.1 GENERAL.....	12

Developed by: Head of Development Department R. Izhganaitis 24.08.2009 Doc. version: 2.0 Page 3 of 46

What is the Most Critical Point ?



- ❖ **Setting the appropriate objectives and scope**
 - **Enables the project team to remain focused and the budget to be managed within the set time**
 - **Most projects which fail to meet the intended goal do so because of poorly defined scope and objectives.**
 - **Beware of project creep!**



Who develops an Airspace Concept?



- ❖ **A *team effort* by representatives of various organizations and technical specialties**
- ❖ **Particular composition of the team depends on the scale and nature of the project**
 - **A simple airspace concept (e.g. a SID, STAR and IAP) would have experts from**
 - **ANSP (including PANS OPS procedure designer)**
 - **civil aviation regulator**
 - **airport operator**
 - **operators' representative**

Who develops an Airspace Concept?



- ❖ **A more extensive Airspace Concept (e.g. new runway, plan for terminal and enroute airspace) could also include**
 - safety management system experts
 - simulation studies experts
 - additional operator representatives
 - environmental personnel

- ❖ **Team lead - usually an airspace planner or knowledgeable ANSP air traffic manager**
 - **Not a hard and fast rule. The fundamental requirement is for:**
 - A knowledgeable, proactive and dedicated individual
 - a sound understanding of ATM & airspace organization
 - appropriate and sustained support from participating agencies

What does the team need to develop an Airspace Concept?



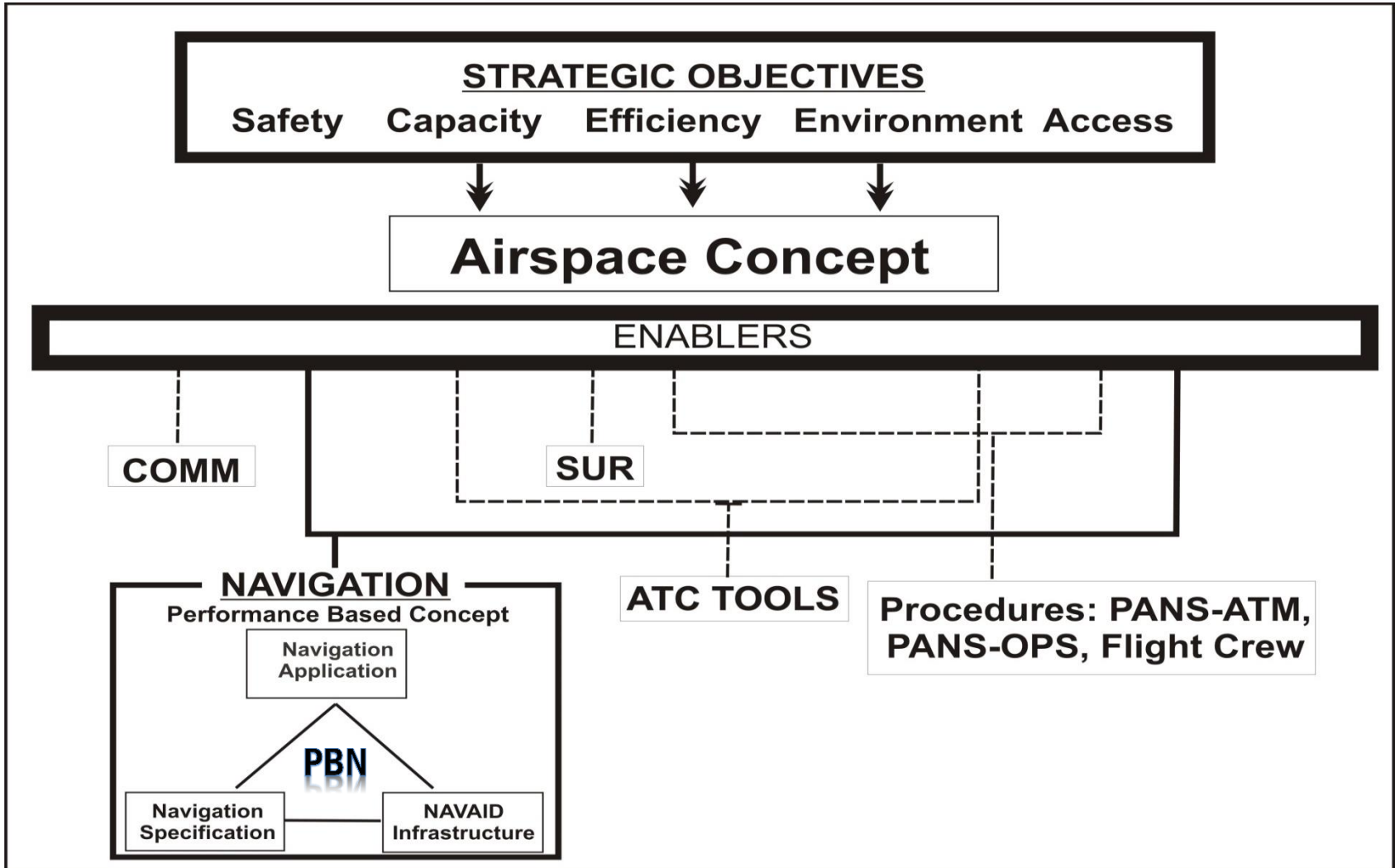
- ❖ **TIME** – to explore the needs of the various stakeholders, reach agreement on goals, identify current ground and airborne equipment limitations, conduct traffic flow analyses, etc
- ❖ **MONEY** – Costs may include (but are not limited to)
 - education and training (regulators, operators, ATC, procedure designers, etc),
 - establishment and sustainment of robust airworthiness, operations approvals, data quality techniques,
 - changes to ATC automation, flight validation, possibly new NAVAIDS (DMEs), etc
- ❖ **TOOLS** - design and modeling tools to support the design, validation and assessment of the present (“reference scenario”) and planned Airspace Concept

Once the Airspace Concept is developed, what's next?



- ❖ Lay out a detailed program plan for the specific implementation(s) in the Airspace Concept
 - Consider just as a starting point
 - Adapt as needed to the specific circumstances of a project
 - Steps not always conducted in strict sequence
 - Certain steps may be conducted on a recurring basis as the project progresses
 - Steps and the sequence in which they are performed in the project should be evaluated by the implementation team on the basis of experience and judgment

Airspace Concept Summary





North American
Central American
and Caribbean
(NACC) Office
Mexico City

South American
(SAM) Office
Lima

ICAO
Headquarters
Montreal

Western and
Central African
(WACAF) Office
Dakar

European and
North Atlantic
(EUR/NAT) Office
Paris

Middle East
(MID) Office
Cairo

Eastern and
Southern African
(ESAF) Office
Nairobi

Asia and Pacific
(APAC) Office
Bangkok

Asia and Pacific
Regional Sub-Office
Beijing (APAC RSO)

Questions?



North American
Central American
and Caribbean
(NACC) Office
Mexico City

South American
(SAM) Office
Lima

ICAO
Headquarters
Montreal

Western and
Central African
(WACAF) Office
Dakar

European and
North Atlantic
(EUR/NAT) Office
Paris

Middle East
(MID) Office
Cairo

Eastern and
Southern African
(ESAF) Office
Nairobi

Asia and Pacific
(APAC) Office
Bangkok

Asia and Pacific
Regional Sub-Office
Beijing (APAC RSO)

Thank You