

# CASCADE

## ADS-B

Implementation across Europe

**ADS-B-NRA : an example of continuum between CND and ANSP**

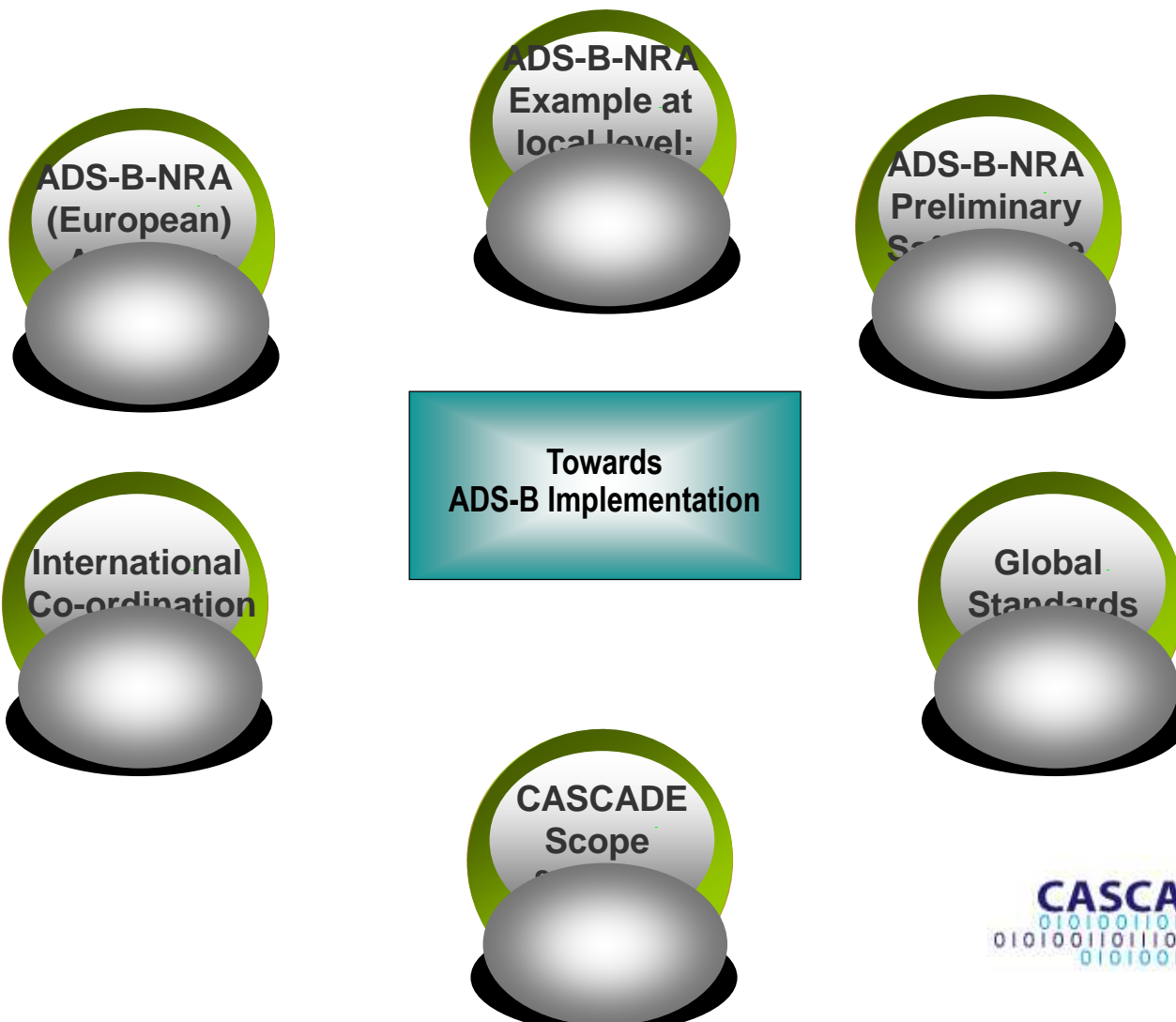
**SASI - Support to ANSPs for SMS Implementation**

Eurocontrol Brussels June 2009

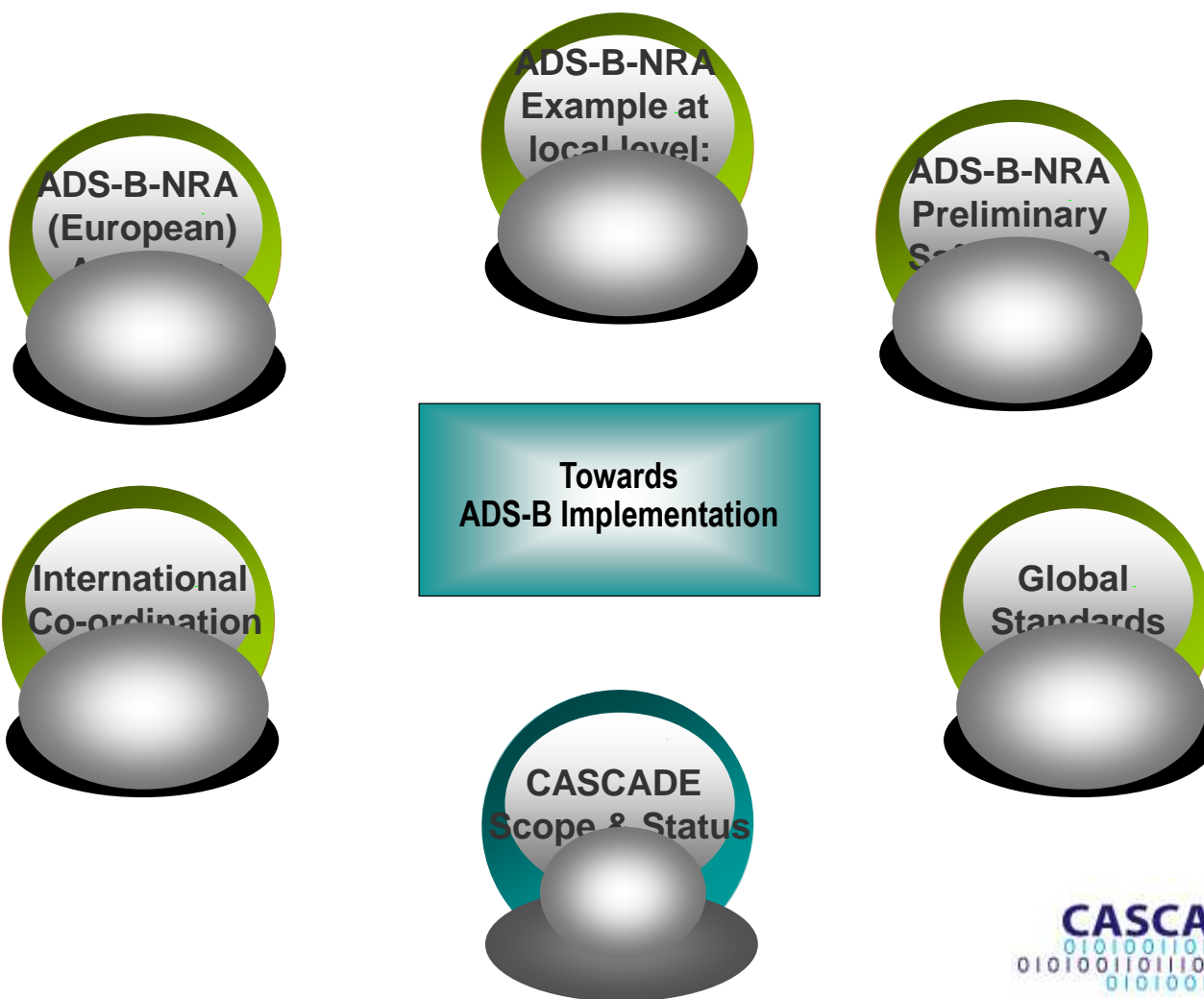
Gilles Caligaris – Mesut Gurbuz



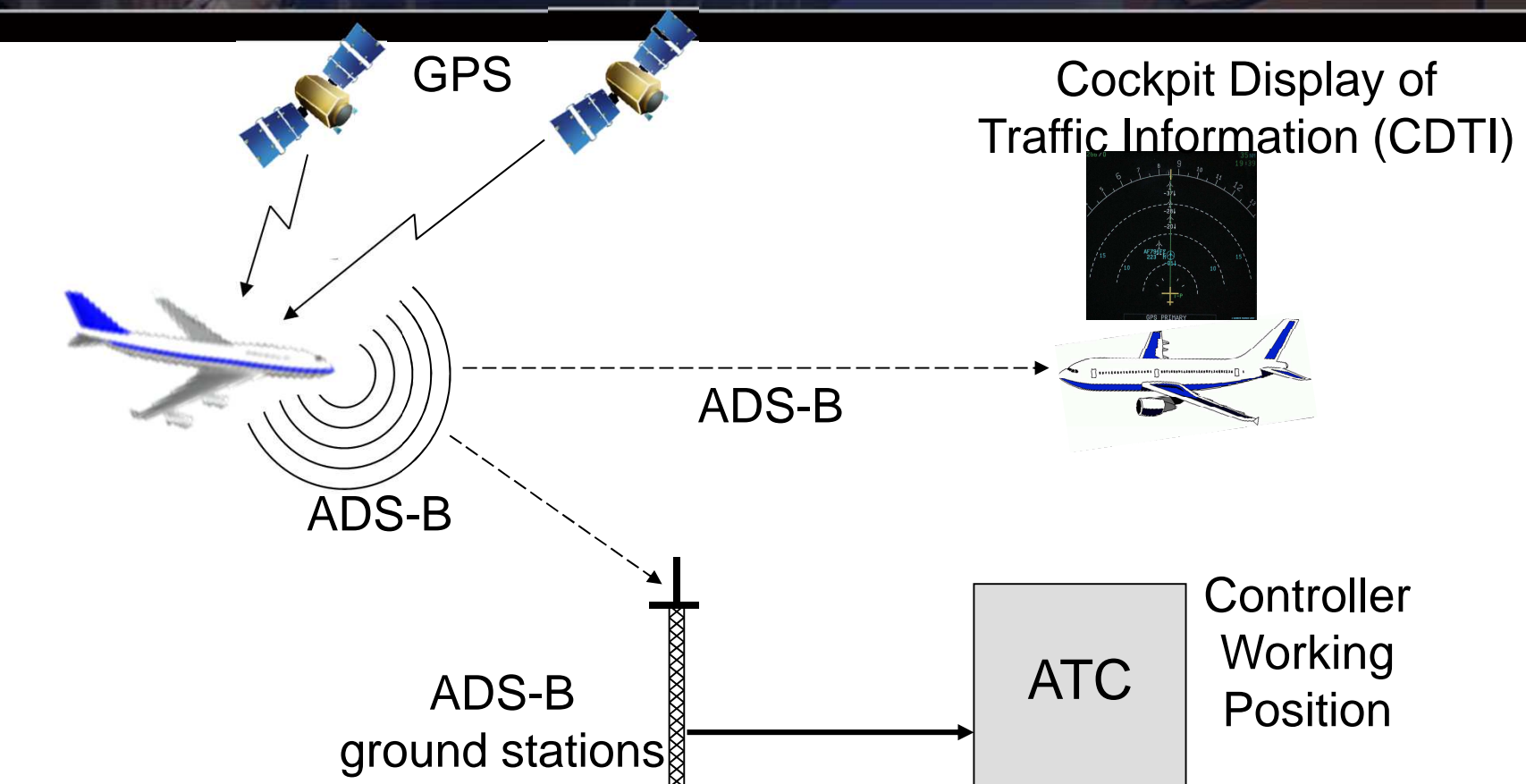
# Overview



# Overview



# ADS-B overview



# ADS-B capabilities

## ADS-B OUT

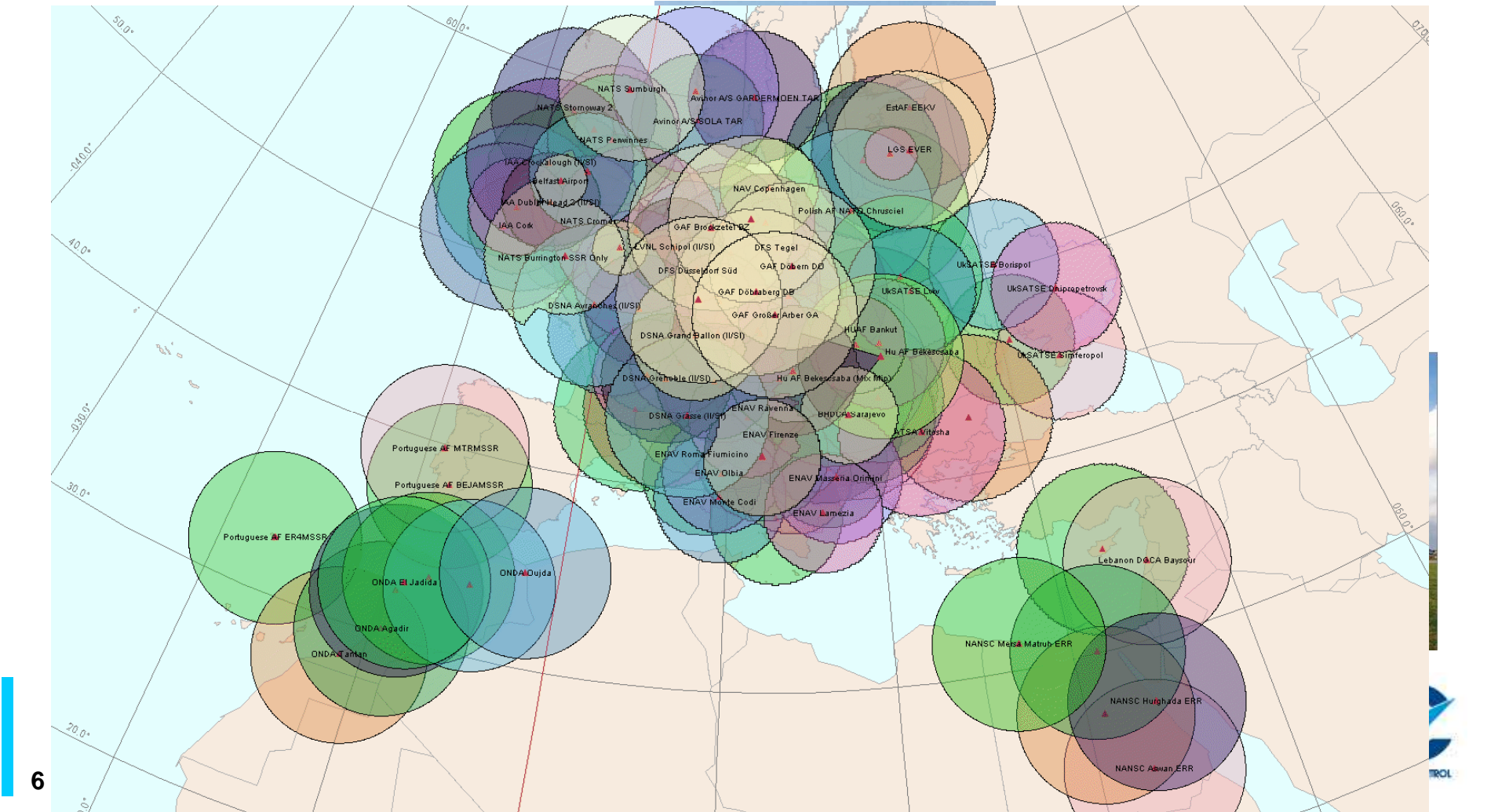
Function allowing an aircraft or a surface vehicle to automatically and periodically broadcast information, including Identification, position, etc.

## ADS-B IN

Function allowing an aircraft or a surface vehicle to receive, process and display ADS-B information to pilots (or vehicle drivers) on a CDTI



# ADS-B in the Surveillance Environment Europe



# Surveillance Performance Interoperability - Implementing Rule Draft

1.01.2012 for “new” aircraft

5.02.2015 for retrofit



- Mode S (Elementary) all aircraft flying IFR/GAT
- Mode S (Enhanced and ADS-B Out) > 5700 kg MTOM OR >250 kts TAS

# European Implementing Rule ADS-B

## Pioneer Phase

voluntary implementation  
in pocket areas  
certified existing equipage

## Mandate Phase

IR based implementation  
in wider areas  
upgraded equipage

2012

Forward-fit

2015

Retro-fit

2017

Single European Sky  
Surveillance Performance & Interoperability  
Implementing Rule  
**SPI IR**

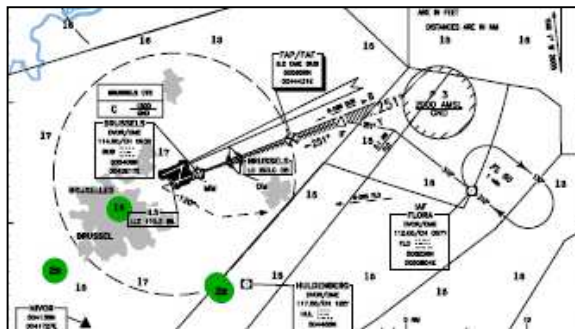






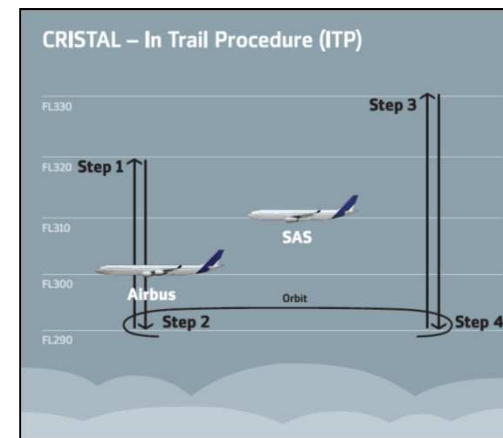
# Why ADS-B?

## In a non-radar environment



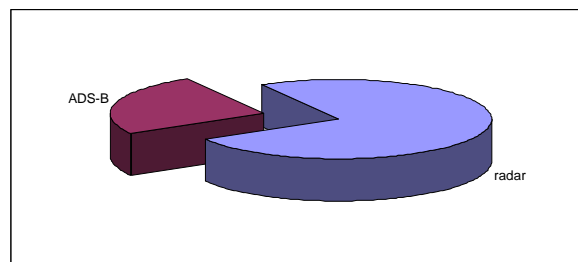
2 mins saved per flight

## In Trail Procedure



Fuel: - 0.5 %

## In a radar environment



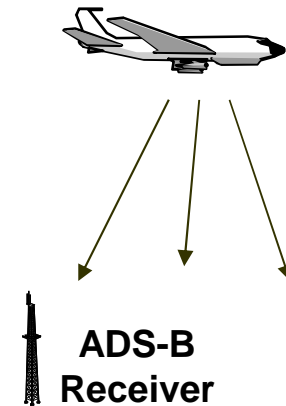
Route Charges: - 0.5 %

# Cascade Programme Scope

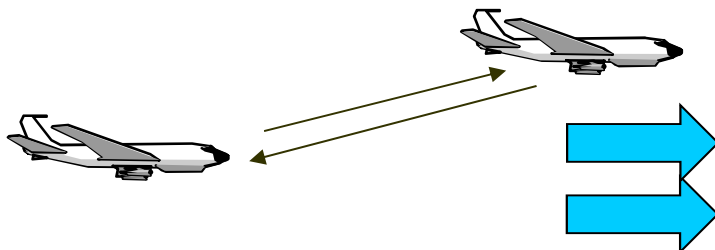
- Ground Surveillance Applications (ADS-B-out)

- In a non-radar environment
- In a radar environment
- On the airport surface

**2008/9**



- Airborne Surveillance Applications (ADS-B-in)



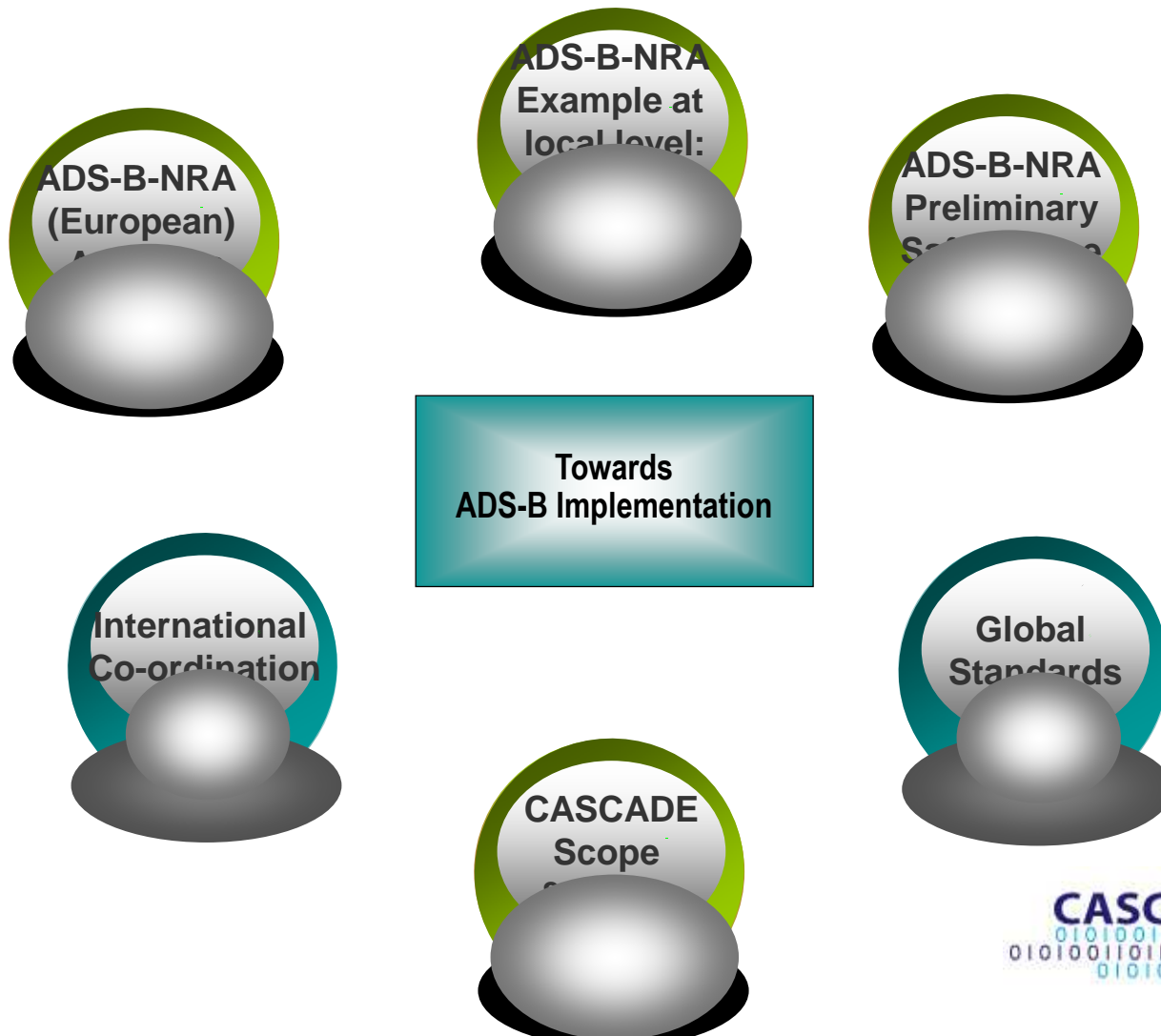
- Situational awareness on the surface
- Airborne situational awareness
- Visual separation on approach
- In Trail Procedure

**2011**

Traffic Situational Awareness “only”



# Overview



# Requirements Focus Group (RFG) Scope, Objective & Key Stakeholders

Package I  
Ground & Airborne Surveillance Applications

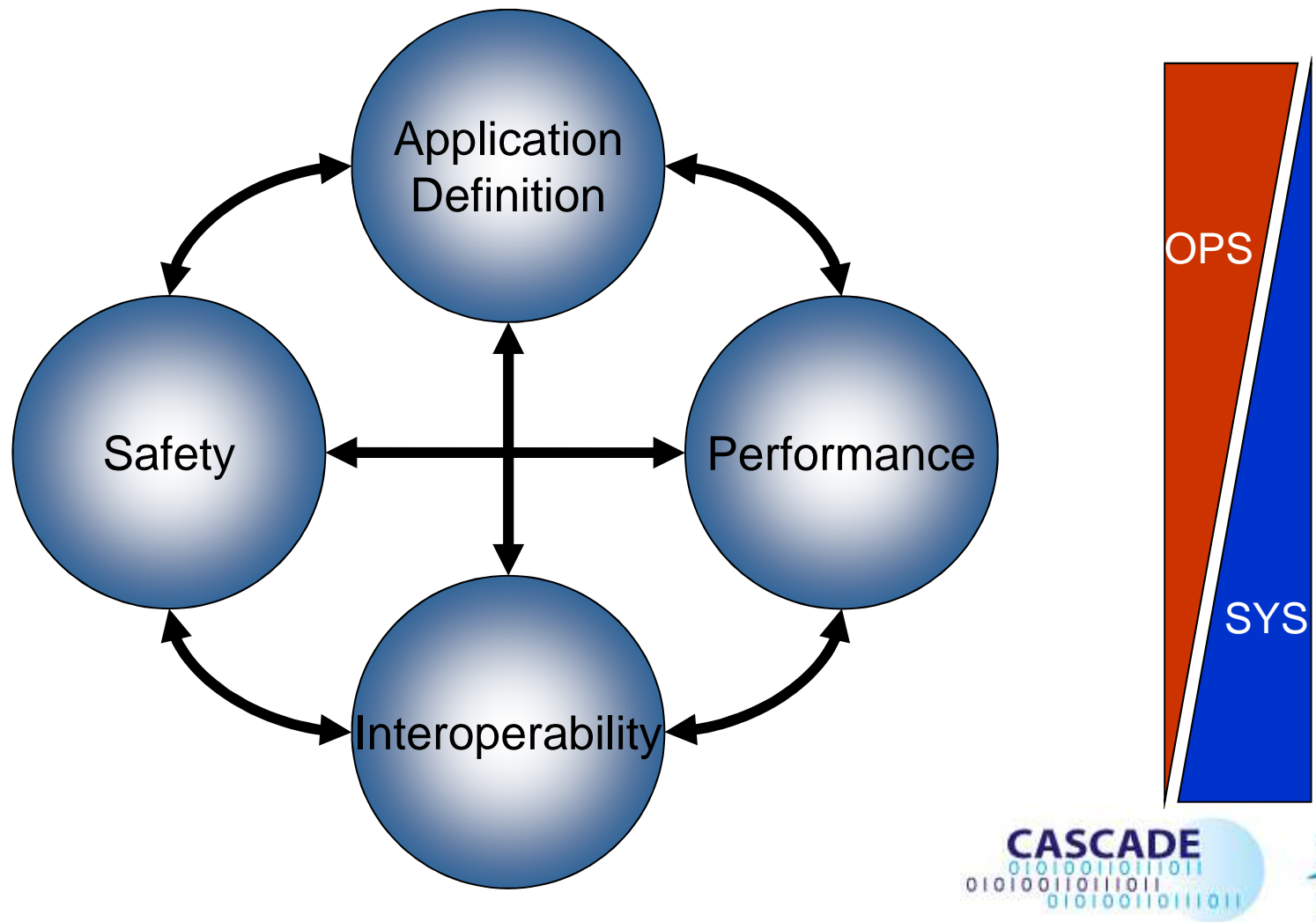
Development of International  
Industry Standards

Safety, Performance &  
Interoperability Requirements

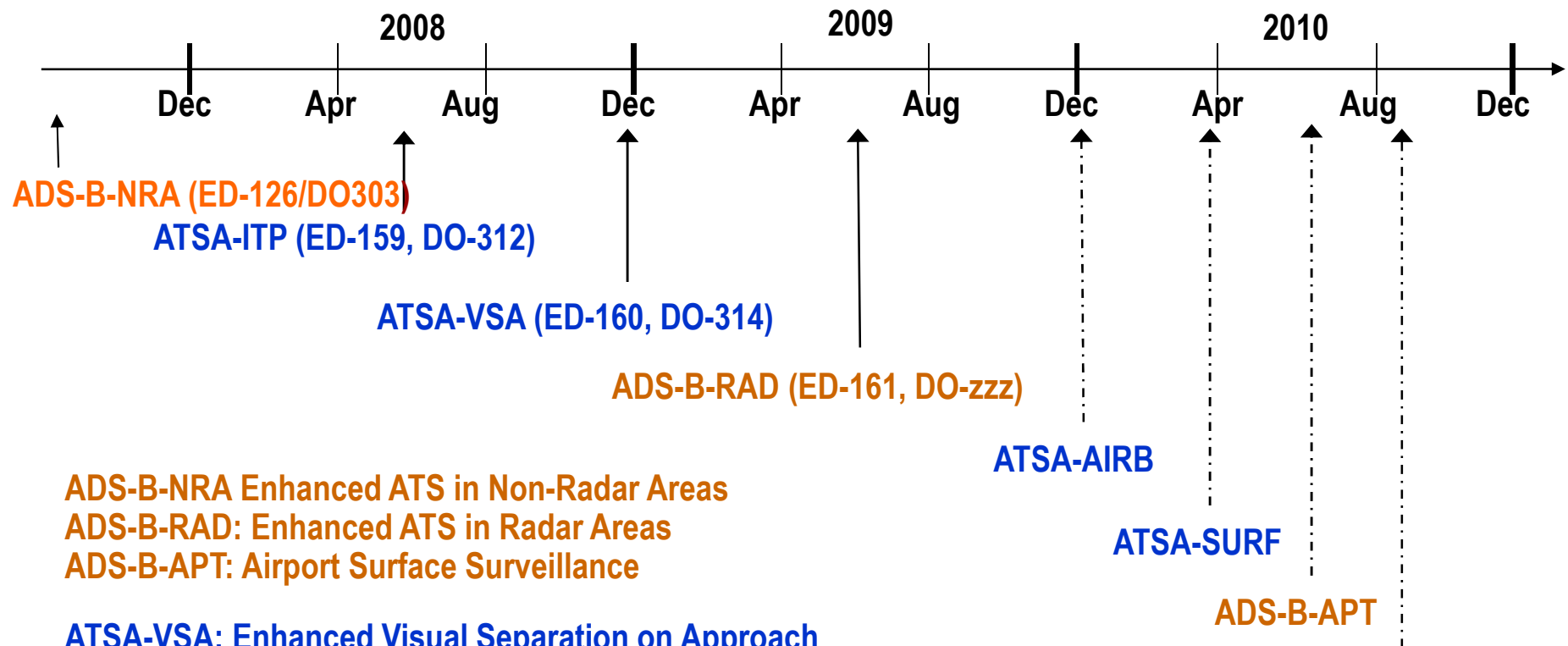
EUROCAE WG51, RTCA SC-186  
EUROCONTROL CASCADE, FAA SBS



# Requirements Focus Group (RFG) Requirements Determination Process



# High-level RFG Planning



ADS-B-NRA Enhanced ATS in Non-Radar Areas

ADS-B-RAD: Enhanced ATS in Radar Areas

ADS-B-APT: Airport Surface Surveillance

ATSA-VSA: Enhanced Visual Separation on Approach

ATSA-ITP: In-trail Procedure in Oceanic Airspace

ATSA-AIRB: Enhanced Traffic Situational Awareness During Flight Operations

ATSA-SURF: Enhanced Traffic Situational Awareness on the Airport Surface



# RFG SPR-INTEROP Development Approach

- **Key aspects:**
  - Top-down & end-to-end
  - Pragmatic: bottom-up constraints
  - Balanced expertise mix
  - Design independence: freedom to aircraft integrators, feeds into system MOPS
  - Harmonised EUROPE/US safety approach
  - Interoperability
  - In coordination with ICAO
- **Is there an alternative ?**

# ADS-B Programmes International Co-ordination

**Air Services Australia**



**FAA**



**Nav Canada**



**EUROCONTROL**

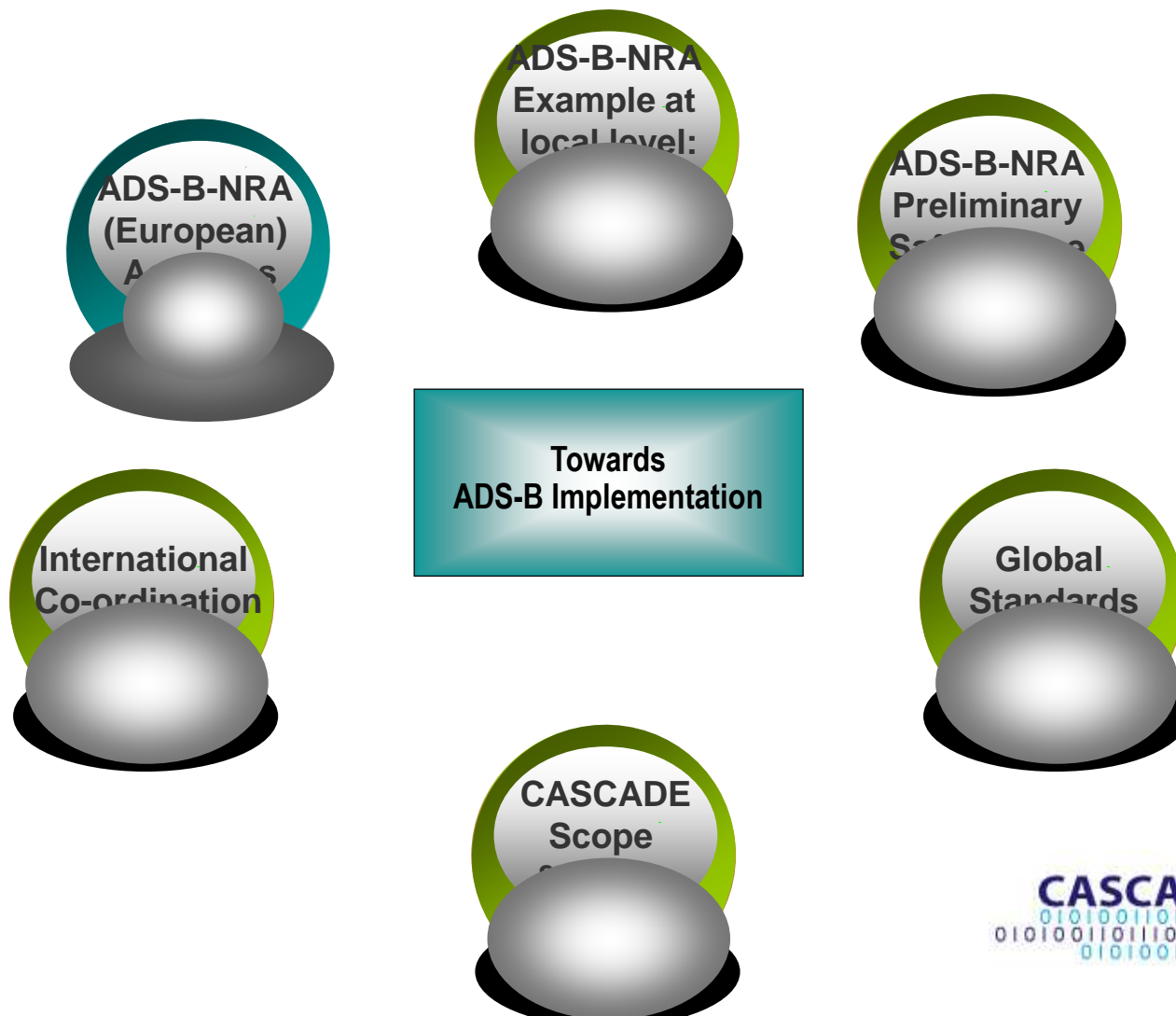


**Joint ADS-B Harmonisation Statement**

- Standards
- Certification
- Implementation



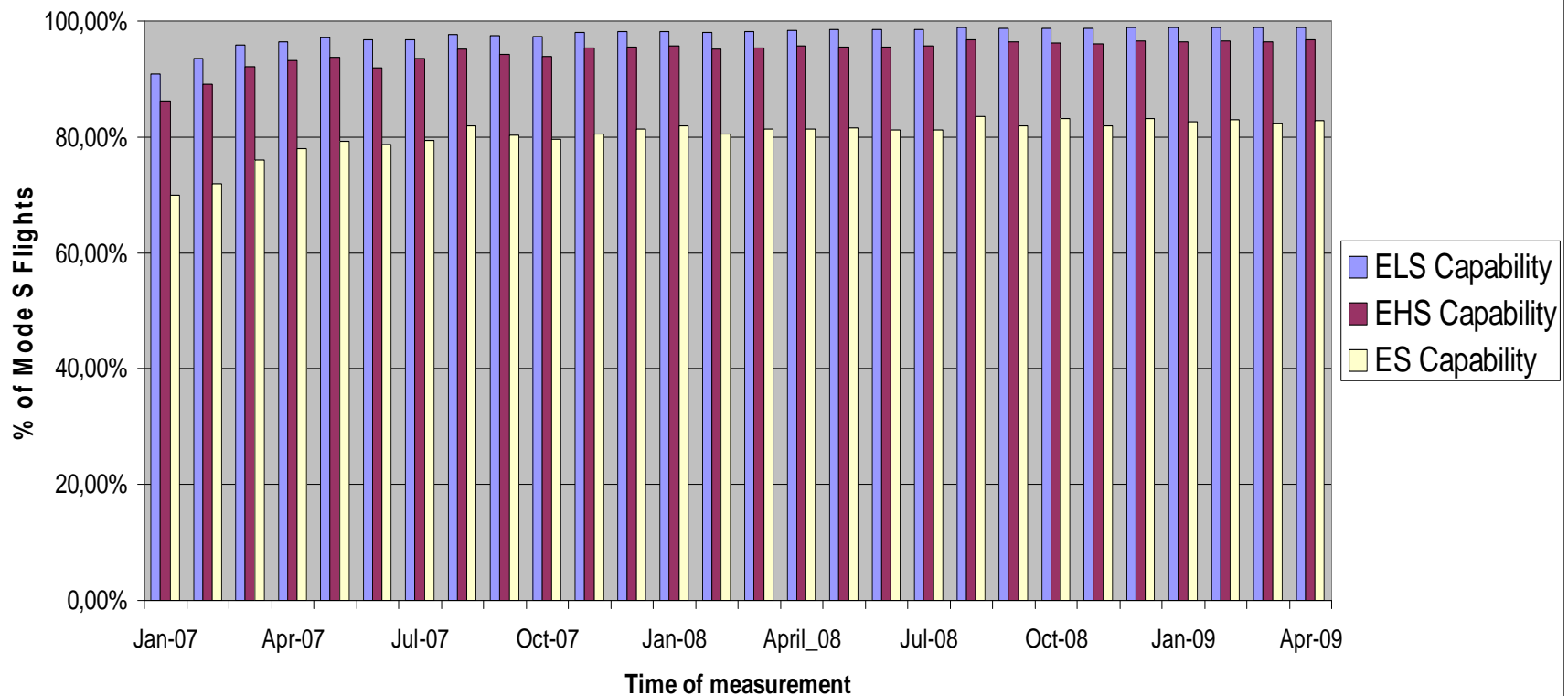
# Overview





# ADS-B declared capability

Mode S ELS/EHS/ES Equipage Trend  
(measured at Charles De Gaulle)

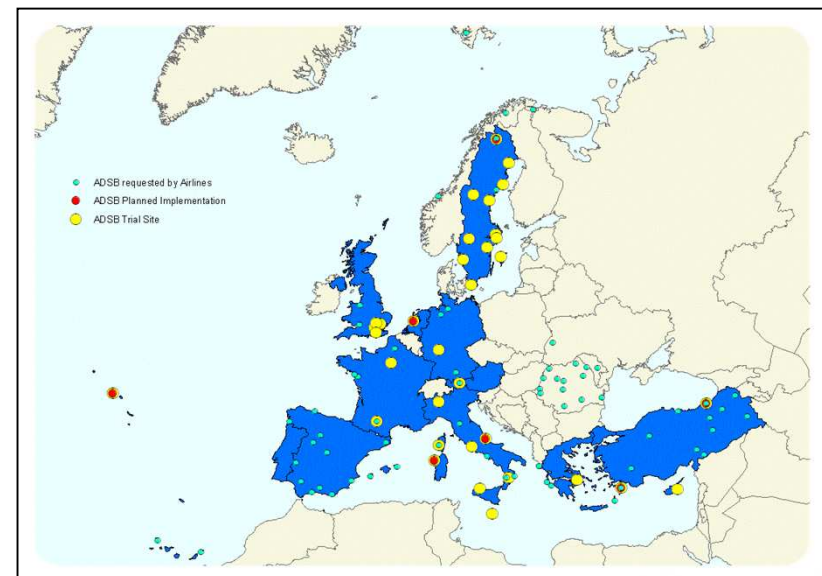


# ADS-B-NRA Pioneer Airlines & Trials leading to implementation



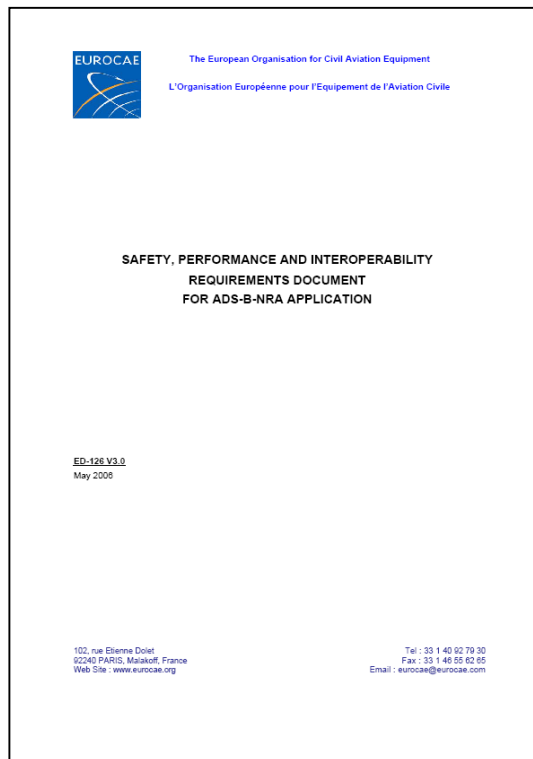
Pioneer airline project

“CRISTAL”: Pre-operational Evaluations with ANSPs”

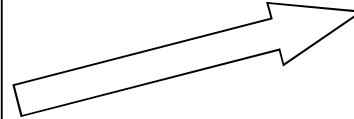
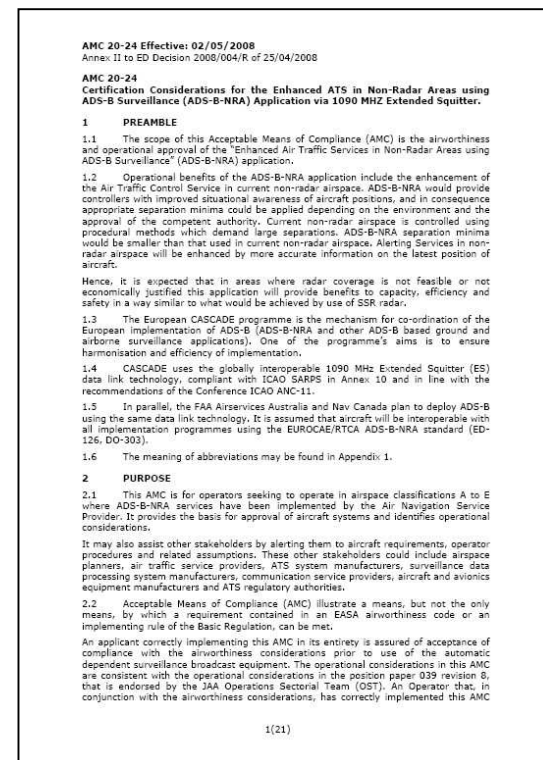


# Pioneer Airline Certification basis

- Safety, performance & interoperability requirements (SPR/INTEROP) for the ADS-B-NRA application



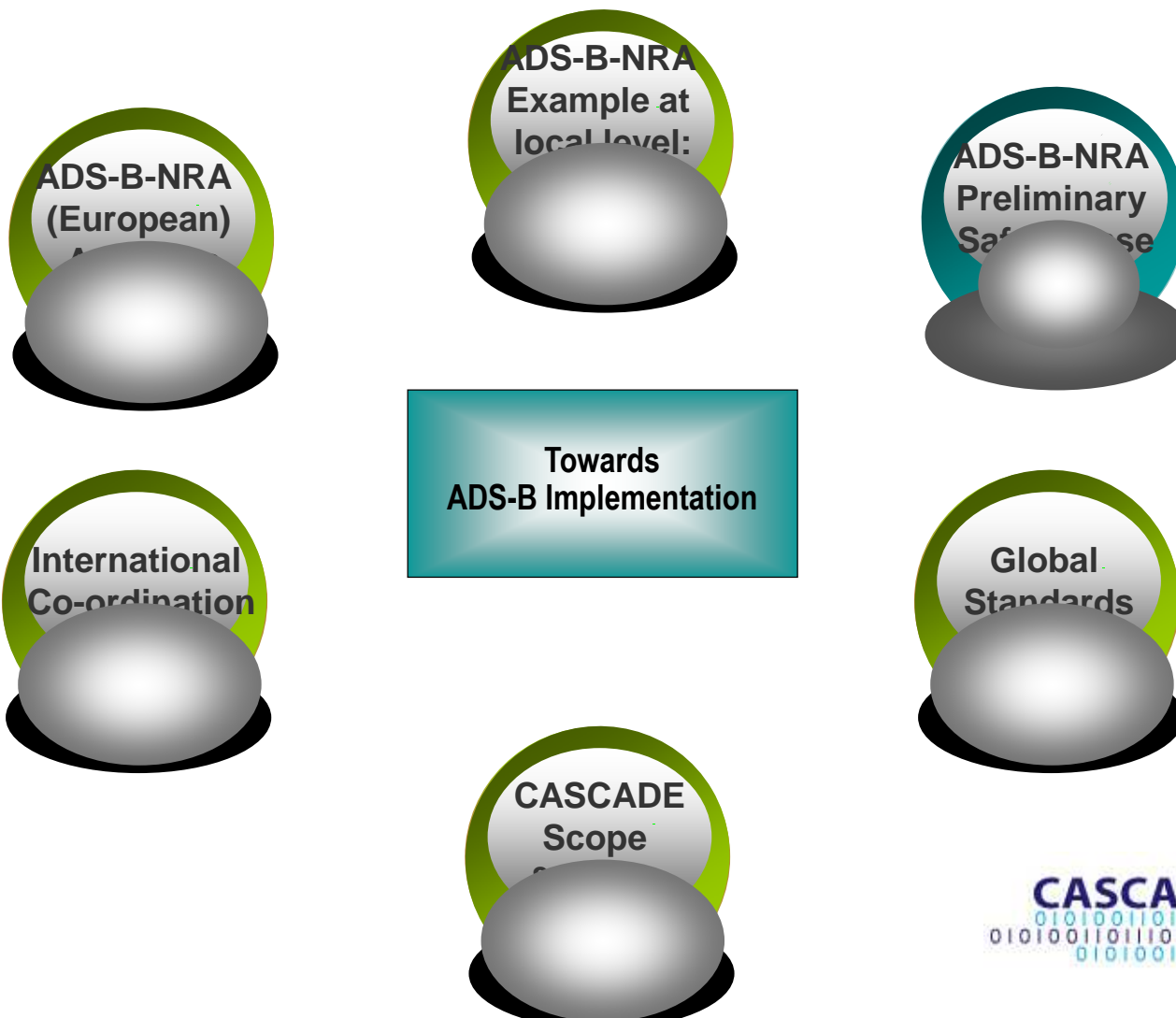
- EASA Airworthiness Approval Acceptable Means of Compliance AMC 20-24



# Pioneers and Certification

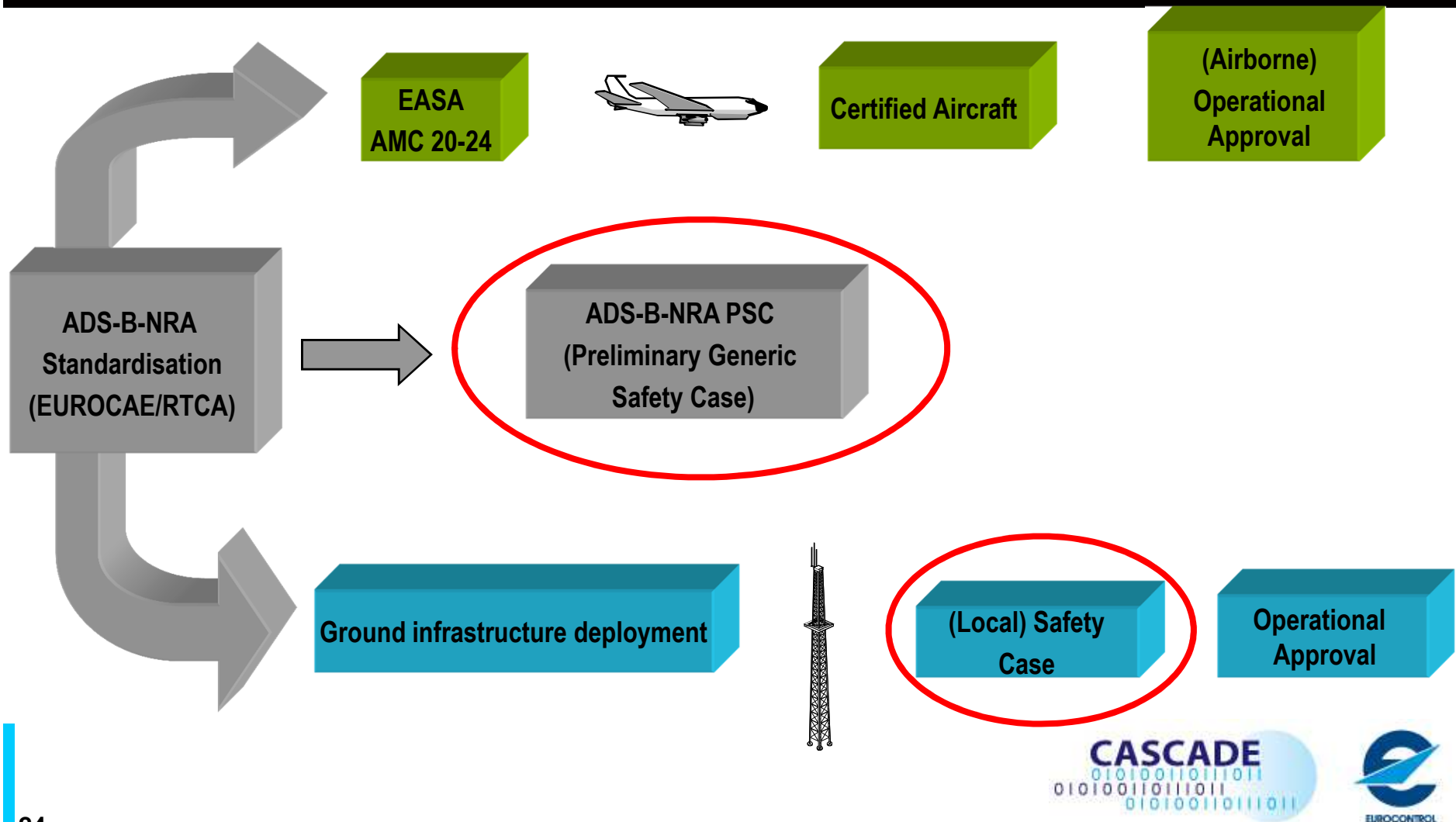
“Applicant”		Ac type
TC	Airbus	A380 A330/A340 A320 family
	Boeing	B737-600/700/800/900 B757, B767 B747-400 B777
	ATR	ATR72
	Dassault	Falcon 2000
STC	Aeroconseil	A321
	ATI	A3ST
	Air France	B777, B747
	British Airways	A320family, B777, B747

# Overview





# Safety case: on the path towards ADS-B-NRA operation



# WHICH BENEFITS ?

**PRELIMINARY  
SAFETY CASE  
(PSC)**

**A key input to Local Safety Case  
and Operation Approval**

**A reusable structure  
for Local Safety Case**

**Document & Support available**

# WHICH BENEFITS ?

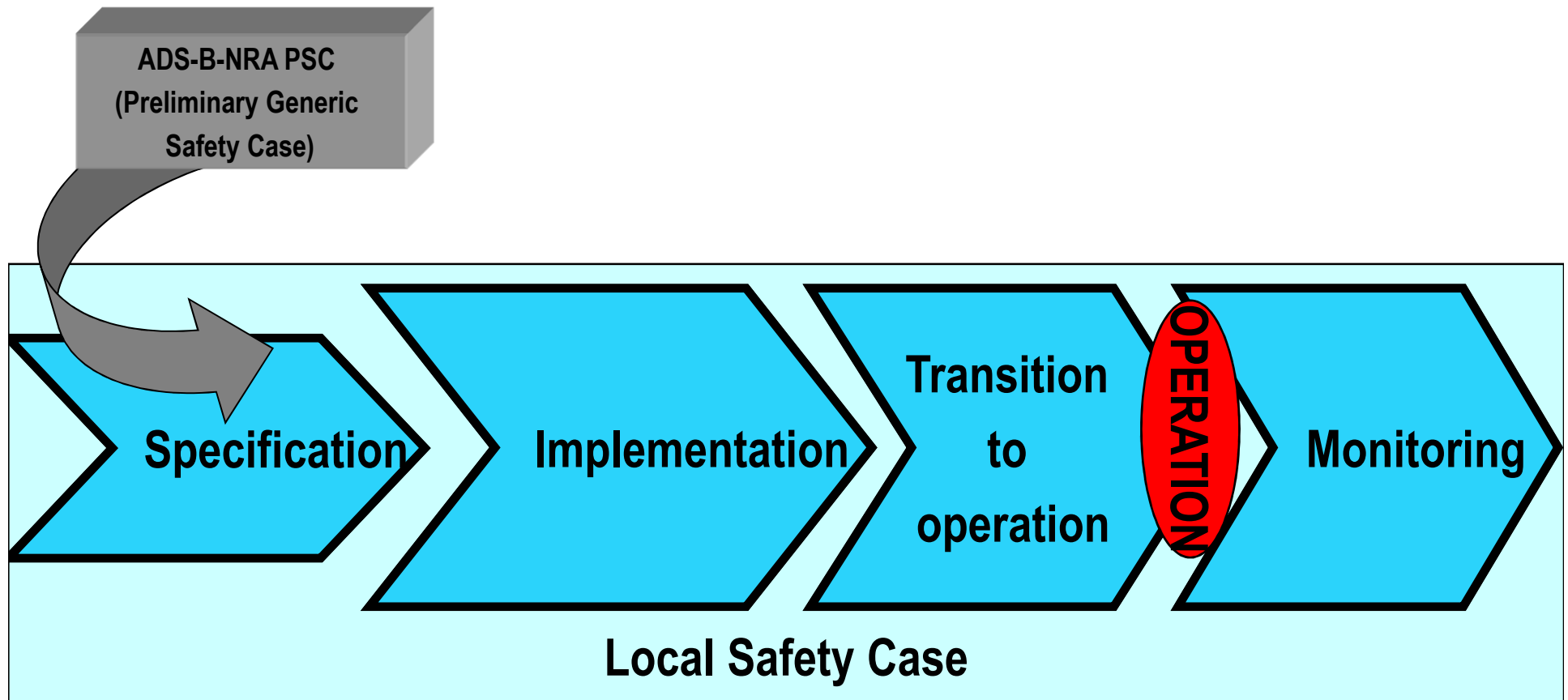
**PRELIMINARY  
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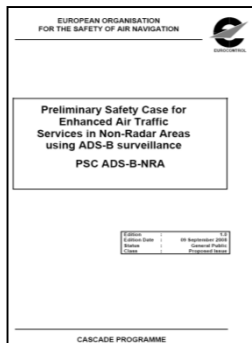
**A reusable structure  
for Local Safety Case**

**Document & Support available**

# Key input to the local safety case



# Key input to regulatory bodies



**Preliminary  
Safety Case**

**SRC  
Safety  
Regulatory  
Review**



**Local  
Safety Case**

**National  
Regulatory  
Approval**



# WHICH BENEFITS ?

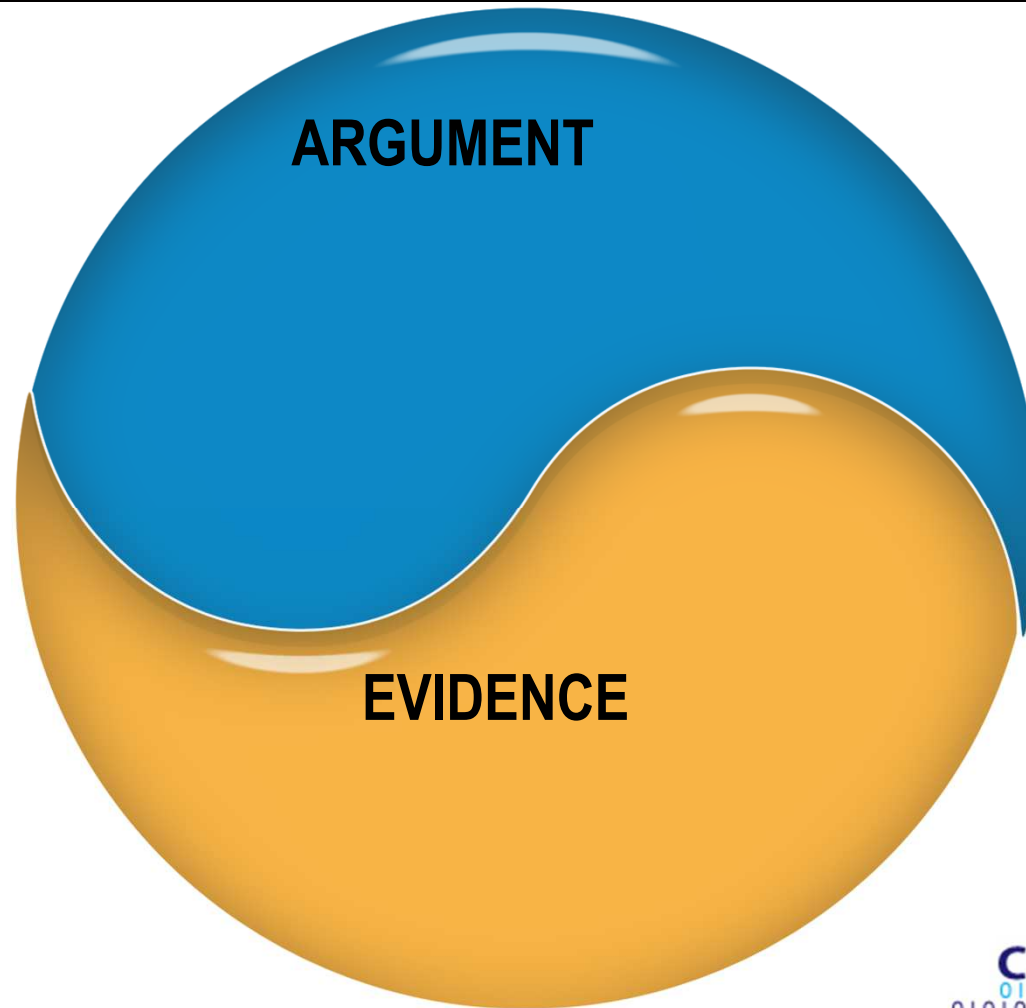
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# Argument/Evidence structure reusable for Local Safety Case



# Guidance to Local Safety Case included

- Local safety case can largely refer/re-use the PSC when it is directly applicable
- Guidance material highlights where the development of local argument/evidence is needed

# Guidance to Local Safety Case included (example)

Preliminary Safety Case for Enhanced Air Traffic Services in Non-Radar Areas using ADS-B surveillance  
22 August 2008

## 5.5.1 Safety Requirements relating to Operational ADS-B-NRA Procedures

As already mentioned in section 4.3.1 the ATS procedures to be used for ADS-B-NRA are similar to those used in reference radar service. Table 7 below lists the related safety requirements to be applied:

Actor	ADS-B-NRA procedural Safety Requirement
ATCo	<b>SAF001.</b> Controller shall apply PANS ATM Doc4444 [Ref.2] procedures to perform ADS-B-NRA application.
Flight Crew	<b>SAF002.</b> Flight crew shall apply PANS-OPS Doc 8168 [Ref.8] procedures to perform ADS-B-NRA application.

Table 7: Safety Requirements on ATS Procedures for ADS-B-NRA

**GM014.** Guidance material to be considered for local implementation: "Guidance for the Provision of Air Traffic Services Using ADS-B in Non Radar Areas" ([Ref.11] and "The NRA Flight Crew Manual" [Ref.10].

**GM015.** Any divergence in terms of procedure at local implementation level will have to be addressed under argument 1.3 (section 3.4.3).

Concerning the conditions on which separation minima can be applied by the controller, the related safety requirements are presented hereafter:

**SAF003.** Separation minima of 5NM shall be only applied by controller to aircraft being eligible for ADS-B-NRA in en-route.

**Note:** see aircraft eligibility conditions in section 5.5.3.3.

**SAF004.** Separation minima of 3NM shall be only applied by controller to aircraft being eligible for ADS-B-NRA in TMA.

**Note:** see aircraft eligibility conditions in section 5.5.3.3.

See GM001 for ICAO provision with respect to separation minima applicability.

## 5.5.2 Safety Requirements relating to Data Items

This section provides safety requirements relating to data items provided and used by the different elements of the ADS-B-NRA system.

### 5.5.2.1 Safety Requirements on Operational Surveillance Data Items

Concerning the operational surveillance data items required at the ATCo interface (i.e. at point of measurement G2 in Figure 1), the list of related

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## CASCADE Home

[ADS-B for Aircraft Operators](#)

[ADS-B for ANSPs](#)



## The CASCADE Programme

The CASCADE programme coordinates a European implementation of ADS-B (Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast), a surveillance technique that relies on aircraft broadcasting their identity, position and other aircraft information. This signal can be captured on the ground for surveillance purposes (ADS-B-out) or on board other aircraft for air traffic situational awareness (ADS-B-in) and airborne separation assistance. ADS-B-out is expected to reach initial operational capability status in 2008. ADS-B-in for air traffic situational awareness in 2010. In order to meet the surveillance requirements in different environments, ADS-B-out can be used as a sole means of surveillance or in combination with radar or multi-lateration.

This website gives you an overview of the CASCADE programme, its applications, validation activities and implementation plans. You can also find dedicated information for Aircraft Operators and ANSPs and documents, FAQs and contacts.

- ▶ [Overview](#)
- ▶ [Validation](#)
- ▶ [Documents](#)
- ▶ [FAQ](#)
- ▶ [Contacts](#)
- ▶ [ADS-B for Aircraft Operators](#)
- ▶ [ADS-B for ANSPs](#)



EASA has published the Acceptable Means of Compliance for ADS-B in a non-radar environment

→ EASA has published the Acceptable Means of Compliance for ADS-B in a non-radar environment. The document is applicable since 02 May 2008. A number of aircraft have already obtained their airworthiness approval.

Aena Spain has confirmed that it intends to join the CASCADE pre-operational validation work with one or more airports.

→ Aena Spain has confirmed that it intends to join the CASCADE pre-operational validation work with one or more airports. The involvement will start with a cost benefit analysis, hopefully leading up to the installation of one or more ADS-B stations and pre-operational trials.

### ADS-B-NRA Safety Case

→ "Preliminary Safety Case for Enhanced Air Traffic Services in Non-Radar Areas using ADS-B Surveillance" version 1.0 has now been published to provide the basis for Eurocontrol regulatory approval and to be an input for ANSPs to produce their own local Safety Case for the ADS-B-NRA application. It includes substantial guidance to local ADS-B-NRA implementers. This PSC is at the moment under Safety Regulation Commission (SRC) review.

 [Preliminary Safety Case for Enhanced Air Traffic Services in Non-Radar Areas using ADS-B Surveillance \(1.0\)](#)

Available on the CASCADE WEB Page

# CASCADE support to Local Safety Case

- to ANSP, in developing their Local Safety Case
- Coordination is already taking place with DHMI on the ADS-B-NRA Trabzon Local Safety Case

# SUMMARY OF THE BENEFITS

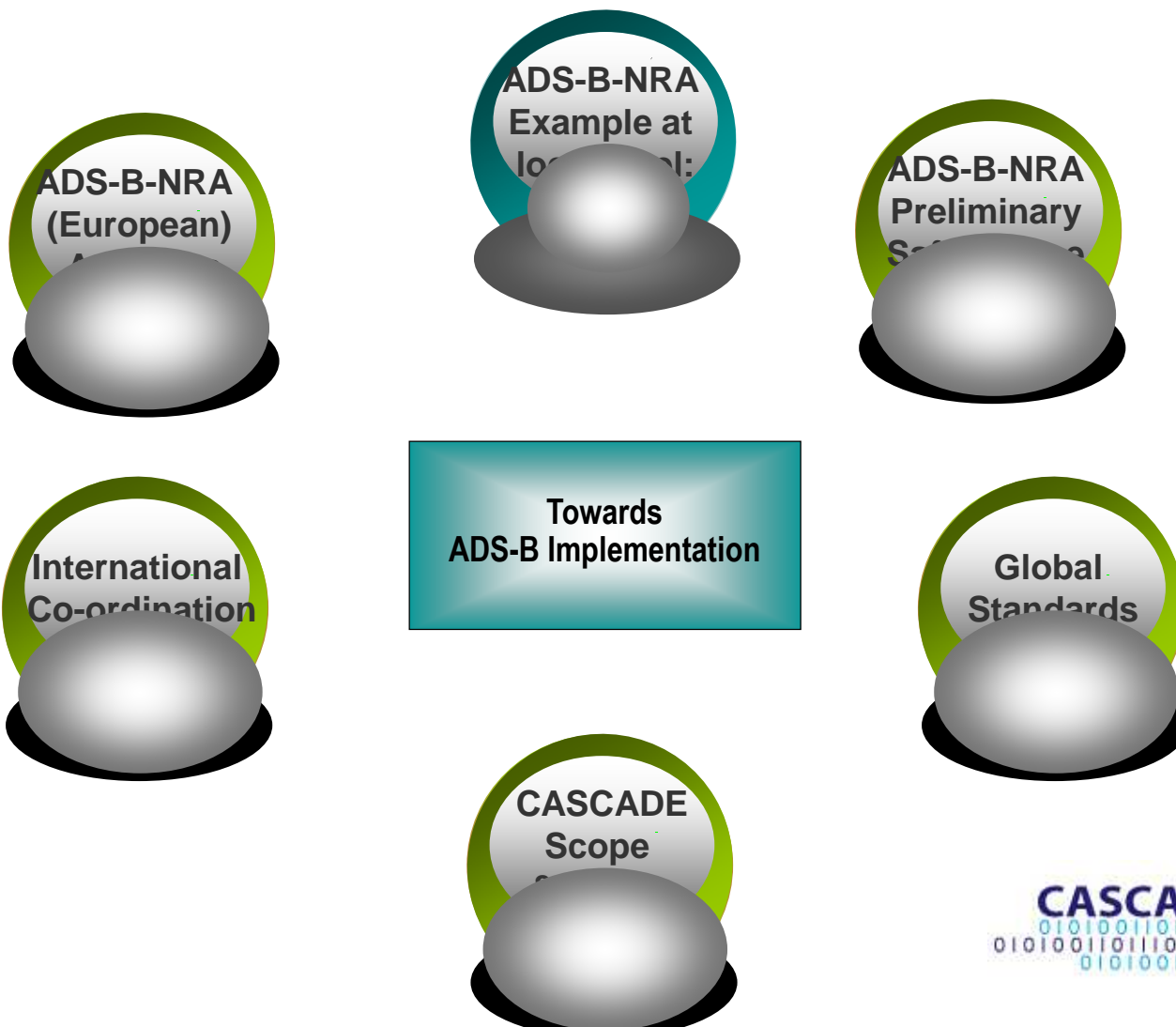
**PRELIMINARY  
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# Overview



# BACKGROUND





# BACKGROUND

- Non-radar APP/DEP + Aerodrome Control
- Daily traffic average : 40 Flights; Peak traffic 8 Flights/Hr. (2007 figures)
  - 90% of traffic delivered by 4 airlines (Turkish, Pegasus, Sunexpress, Onur)
  - 30% Traffic increase expected by 2010
- Constraints:
  - Frequency congestion due to procedural control
  - Controller workload due to communication tasks
  - Lack of surveillance. Controllers unaware of hazardous situations
  - Mountainous terrain.

# ADS-B Expected Benefits

- Safety
  - Improved Controller Situation Awareness
  - Enabler for safety nets like STCA and MSAW
  - Reduced Controller Workload
  - Improved quality of information for Alerting Services.
- Capacity and Efficiency
  - Reduced Communications
  - Increase sector capacity
  - More efficient traffic flow

# European Implementing Rule ADS-B

## Pioneer Phase

voluntary implementation  
in pocket areas  
certified existing equipage

## Mandate Phase

IR based implementation  
in wider areas  
upgraded equipage

2012

Forward-fit

2015

Retro-fit

2017

Single European Sky  
Surveillance Performance & Interoperability  
Implementing Rule  
**SPI IR**

Partial ADS-B Out equipage

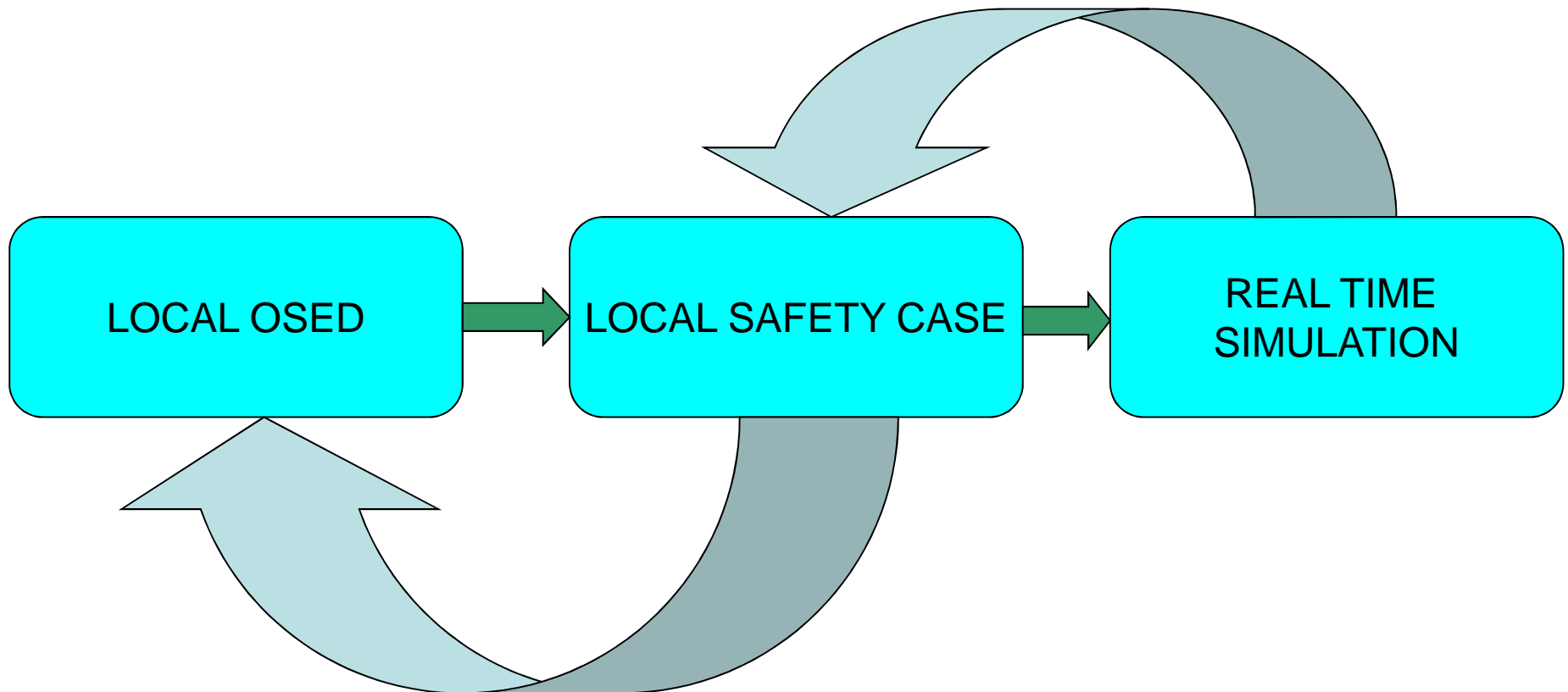


# ADS-B-NRA

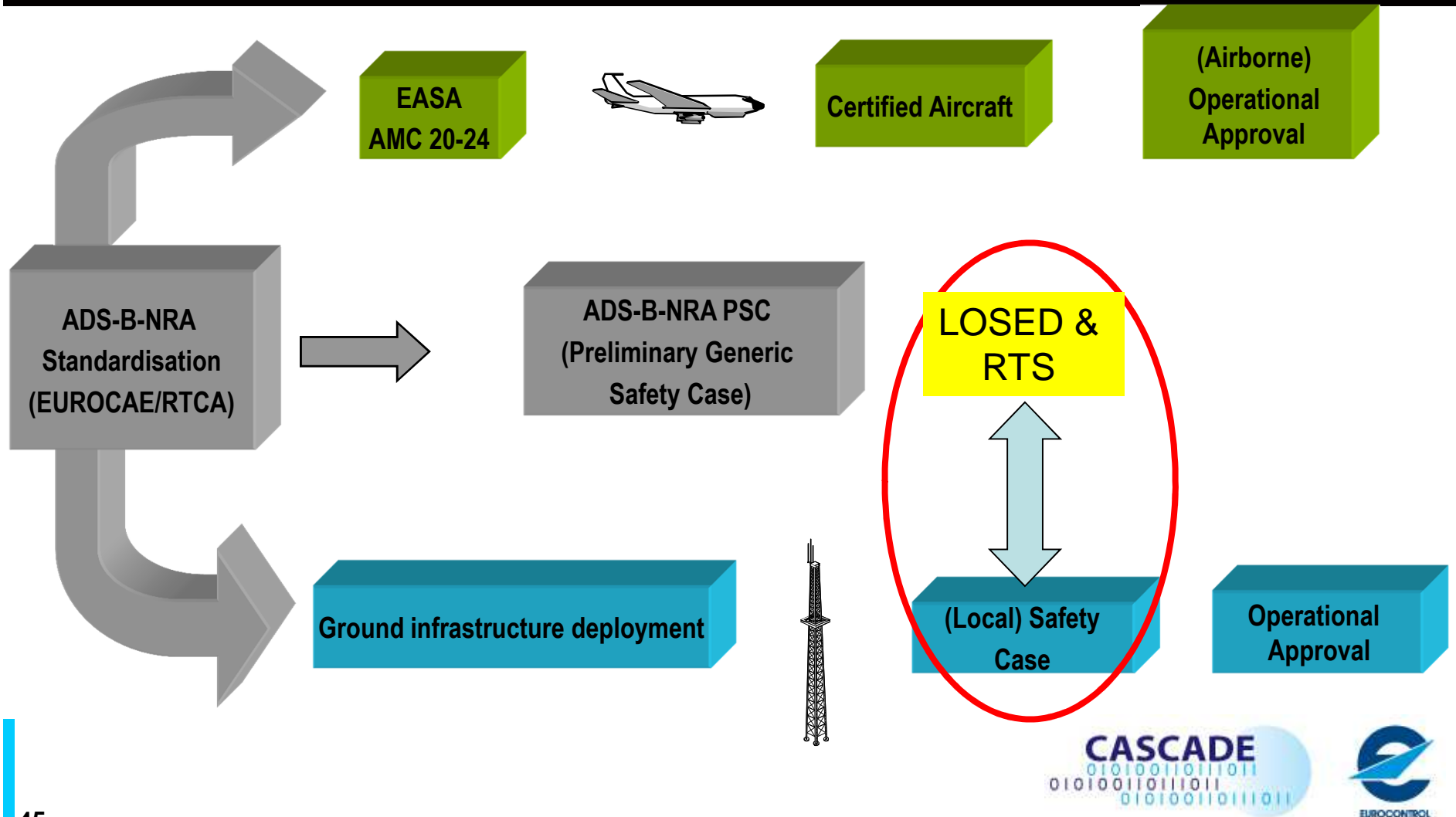
- Video.....



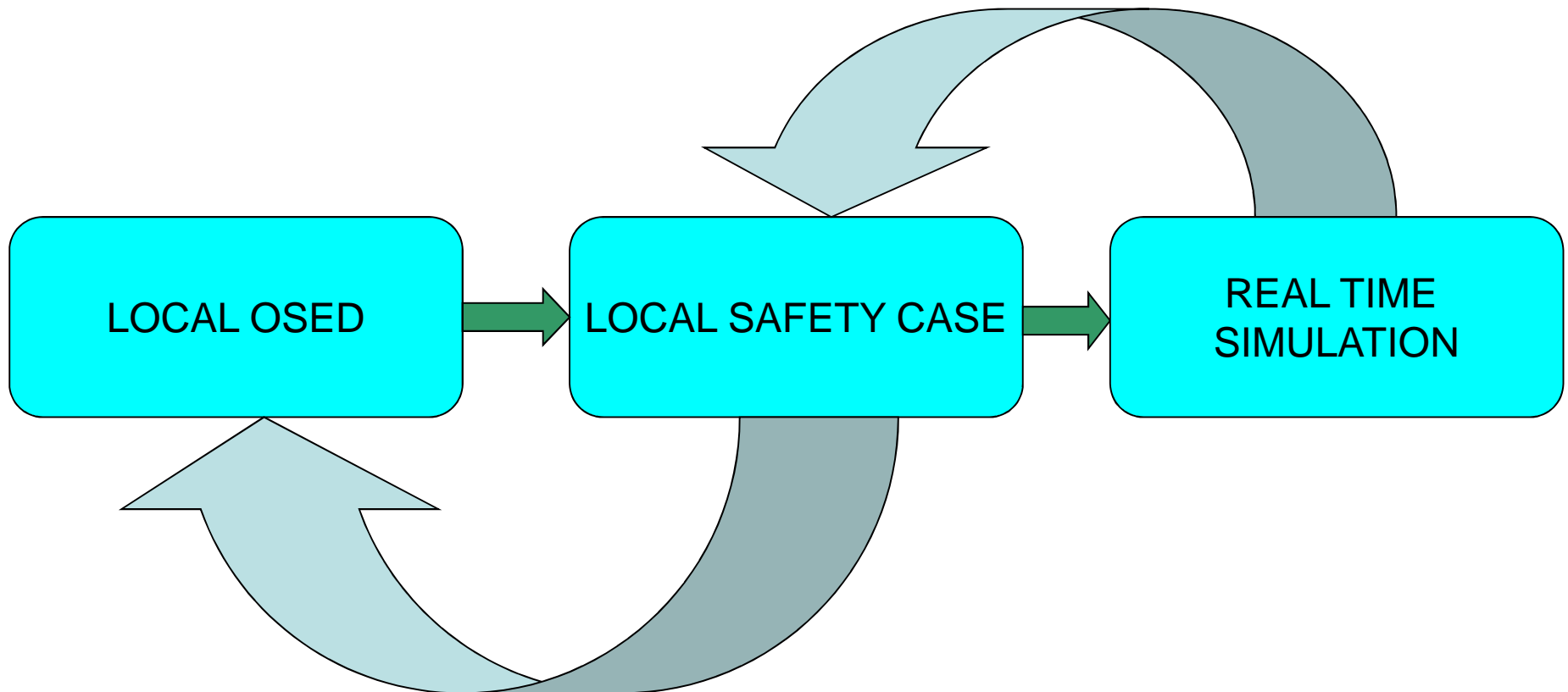
# WORK FLOW



# Safety case: on the path towards ADS-B-NRA operation



# WORK FLOW



# REAL TIME SIMULATION

- Majority (13) of Trabzon Controllers participated at request of DHMI
  - 2 Simulation Sessions of 2 weeks each
  - 3 Days Training including revision of vectoring
  - 7 Days Measured Runs – R/W 11 & R/W 29
  - 36 “exercises”
    - 6 Baseline (Procedural Service)
    - 6 100% ADS-B Equipped
    - 24 50% ADS-B Equipped

# CAPACITY AND EFFICIENCY



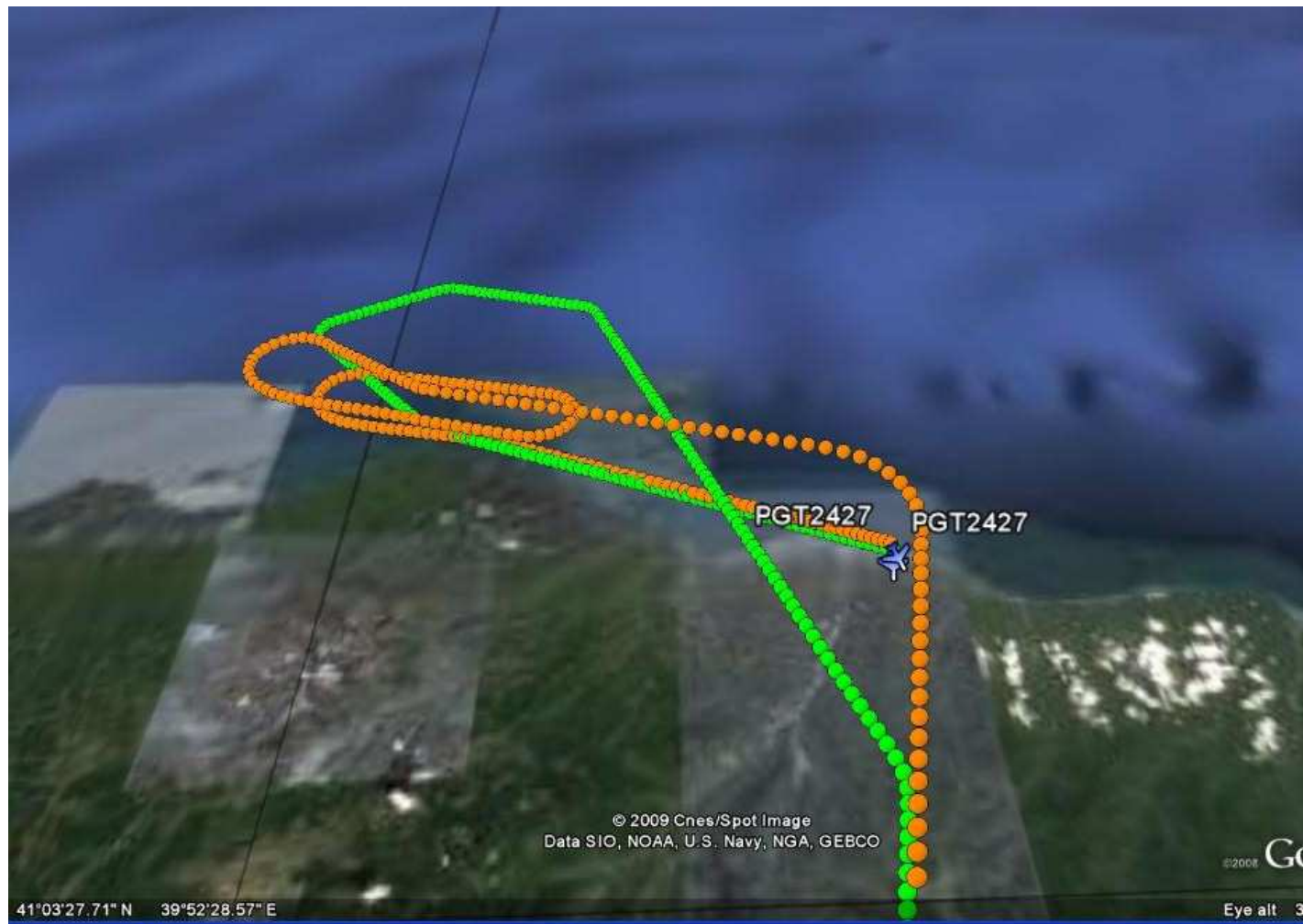
Procedural traffic patterns



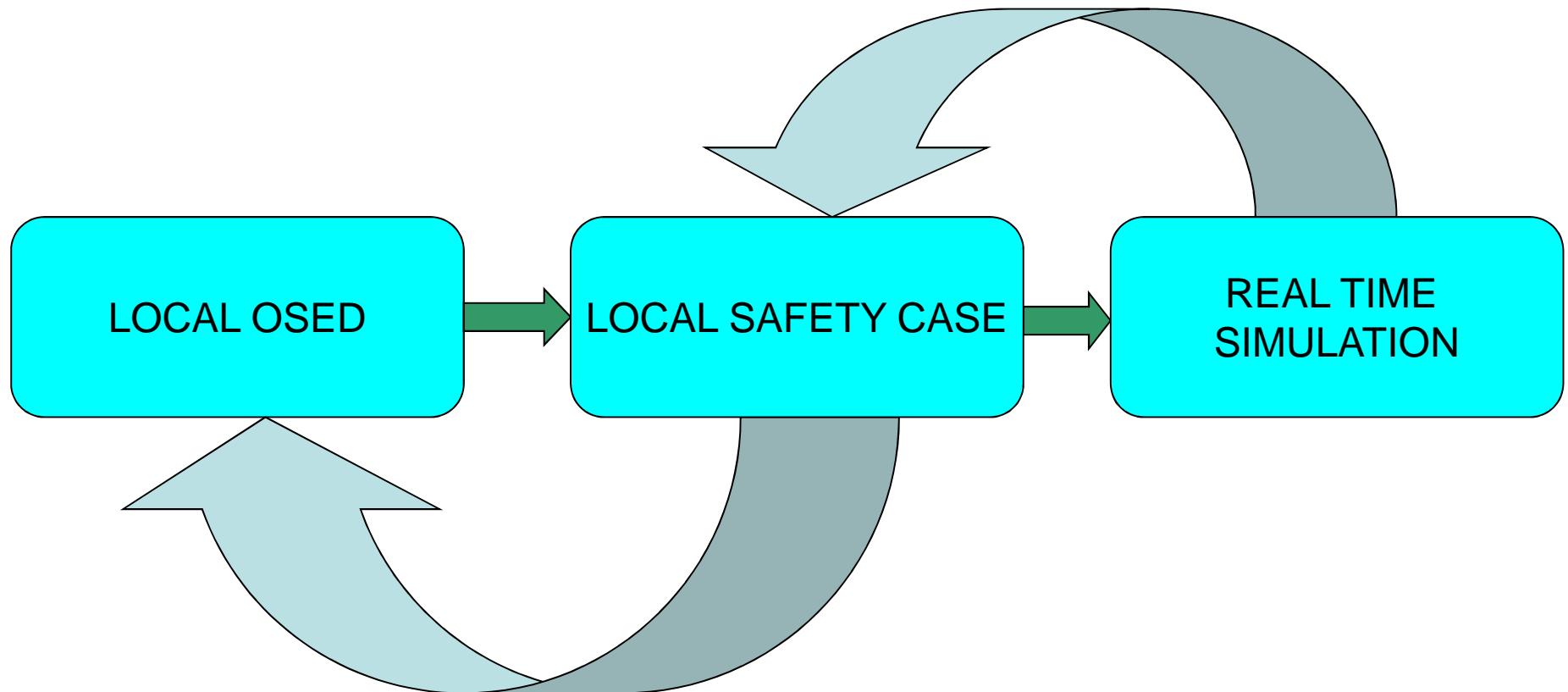
ADS-B traffic patterns



# ADS-B versus Procedural – Shorter Approach Route PGT2427



# WORK FLOW





# RTS Safety activities

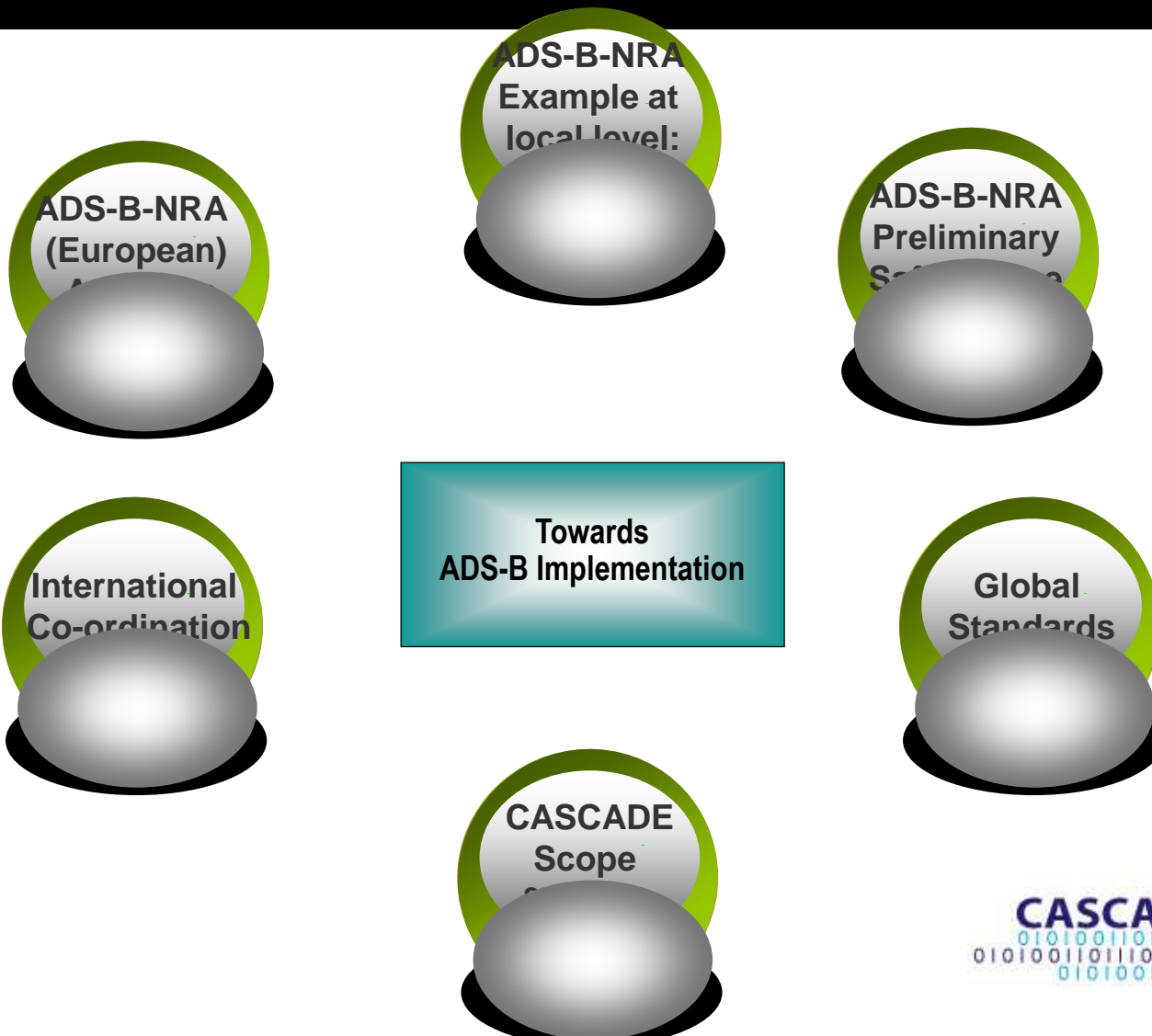
- **POST EXERCISE QUESTIONNAIRES**
- **LOSS OF SEPARATION ASSESSMENT**
- **HAZARD IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOPS**



# RESULTS

- Mountainous terrain in the south can create new hazards when aircraft are vectored perpendicular towards the mountains, waiting for a final turn
  - During frequency occupation by procedurally controlled aircraft
  - During communication loss
  - Not a typical ADS-B issue, but a surveillance issue.
- Overall workload with partial equipage still lower than procedural control
  - Some peaks during separation of ADS-B and procedural aircraft.
- ATC Procedures and use of controller resources acceptable from controller point of view.
- Clear procedures need to be established, especially for R/W 29.
- Overall handling partial equipage was acceptable to the controllers.

# Overview







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CASCADE: [www.eurocontrol.int/cascade](http://www.eurocontrol.int/cascade)

