

Benefits of CNS/ATM Implementation for the Region

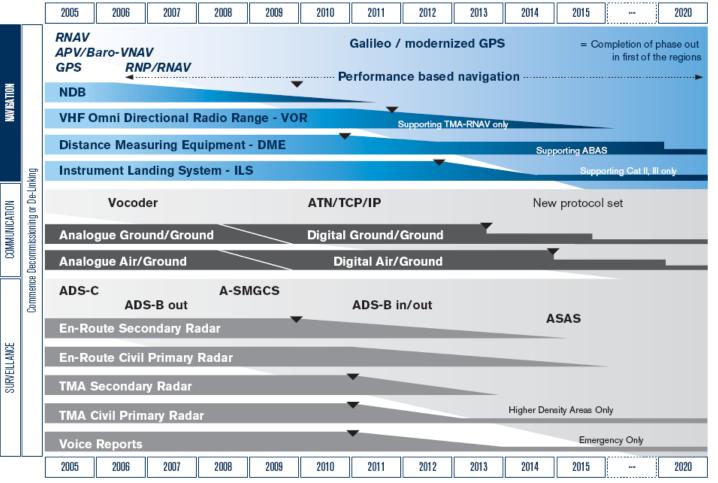
to represent, lead and serve the airline industry



IATA today www.iata.org

- 227 Airline Members from 143 countries accounting for 94% of total international traffic
- **7** 200 partners
- Representation in 90 countries
- **7** 1500 staff





NAVAIDS Transition Roadmap



CNS/ATM Communications

- Communications infrastructure is gradually being enhanced
- Inter-unit ground-ground communications are being phased to Internet protocols. New protocols for communication are in development with action targets of 2012-2015
- As data-link applications mature, there will be a natural evolution to more data and less voice



CNS/ATM Communications

- VDL Mode 2 offers the best short to medium term communications infrastructure for controllerpilot data-link communications (CPDLC). IATA supports continued implementation of VDL mode 2
- Data-link is already used extensively by airlines for Aeronautical Operational Control (AOC)



CPDLC

- In suitable operational environments, CPDLC is preferred to voice communications as it helps to eliminate misunderstanding associated with voice comms
- Airlines: Equip aircraft
- Equipment manufacturers: Charge a fair price
- Airframe manufacturers: Charge reasonably for retrofit
- Communication S.P.: Provide an equitable service
- ANSP: Transparent charging scheme



CNS/ATM Navigation

- Growing number of LATAM/CAR air transport aircraft are equipped with GNSS coupled to FMS with INS/IRS
- Many of these aircraft are capable of meeting RNAV and RNP criteria
- Most of these aircraft can navigate with minimum reliance on ground NAVAIDS



CNS/ATM Surveillance

PSR: No longer required for ATM services

PSR: May be needed for safety mitigation in some terminal areas

7 SSR: ADS-B OUT is the preferred option



ADS – C

- Oceanic and Remote Airspace
- Data-link "Contract" between ATC and pilot
 - FMS derived position reports (IRS + GNSS)
 - (present position, next position, next + 1 position)
 - Usually given every 15 27 minutes
 - Displayed on scope similar to radar
 - Contract position report could include weather information (winds/temp)



ADS – B

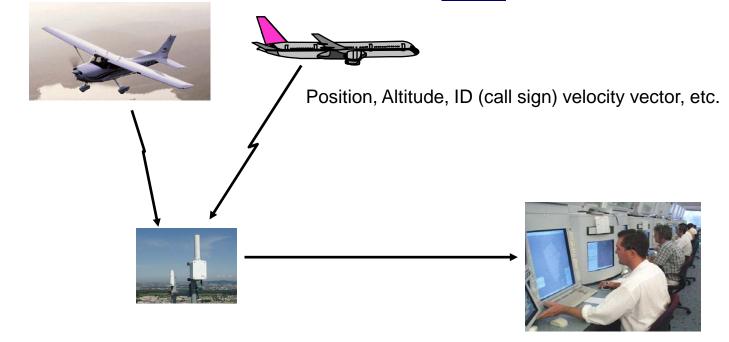
One second return rate
 (8 times more than average radar)

- Two variants; ADS-B OUT and ADS-B IN
- Facilitates radar like separation of 3-5 nm
- Operational since 2005.



CNS/ATM: Surveillance

Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast "Out"





CNS/ATM: Surveillance

Everyone sees each other.

Note: airlines still evaluating the business case for ADS-B IN.



- Display on TCAS or other display
- Longer range than TCAS
- Can include velocity vector & identity





Air-Air Surveillance

Enhanced

"see &

avoid"

- Display on MFD or PDA
- 1090Rx (not yet available)





ADS-B ground stations cost 1/10th the price of traditional radar

ADS-B ~ \$100K-\$400K USD



Cost Comparison

Maintenance Power Site space Building Road Environmental Rotating machinery

RADAR ~ \$1M - \$4M USD

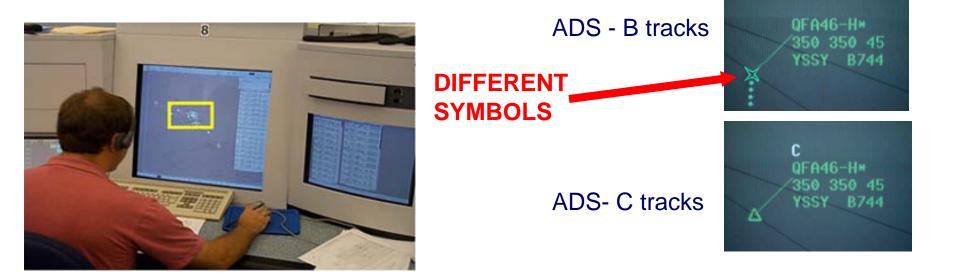




Radar, ADS-C and ADS-B and the Air Traffic Controller's Display

Radar Tracks

AVN11 M* 350>350 41 RWY 16L





IATA Position

- Recognizes ADS-B as a prime enabler of ATM applications
 - safety and capacity benefits
- Supports the cost-effective implementation of ADS-B
- No adequate ground based surveillance is available in many areas of the world
 - ADS-B can provide a cost effective surveillance solution
- CNS vision includes: RNP, GLS, ADS-B



Implementation Issues

- Early benefits of ADS-B "OUT"
- Invise to pursue ADS-B "IN" (CDTI) at this time
- CDTI should be on next-generation airplanes
- ↗ Most fleets have 1090 ES (LATAM)
 - Rest will have it soon
- IATA is grateful for Australia's pioneering work on developing a benefits-driven implementation plan for ADS-B "OUT"



Regional Benefits

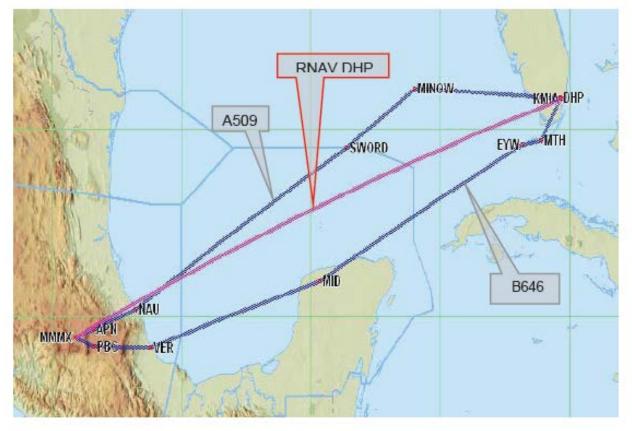
- Increase capacity
- Increase schedule flexibility
- Increase flight path efficiency
- Reduce disruption (delays, diversions and cancellations) due to congestion in the Gulf
- Provide increased route flexibility for traffic during convective weather events



Gulf of Mexico - Savings

MIA-MEX Savings

∧33 NM (vs. A509) **∧**53 NM (vs. B646) **∧**USD 3.4M/yr





ADS-B Coverage





ADS-B Datalink Selection

- Mode S Extended Squitter (1090 ES) to be used as the single, interoperable data link for ADS-B in the near term
- 1090 ES is available, mature technology, enabling early implementation
- **7** Boeing, Airbus, CANSO support 1090 ES
- IATA recognizes that a link with greater performance will be required in the future
- This selection must be made purely on application performance requirements and return on investment

not political considerations



Next Steps

Develop an ADS-B OUT implementation plan to include:

- identifying sub-regional areas where there is a positive cost/benefit for near-term implementation
- オ standardized and systematic task-list approach to implementation
- educational seminars for regulators, ANSPs and operators
- Near term ADS-B datalink selection

71090 ES



CNS/ATM: Air Traffic Management

Difference between ATC and ATM

- ATC is concerned with the separation of aircraft
- ATM focuses on efficient management of the airspace
 - ATC <u>plus</u> air traffic flow management <u>plus</u> airspace management <u>plus</u> a special emphasis on flight efficiency and fuel conservation.



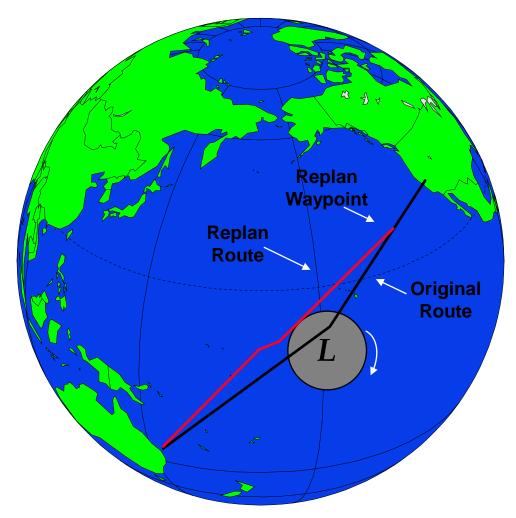
Practical Elements of ATM

- Reduced Separation
- Flexible instead of Fixed Tracks
 Daily Flex Tracks
 Dynamic Airspace Re-routing
 User Preferred Trajectories

RNAV approaches instead of "dive & drive"



Dynamic Aircraft Route Planning (DARP)



- Evolutionary implementation
- Pilots can change route based on real winds (instead of forecasted winds used at time of filing a flight plan).
 - Trials started 1996 in South Pacific
- 7 Equipment Requirements
 - **7** FANS
- Cost Benefit
 - Approx 10,000 USD savings per flight on a typical LAX-SYD

Our common goal: A harmonized set of global standards that will make the safest form of transport ...even safer



THANK YOU

to represent, lead and serve the airline industry