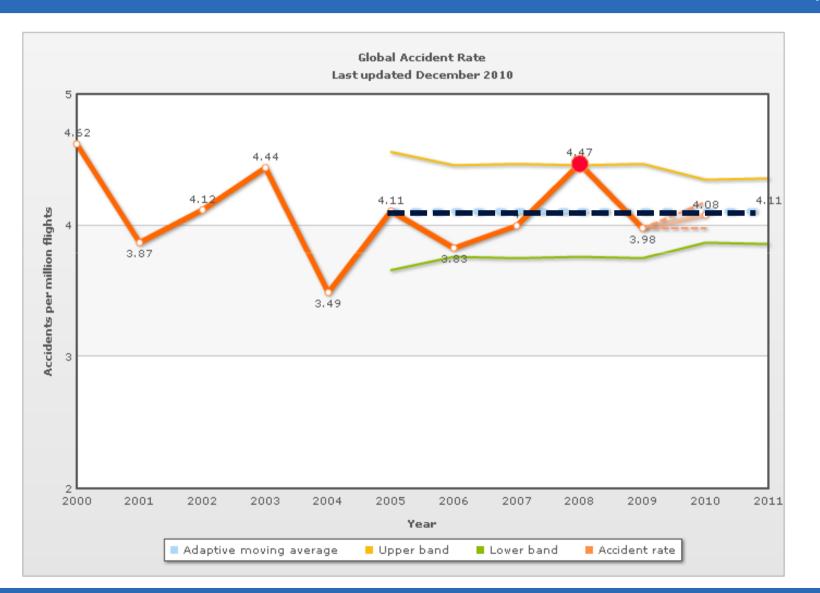


Creating Operational Improvements Through Aviation System Block Upgrades

Global Air Navigation Industry Symposium 20-23 September 2011

Our Collective Challenge



OACI

Developing Tomorrow's Aviation System



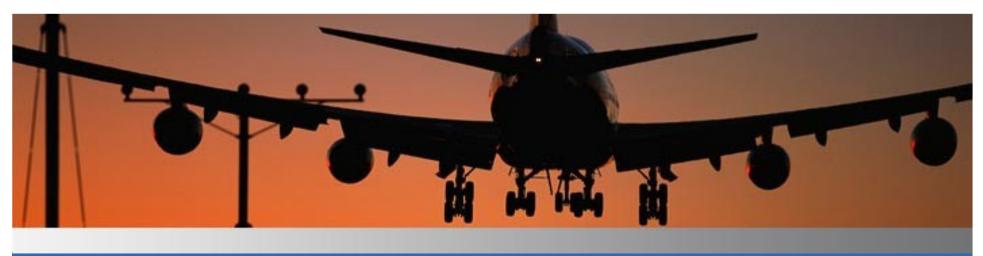
- Global framework is needed to ensure:
 - Safety is maintained and enhanced
 - ATM improvement programmes are harmonized
 - Barriers to future efficiency and environmental gains are removed, at reasonable cost



Developing Tomorrow's Aviation System



- Investment certainty is required for:
 - Operators
 - Infrastructure providers
 - Equipment manufacturers
- Regulatory approval process must be outlined
 - Support States in introduction of significant changes



Developing Tomorrow's Aviation System



- ICAO developed 4-step plan
- Setting the stage for global interoperability



Step 1 Get Harmonization on the Global Agenda



- Initial NextGen/SESAR Symposium (2008)
- Convened Standards Organization Roundtable (2009)
- Established working agreements with Standards
 Organizations on shared work programmes

Step 2

Global Aviation System Block Upgrades

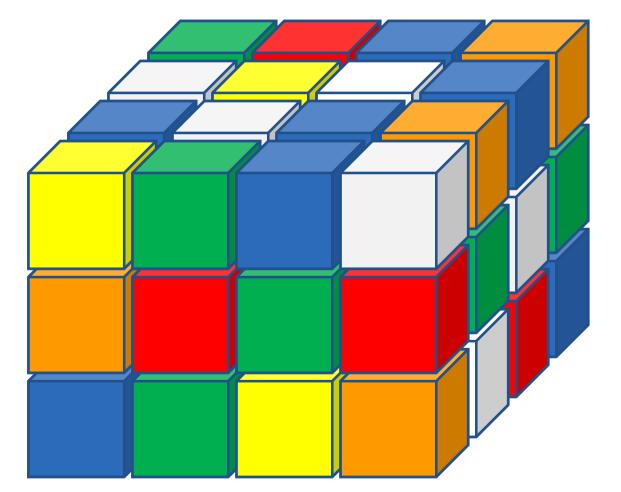


- Define global aviation system block upgrades
- For interoperability purposes
- Independent of when and where specific ATM improvement programmes are introduced

Why is this approach proposed?

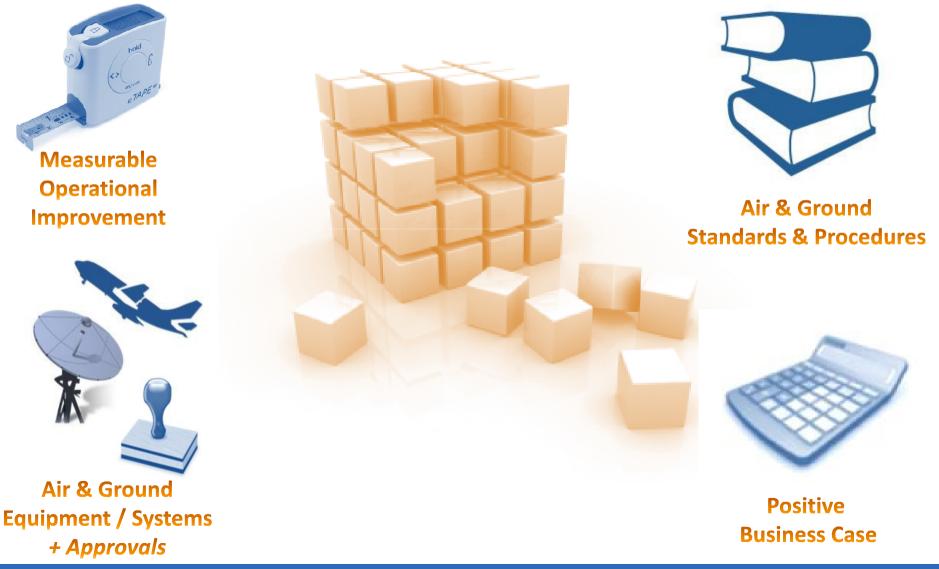
The Reality of Our System Today...



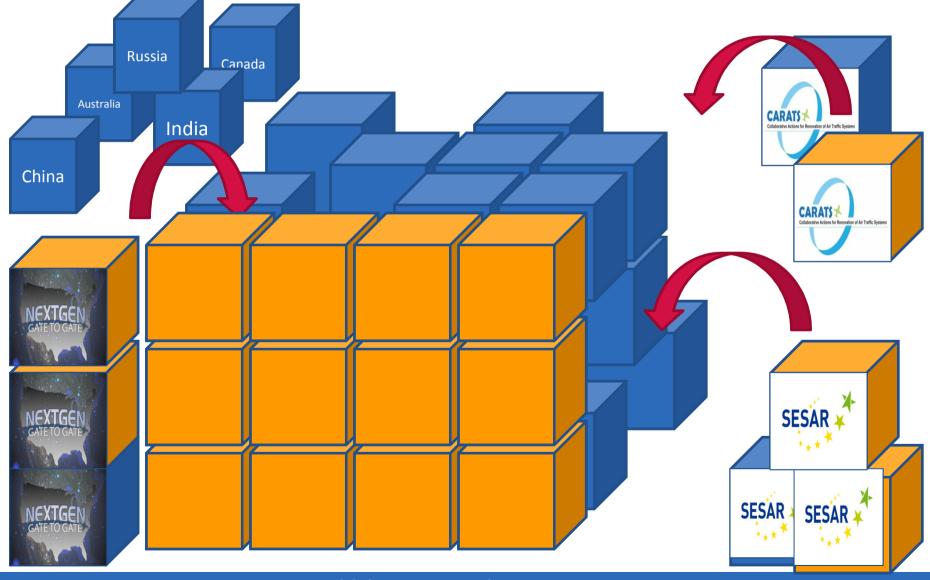


What is a Block Upgrade?



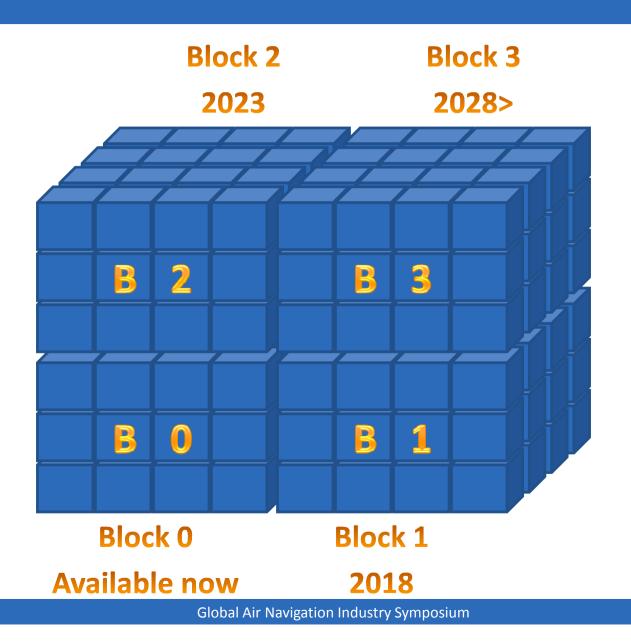


We Can Benefit From What Is Already Out There...



OAC/ .

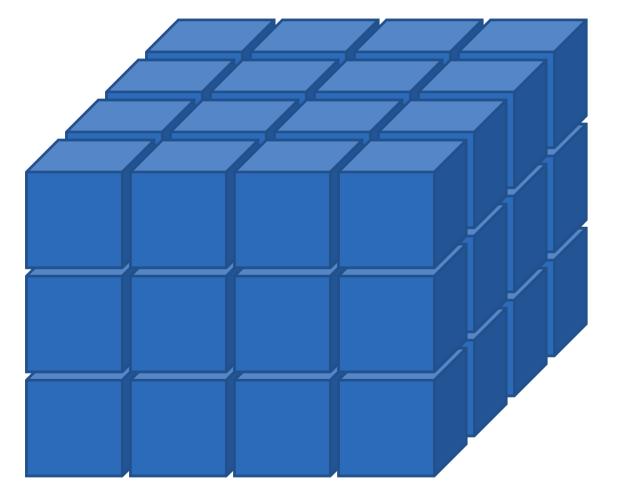
4 Blocks Upgrades are Proposed



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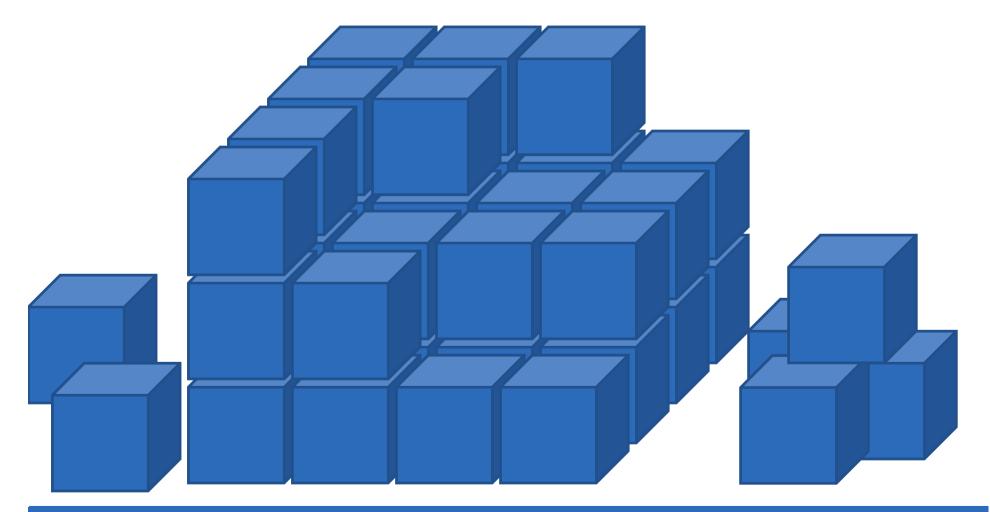
A Block is Made Up of Modules...





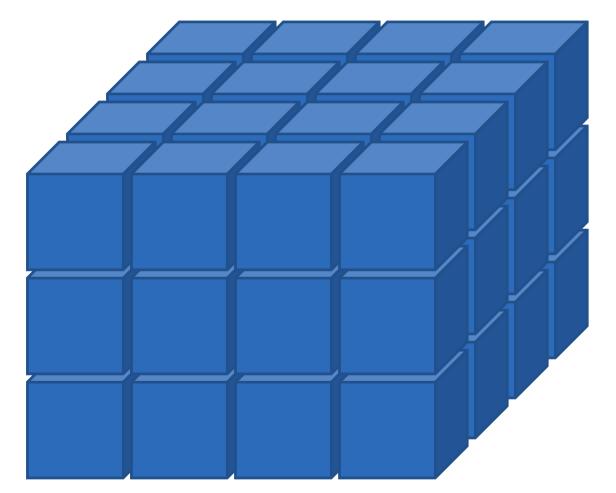
...So a Block is Scalable to Meet Regional or Local Needs





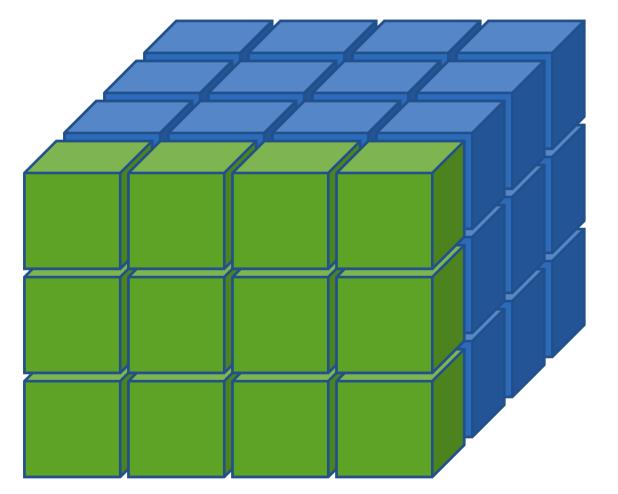
Modules are Grouped in 4 Performance Improvement Areas





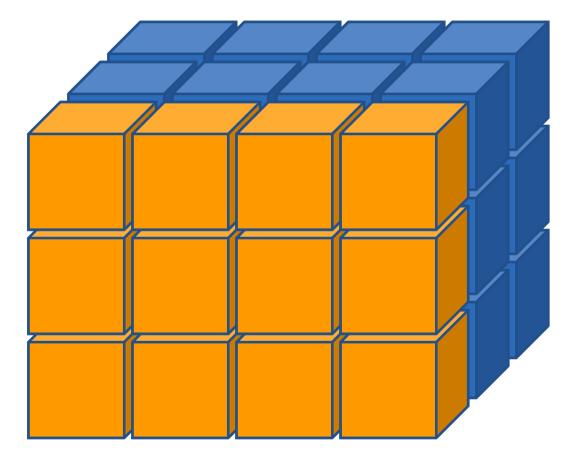
Greener Airports





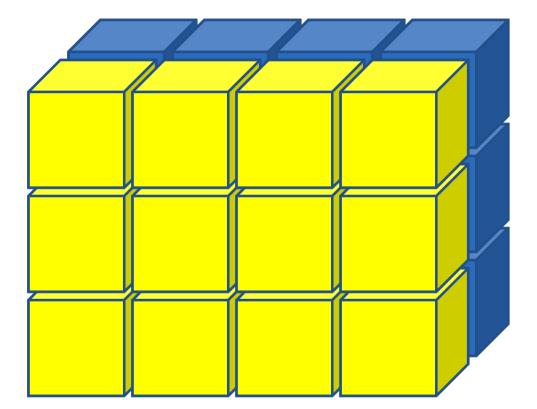
Global Interoperable Systems & Data





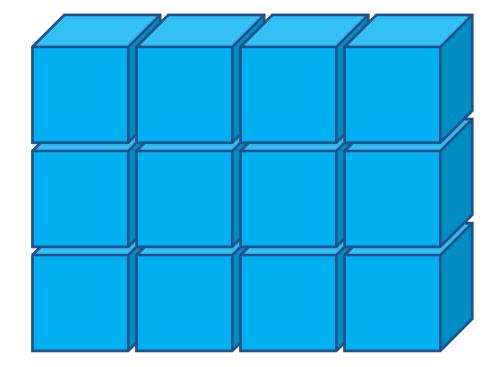
Optimum Capacity & Flexible Flights





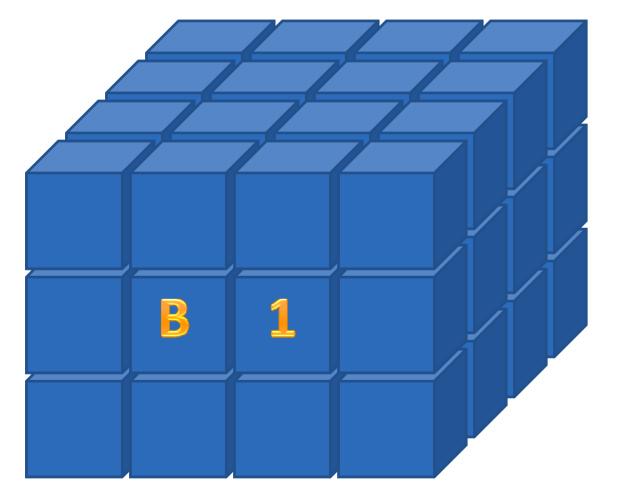
Efficient Flight Path





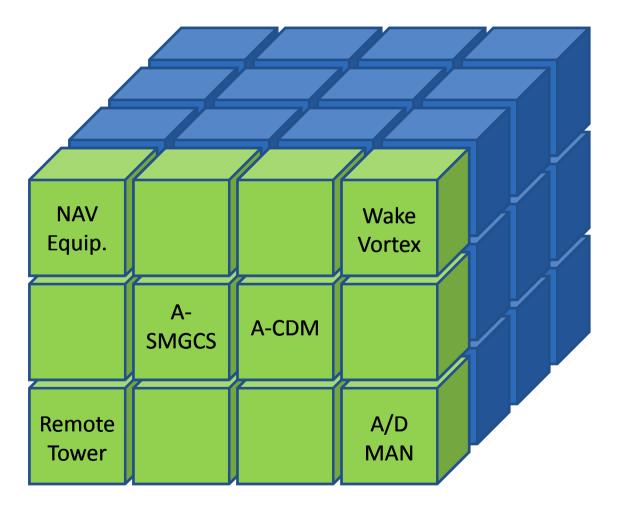
Let's Focus on Block 1...



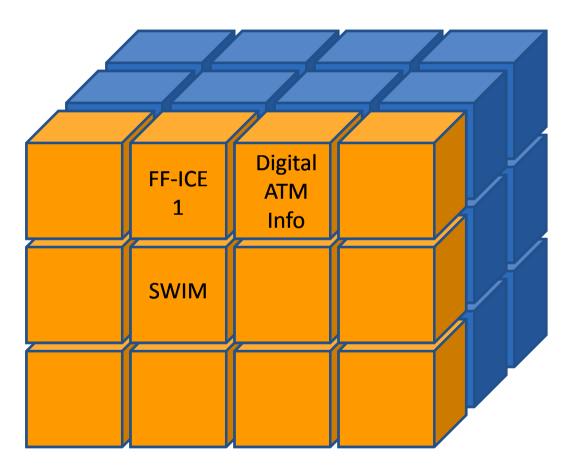


Block 1 Modules for: Greener Airports



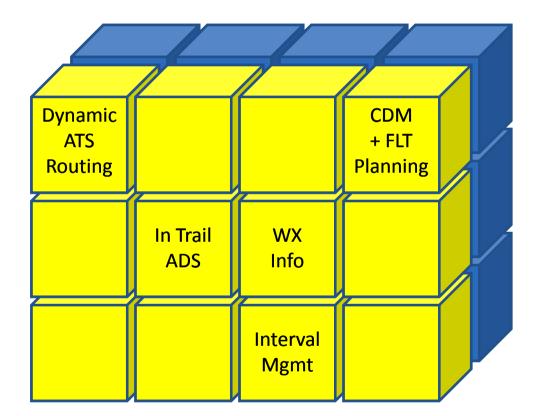


Block 1 Modules for: Global Interoperable Systems & Data



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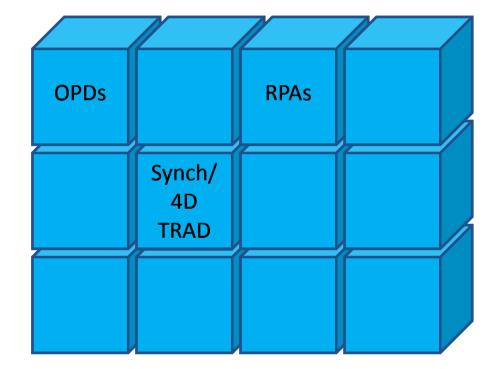
Block 1 Modules for: Optimum Capacity & Flexible Flights



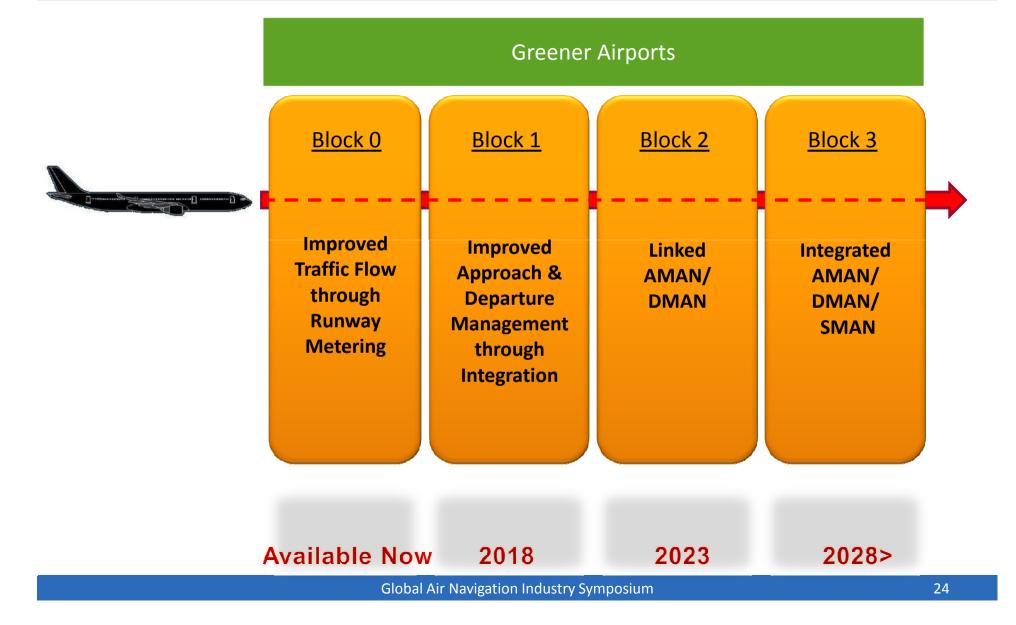
OACL

Block 1 Modules for: Efficient Flight Path

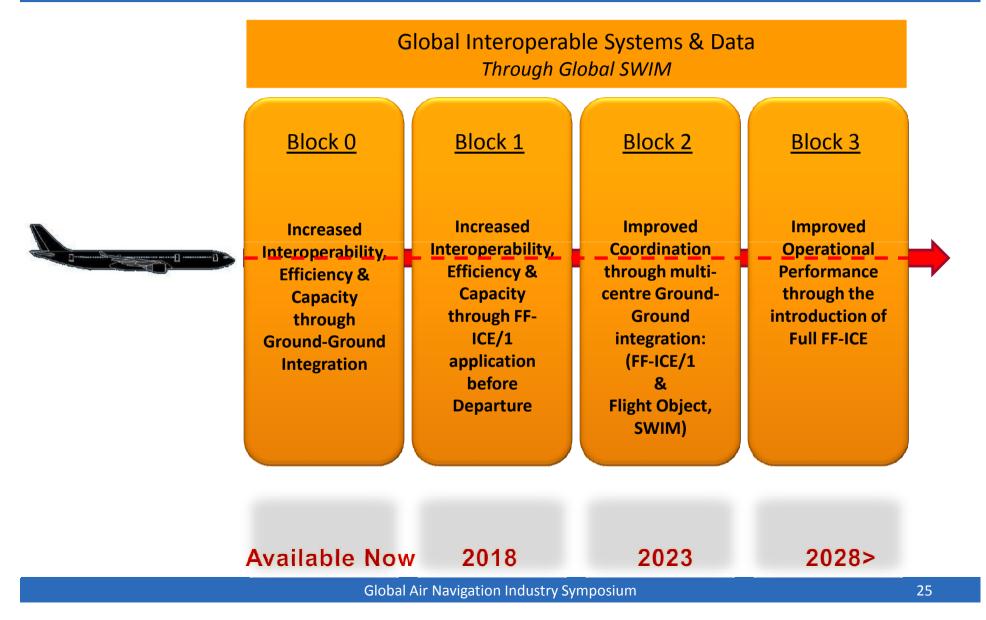


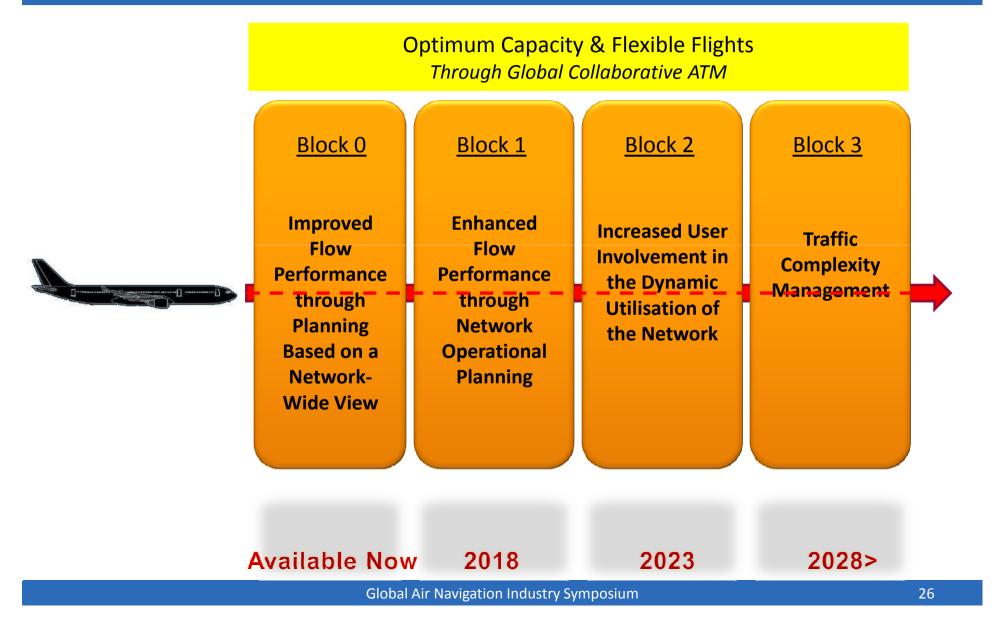




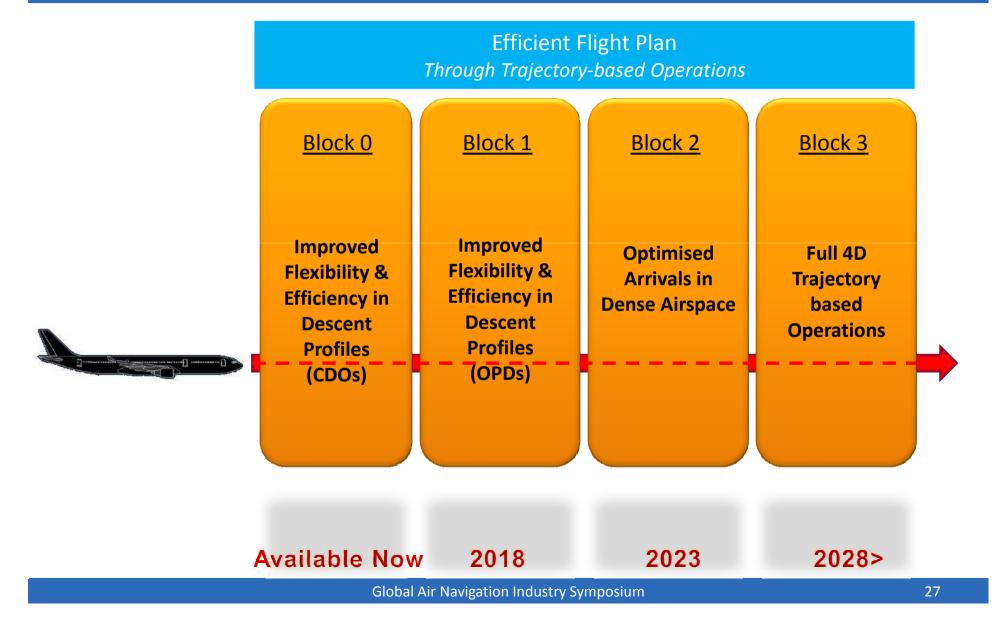












Step 3 Global Rollout & Feedback at GANIS



- Platform to enable feedback
- Sates' voice is critical in our planning
- Essential preparation for AN-Conf/12
- GANIS Working Document posted on website

http://www2.icao.int/en/GANIS/Pages/Documentation.aspx

Step 4

International Agreement at AN-Conf/12

- Montréal, 19-30 November 2012
- Opportunity to formalize future of infrastructure & equipage
- Strategies for longer-term requirements
- Agreement of first series of block upgrades
 - Level of certainty for all stakeholders
 - Encourage more efficient implementation
- Revised GANP
 - Operational capabilities to

manage ATM system requirements



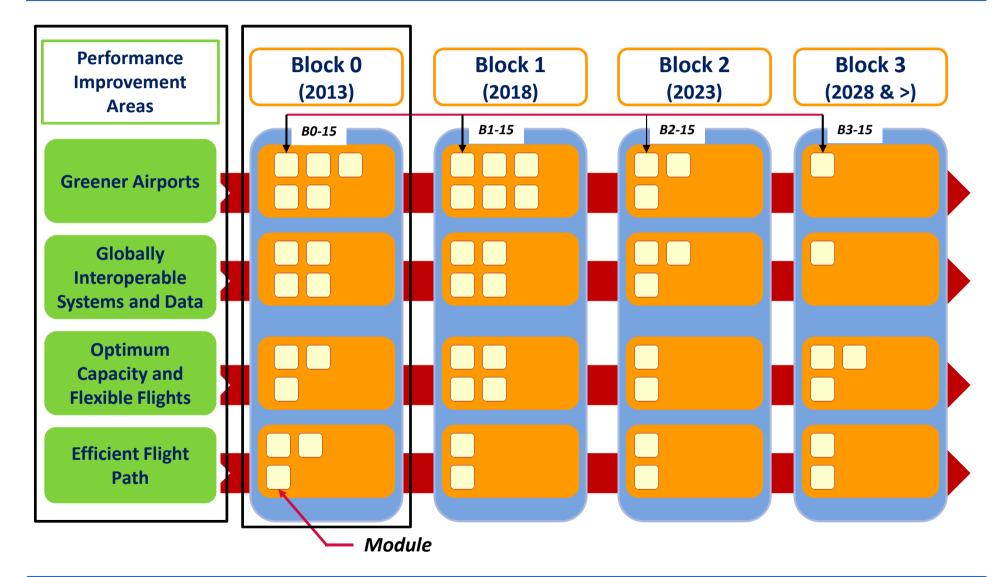


International Civil Aviation Organization

Making the most of what we have today.

Block 0

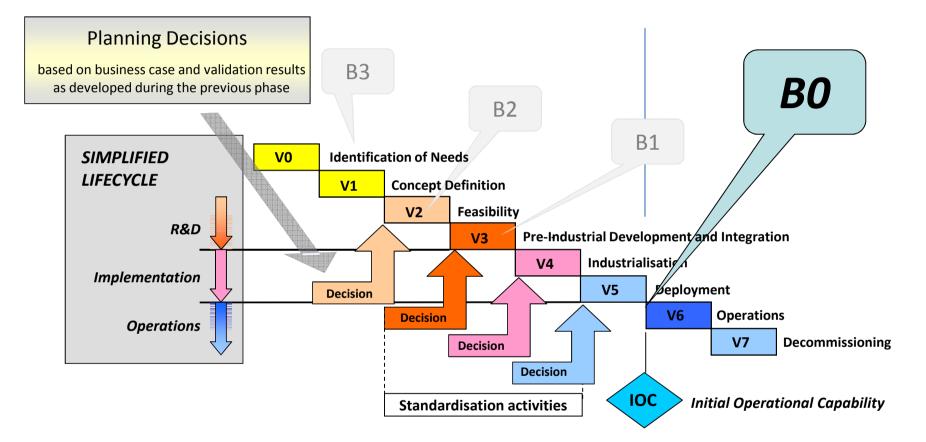
Understanding the Relationships



OACI

Block Maturity Lifecycle



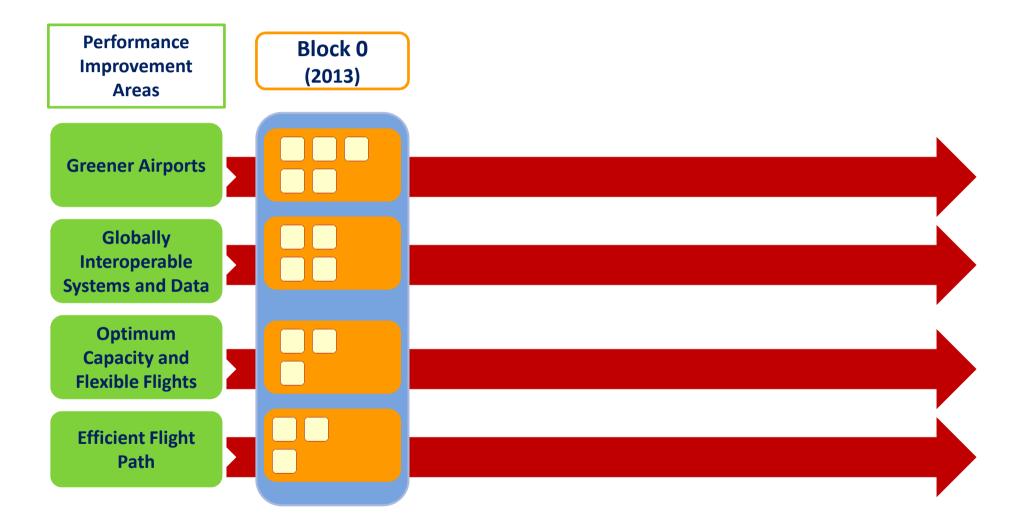


B0: Capabilities available in 2013

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Focus on Block 0





Global Readiness Checklist



Global Readiness Checklist		Status (ready or date)
	Standards Readiness	
	Avionics Availability	ν
	Infrastructure Availability	ν
	Ground Automation Availability	
	Procedures Available	ν
	Operations Approvals	

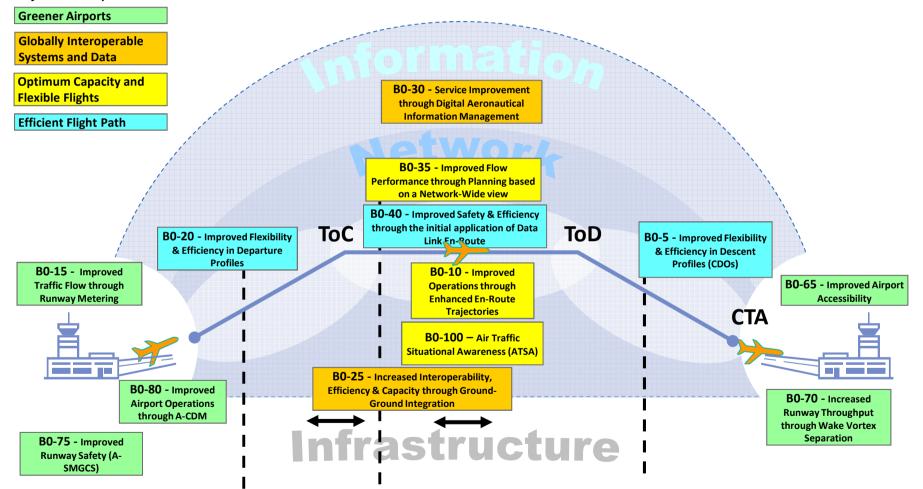
- Each Module is evaluated for its readiness
- If any component is not found to be ready it moves to a future Block for implementation
- Those Modules that are not specifically ready at a Block release are noted as "dates of readiness"

All Block 0 Modules Have Met the Readiness Criteria

Block 0 in Perspective



Performance Improvement Areas



Greener Airports



B0-15

Improved Traffic Flow through Runway Metering

Time-based metering to sequence departing and arriving flights

B0-65

Improved Airport Accessibility This is the first step toward universal implementation of GNSS-based approaches

B0-70

Increased Runway Throughput through Wake Vortex Separation

Improved throughput on departure and arrival runways through the revision of current ICAO wake vortex separation minima and procedures (re-categorisation, CSPR and WIDAO) **Improved Runway Safety (A-SMGCS)** Airport surface surveillance for ANSP

B0-80

B0-75

Improved Airport Operations through ACDM

Airport operational improvements through the way operational partners at airports work together

The combined Block 0 Modules reduce fuel consumption and noise by improving arrival efficiencies and improving information sharing



Globally Interoperable Systems and Data

B0-25

Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration

Supports the coordination of ground-ground data communication between ATSU based on ATS Inter-facility Data Communication (AIDC) defined by ICO Document 9694

BO-30

Service Improvement through Digital Aeronautical Information Management Initial introduction of digital processing and management of information, by the implementation of AIS/AIM making use of AIXM, moving to electronic AIP and better quality and availability of data

In Block 0 we improve overall operations and continue to enable Collaborative Decision Making through improved inter-facilities communications using standard information formats



Optimum Capacity and Flexible Flights

B0-10

Improved Operations through Enhanced En-Route Trajectories

Implementation of performance-based navigation (PBN concept) and flex tracking to avoid significant weather and to offer greater fuel efficiency, flexible use of airspace (FUA) through special activity airspace allocation, airspace planning and time-based metering, and collaborative decision-making (CDM) for en-route airspace with increased information exchange among ATM stakeholders

B0-35

Improved Flow Performance through Planning based on a Network-Wide view

Collaborative ATFM measure to regulate peak flows involving departure slots, managed rate of entry into a given piece of airspace for traffic along a certain axis, requested time at a waypoint or an FIR/sector boundary along the flight,

use of miles-in-trail to smooth flows along a certain traffic axis and re-routing of traffic to avoid saturated areas

B0-100

Air Traffic Situational Awareness (ATSA)

ATSA provides a cockpit display of a graphical depiction of traffic to assist the pilot in out-the-window visual acquisition of traffic:

- AIRB en-route phase; is used to assist the out-thewindow visual acquisition of airborne traffic for enhancing flight crew situational awareness and air traffic safety
- VSA approach phase (supporting the flight crew to acquire and maintain own separation from the preceding aircraft when performing a visual approach procedure)

Using procedural concepts (e.g. RNP, FUA, etc.) and Air Traffic Situational Awareness - combined with enhanced planning tools and information sharing, the enroute phase of flight supports additional capacity and flexibility using the Modules of Block 0

Efficient Flight Path



B0-05

Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles (CDOs)

Deployment of performance-based airspace and arrival procedures that allow the aircraft to fly their optimum aircraft profile taking account of airspace and traffic complexity with continuous descent operations (CDOs)

B0-20

Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Departure Profiles

Deployment of departure procedures that allow the aircraft to fly their optimum aircraft profile taking account of airspace and traffic complexity with continuous climb operations (CCOs)

B0-40

Improved Safety and Efficiency through the initial application of Data Link En-Route Implementation of an initial set of data link applications for surveillance and communications in ATC

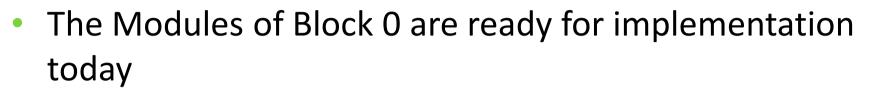
The use of procedurally based Optimized Profile Climbs and Descents as well as an initial Data Link Capability helps to establish a Block 0 capability for improved operational efficiencies



Challenges - How to Get There?

- It is all about managing risk
- Block 0 risks are minimum
 - Global Readiness Checklist is complete
 - The Modules are well understood and supported
- But risks do exist
 - States may not be capable of ensuring successful deployment of Block 0
 - If Block 0 is not implemented as a foundation, certain functionalities may not be available as enablers for future blocks
 - We must Identify and resolve policies necessary to enable the future blocks now

Implementation – The Time is Now



- Standards are ready
 The Infrastructure is available
- Avionics are ready
 Ground Automation is ready
- Procedures and Operational Approvals are in place
- Establishing the foundation for the future is now
- Care was taken to ensure that regional implementation of the Blocks or the Modules are well described and ready for implementation

Preparation for the 12th ANC



- Review the Modules, Blocks, and Performance Improvement Areas
- Use the Feedback Form to provide comments and guidance
- We will take this guidance and work in the communities best interest to prepare a structured plan that can become part of the recommendations and guidance from the 12th ANC

Summary and Conclusions



- The "Aviation System Block Upgrades" initiative is the best approach to reach our goals:
 - Enables global interoperability (which is our goal)
 - Develops clear solutions (block upgrades)
 - Establishes a transition plan (it's a well thought out way for going forward)
 - Support the development of a Global CNS/AIM and avionics roadmaps
- Block 0 is ready for deployment



Thank you for your attention

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