

# Automatic tools in support of ATM Performance Application to the validation of Airspace Design & Implementation

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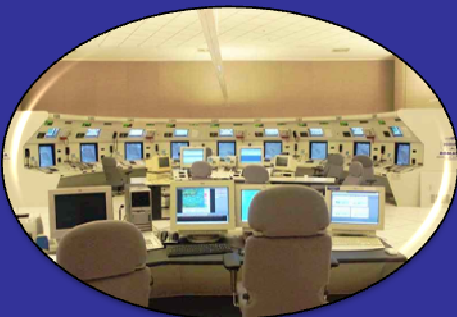


Romanian Air Traffic Services Administration

## *Summary*

- Core activities
- Facts & Figures
- Strategic axes
- Safety Performance Monitoring Loop
- Usage of ASMT in Validation of new airspace at FAB Level

# CORE ACTIVITIES



## Provision of ANS for the Romanian Airspace:

- Air Traffic Services
- Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
- MET services
- Aeronautical Information Services
- Civil Military Coordination
- Search & Rescue Coordination Center



## Air Traffic Services Units

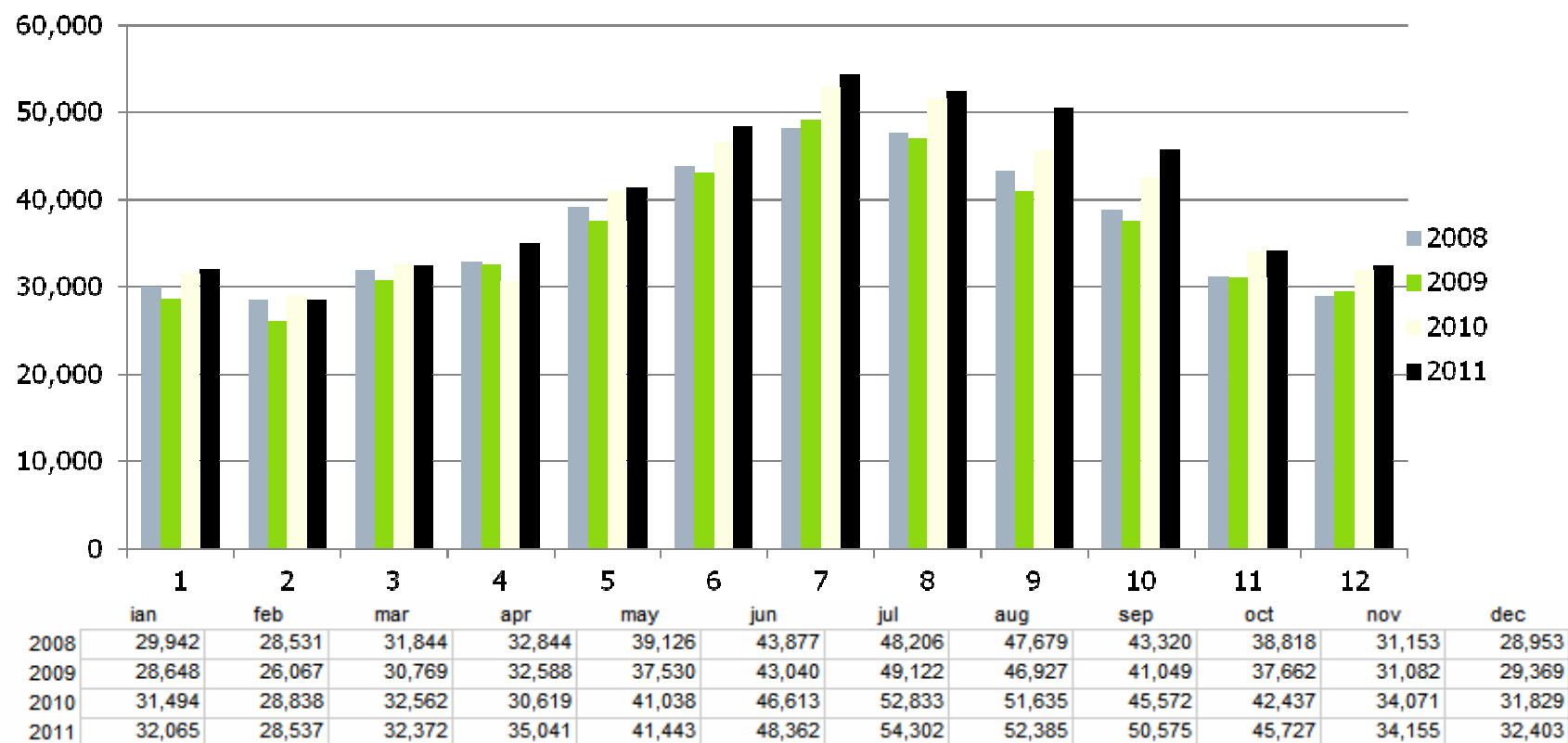
- 3 AROs / 16 TWRs
- 2 APPs
- 1 ACC with 2 locations



## AIS / MET Services

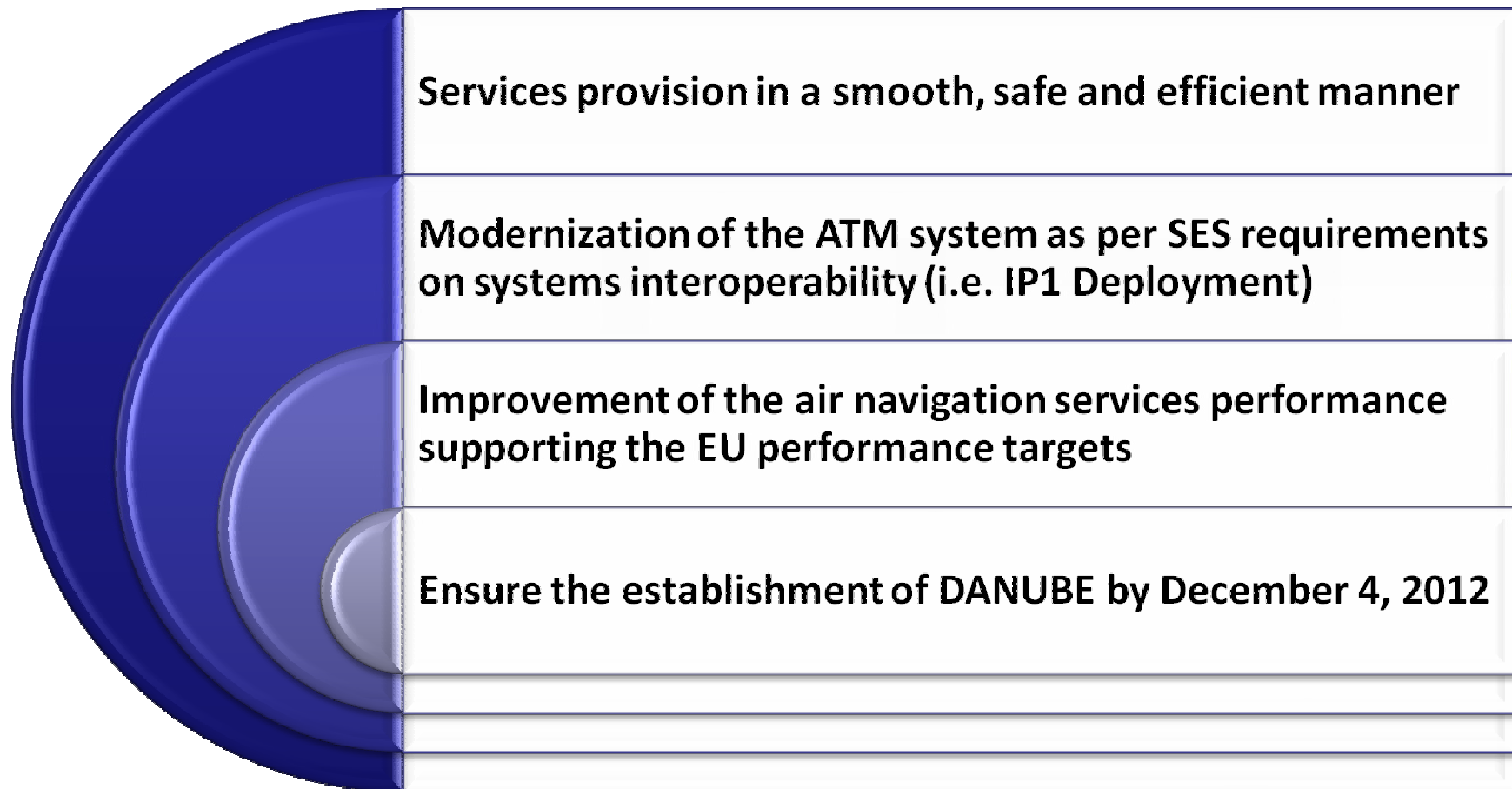
- MET Offices;
- 13 MET Self Briefing Offices;
- 1 MET Watch Center
- 4 ARO/BRIEFING Offices

## IFR traffic evolution 2008– 2011



Traffic in Romania **increased by 4.5%** during Summer 2011 (May to October), when compared to Summer 2010 with a **maximum of 11%** in September.

## ***Our strategic axes***



# ***Strategic action lines***

## ***Single European Sky & DANUBE FAB***

Performance of the  
provision of the air  
navigation services

Organization and  
flexible use of the  
airspace

Interoperability

Pro-active  
cooperation in ANS  
domain

**OBJECTIVES**

# The Regulatory Context : Reg. 691/2010 – Performance Scheme

- Four Key Performance Areas
  - **Safety**
  - Capacity
  - Environment
  - Cost effectiveness
- Each KPA has a number of KPIs
- Performance Review Body is responsible for measurements

## Two Period of Time – Reference Period

- **RP1: 2012-2014 – Safety Maturity (effectiveness of SMS), RAT, Just Culture**
  - Each KPI must have targets. Safety has no EU-wide targets for RP1.
  - KPIs set and measured at EU, FAB and National level
- **RP2: 2015-2019 - Metrics & Target implementation**
  - Conceptual, Need methodology
  - Will be the role of each organisation

# The Regulatory Context : Reg. 691/2010 – Performance Scheme

## ➤ Achievement of ATM Performance, two (2) areas

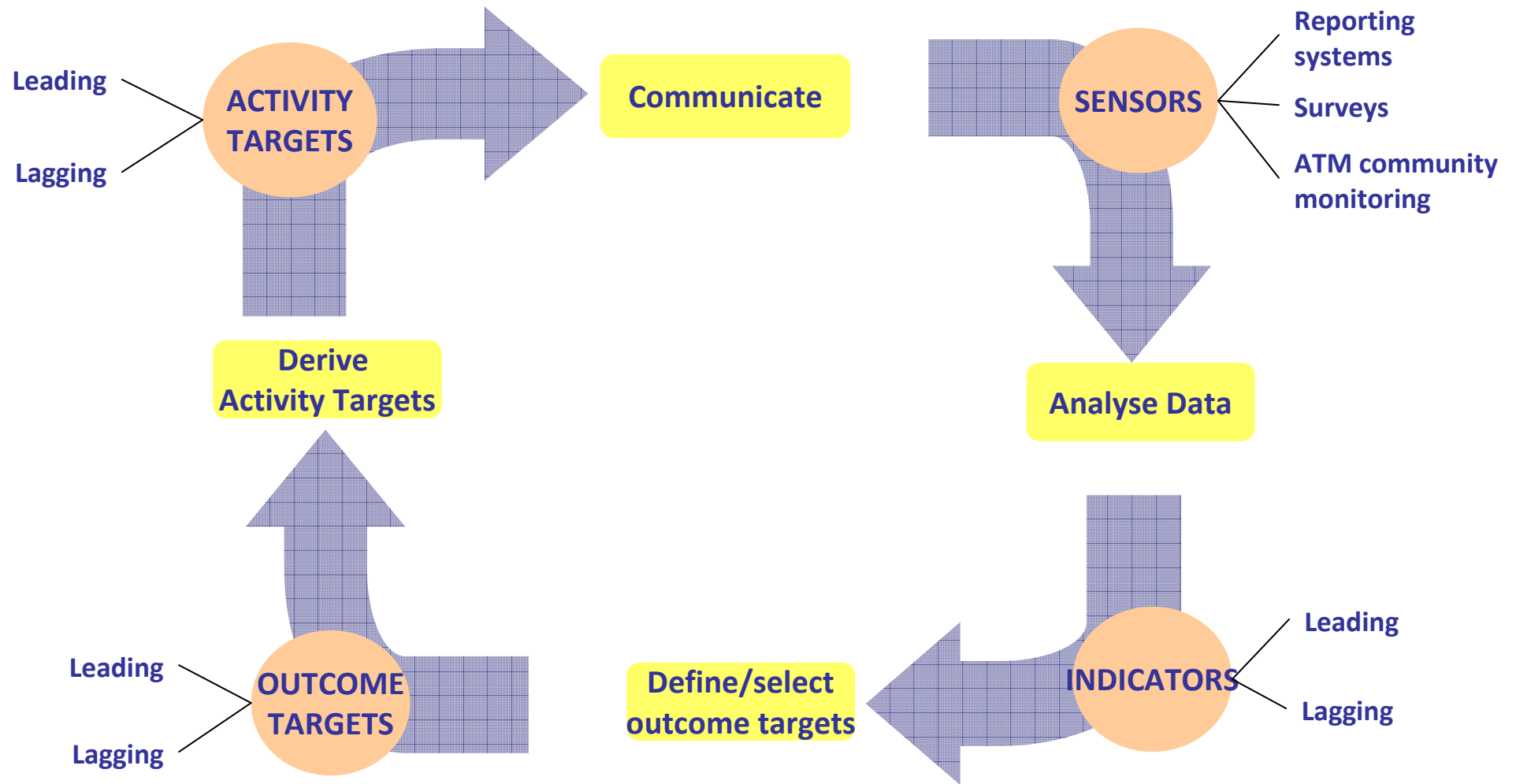
- ROMATSA Level
- DANUBE FAB Level

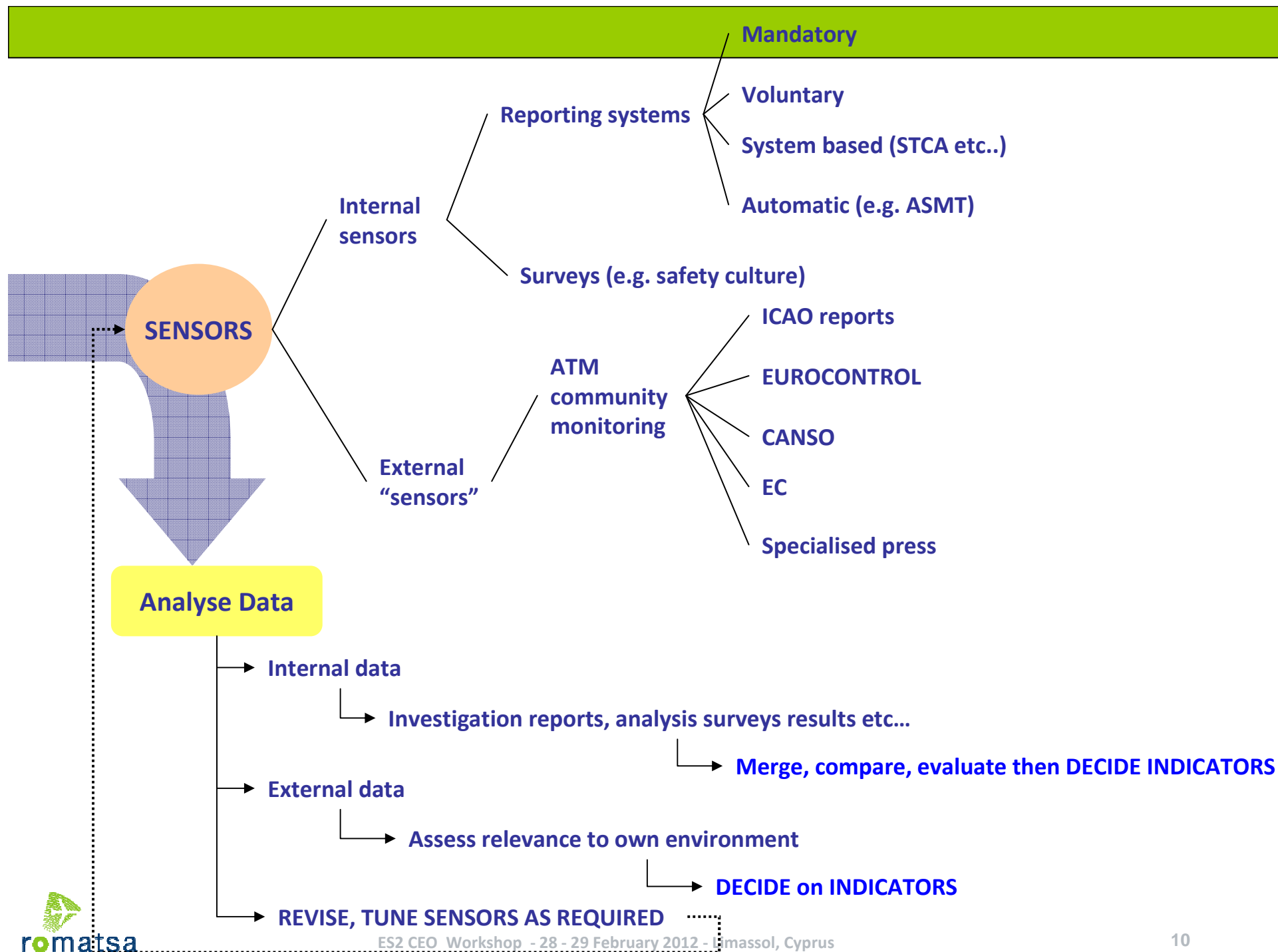
## ➤ Questions

- What are the enablers ?
- How to aggregate data ?



## Safety Monitoring Loop





**Define/select  
outcome targets**

**INDICATORS**

Safety Culture

SMS Maturity

Class A, B and C  
incidents  
rates

ATM Specific Occurrences

Safety Culture

**DECIDE Areas to improve, how many, how much**

SMS

Efficiency

**DEFINE desired Reporting levels**

**SET desired time from issues identification to  
recommendation**

**"Quality"**

**DEFINE DESIRED Compliance levels with SMS procedures**

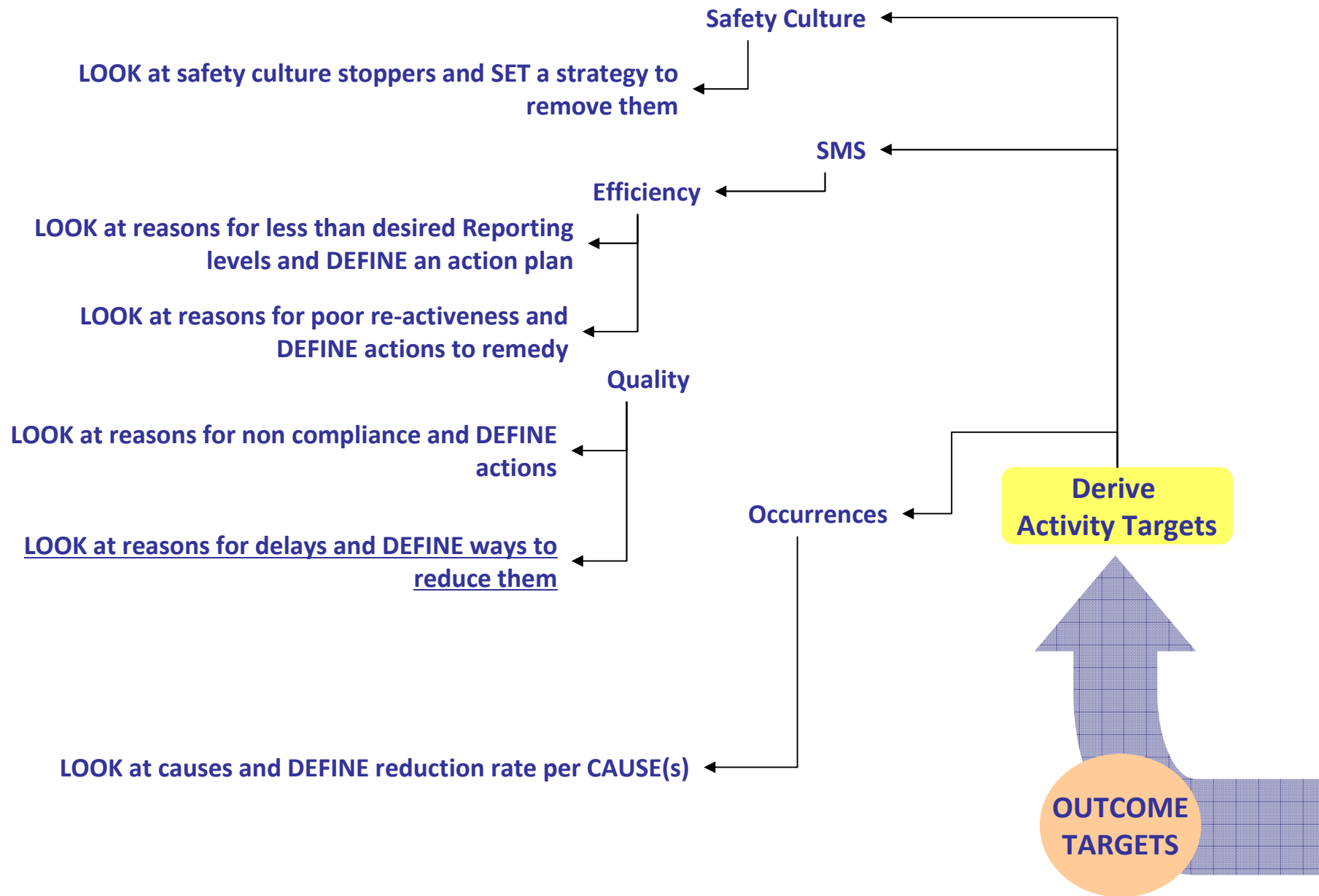
**DEFINE required level of Completeness of outputs**

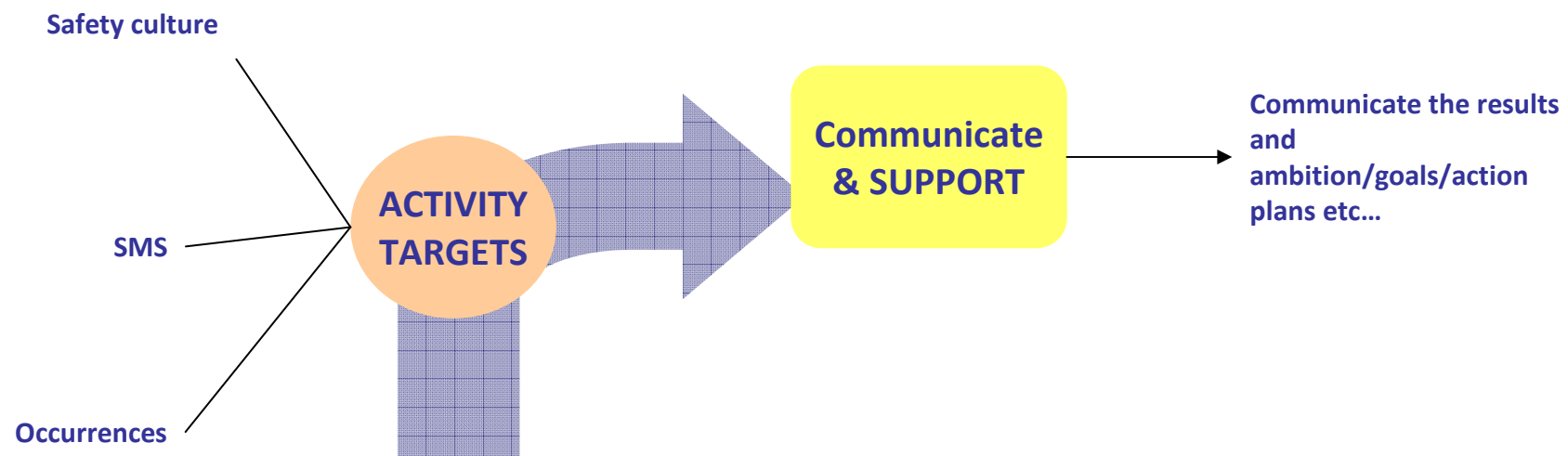
**DEFINE Usability criteria, DEFINE useful of outputs**

Occurrences

**DEFINE desired reduction rate per severity class**

**DEFINE desired reduction rate per occurrence type**





## **Application to the Validation of a new / re-structured airspace**

# ASMT Application to the Validation of Airspace Design

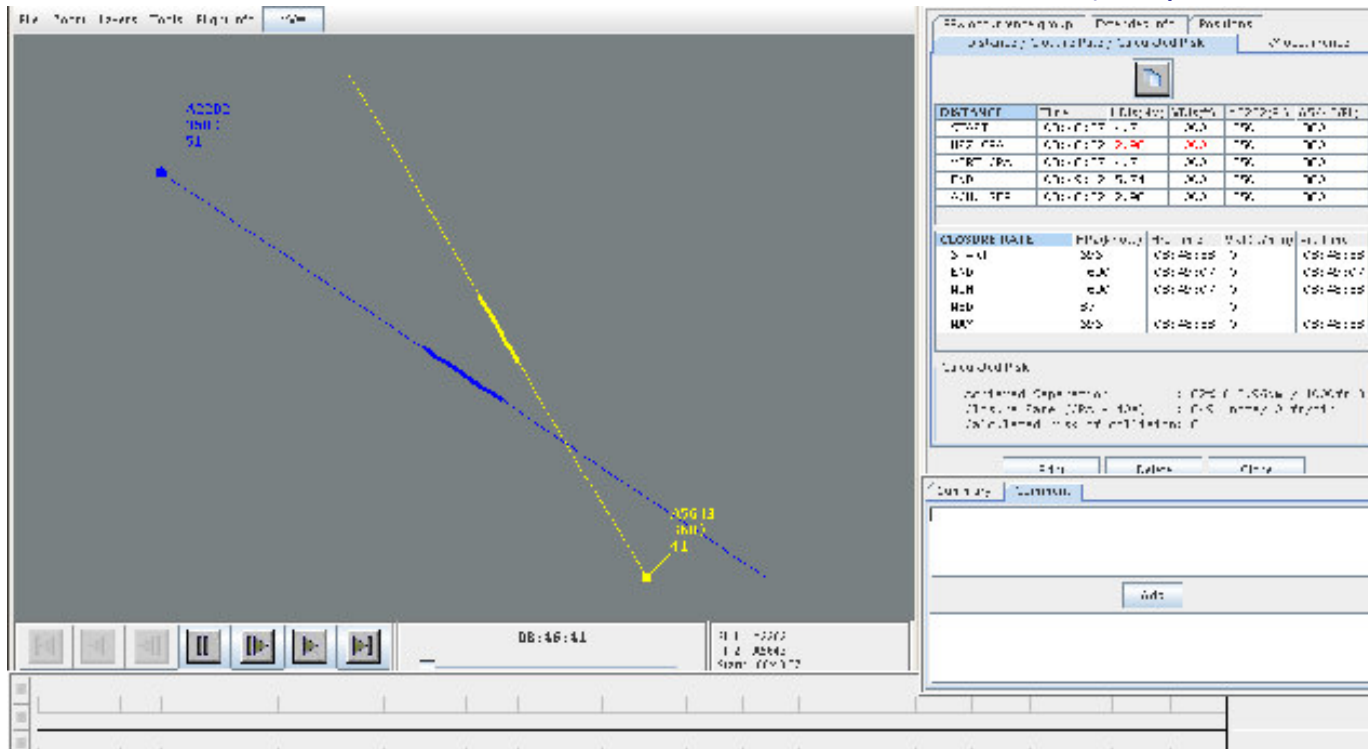
## ASMT is the EUROCONTROL Automatic Safety Monitoring Tool

### ➤ What does it do?

- Identifies & Records safety events

### Safety Event recorded

- ✓ **PRX**: losses of separation minima
- ✓ **AP**: airspace penetrations – infringements of reserved areas
- ✓ **STCA** (Short Term Conflict Alert)
- ✓ **APW** (Airspace Penetration Warning)



# ASMT Application to Validation of Airspace Design

- **For Real Time Simulation**, to support the validation of airspace design providing **safety evidences or issues of concerns** based on:
  - **Factual evidences** on safety levels as a consequence of the exhaustive data gathering performed
  - **Big picture** of the **geo-localisation** of safety events (hotspots)
  - Identification and focus on **systemic factors** like **ATS geography** and **procedures**
  
- **For migration into operations**, to provide **safety feedback** in quasi-real time to monitor step by step
  - Comparing simulation results (post objectives risk pictures), and
  - Quasi real time results (objectives risk pictures)

**Subjective feedback: Controller airspace operations knowledge**

**Vs**

**Objective feedback: what really happened in reality**



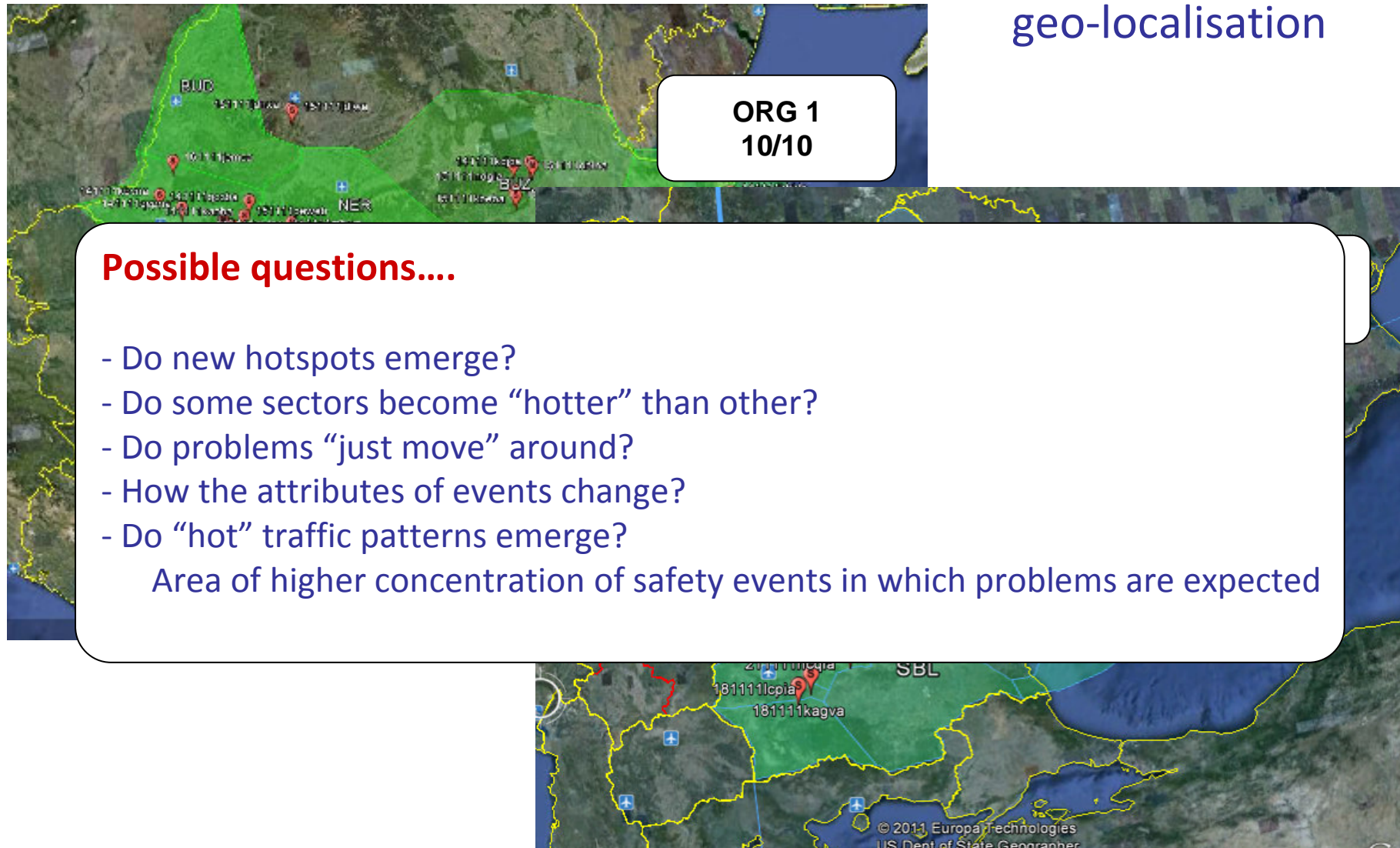
# ASMT Application to Validation of Airspace Design

Providing  
Factual  
Evidences  
of Safety  
Levels

- **Safety events are what actually happened in the airspace during the simulation exercises** and not feelings or (expert) opinions
- **These facts are exhaustively gathered** - All events from **very low risk potential** to higher risk potential **are collected with no interference from human input**

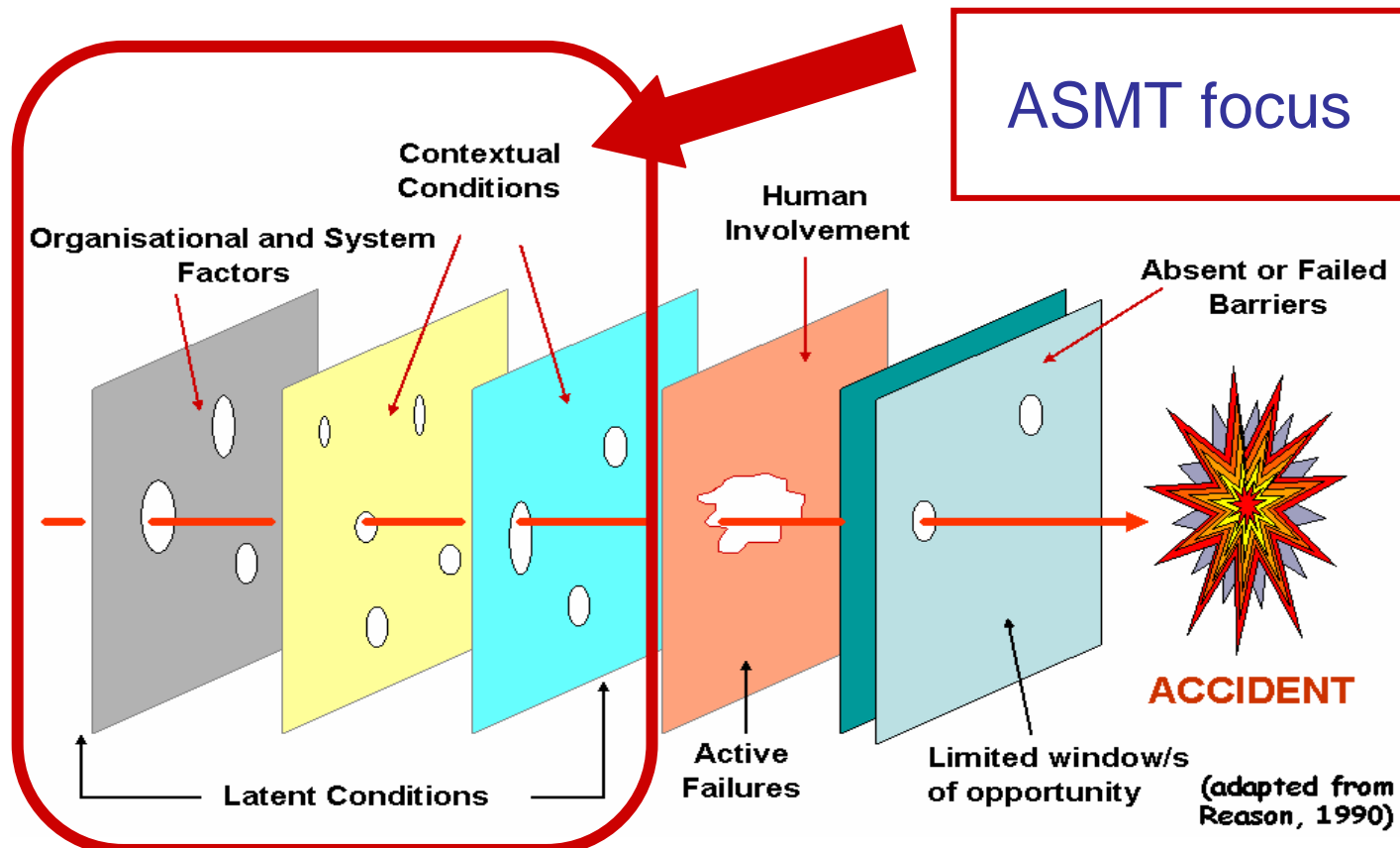
- Advantages of objective evidences:
  - **Safety events collected are objective symptoms** of systemic issues in the ATM processes (e.g. airspace design)
  - Confirm whether **hotspots are actually placed where they have been assessed to be** and new hotspots have not been identified
  - Safety events collected and their attributes **can be measured and compared across different Organisations**
  - **Evidence-based and intuitive communication with management** and people far from the “first-line” operations
    - E.g. by using maps, graphs etc.

Big picture of  
geo-localisation



# ASMT Application to Validation of Airspace Design

Focus on  
systemic  
issues



Quantitative description linked to operational analysis in order to identify systemic factors affecting safety performance per organisations:  
Airspace design, Procedures, Traffic Flow / Sector Capacity



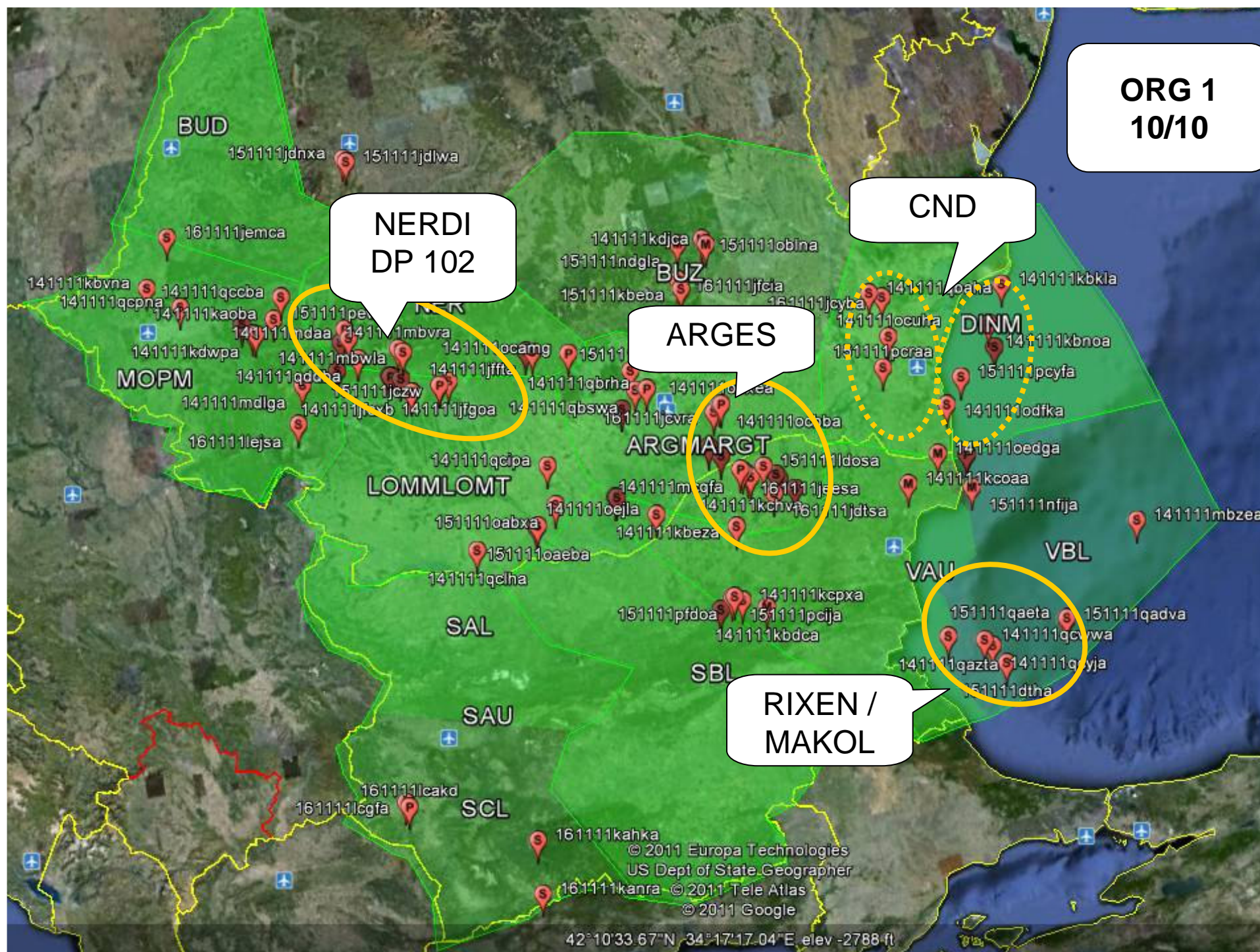
ORG 1  
10/10

NERDI  
DP 102

CND

ARGES

RIXEN /  
MAKOL





**ORG 2**  
**10/10**

NERDI  
DP 102

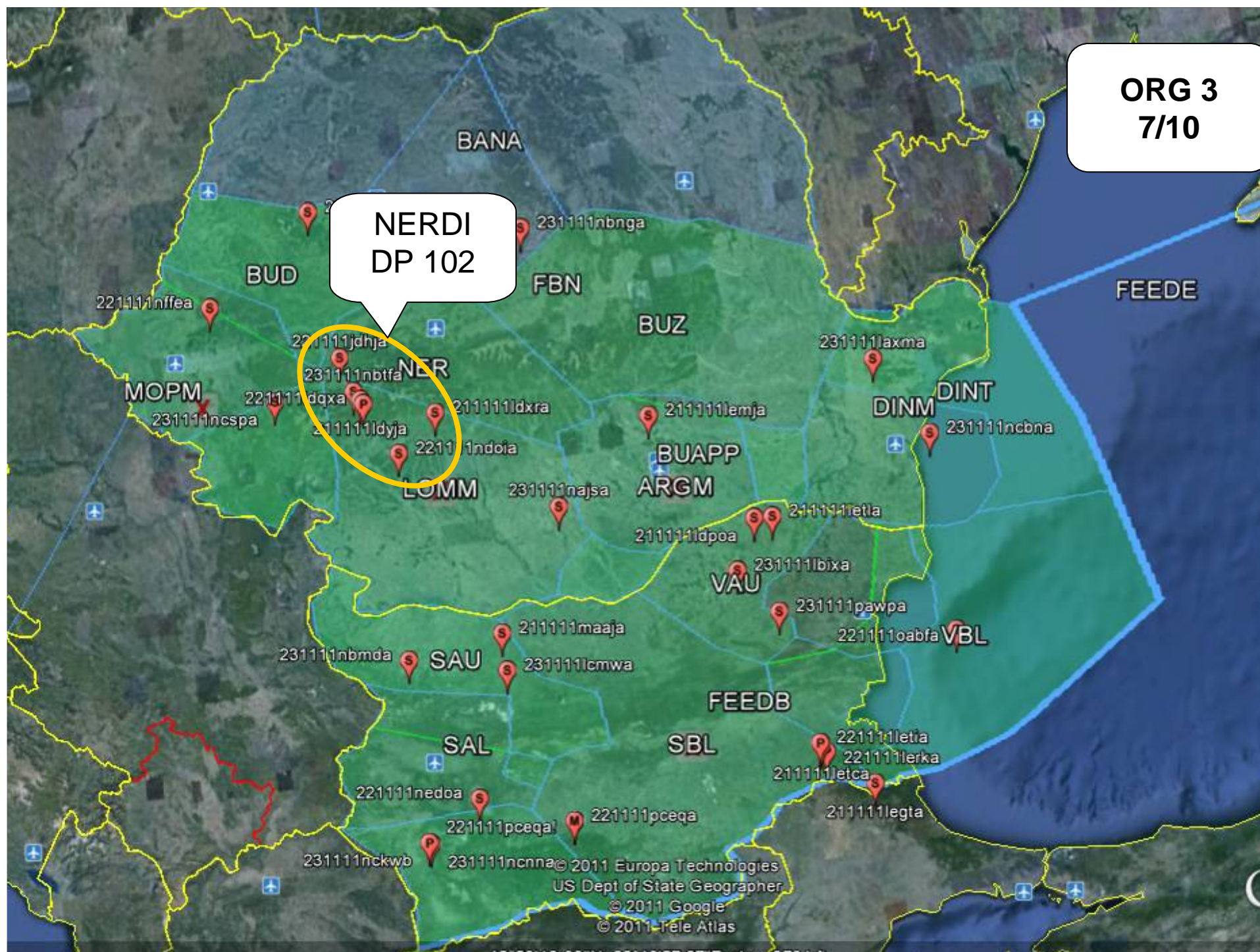
ARGES

RIXEN / MAKOL  
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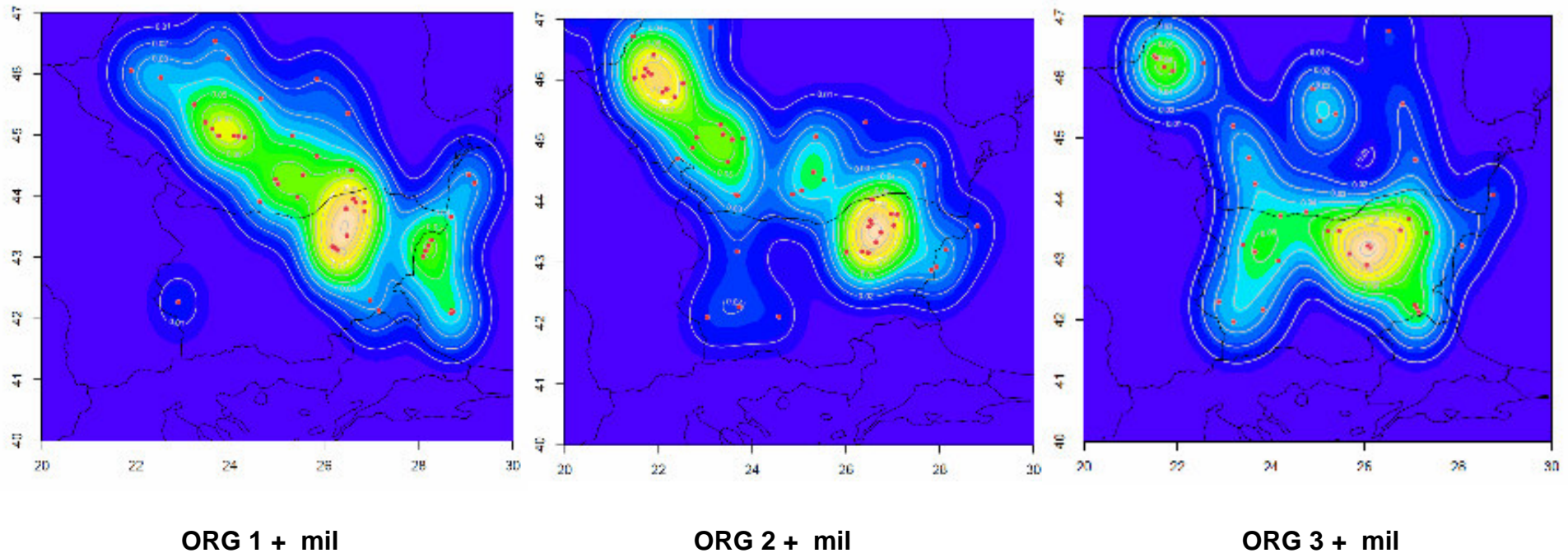
ORG 3  
7/10

NERDI  
DP 102



# What areas are most dense of safety events (hotspots)?

- Density maps per ORG (loss of separation) – Traffic sample: 451/482 Aircraft/hour



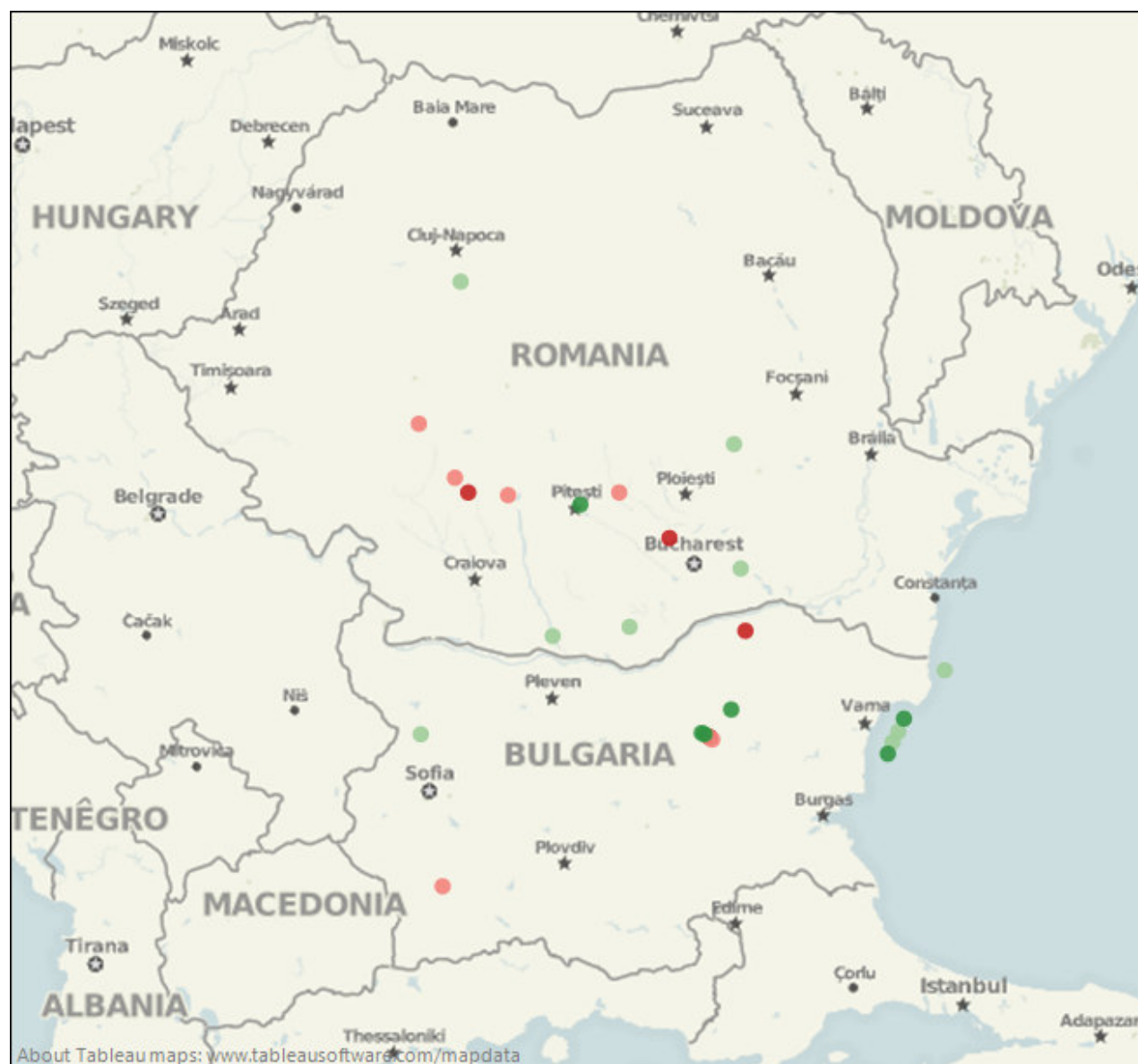
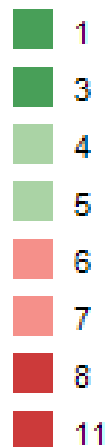


# Where the risk of collision (ROC) is higher/lower?

- Geographical distribution of Loss of separation with ROC

Org 1 + Org 1 Mil

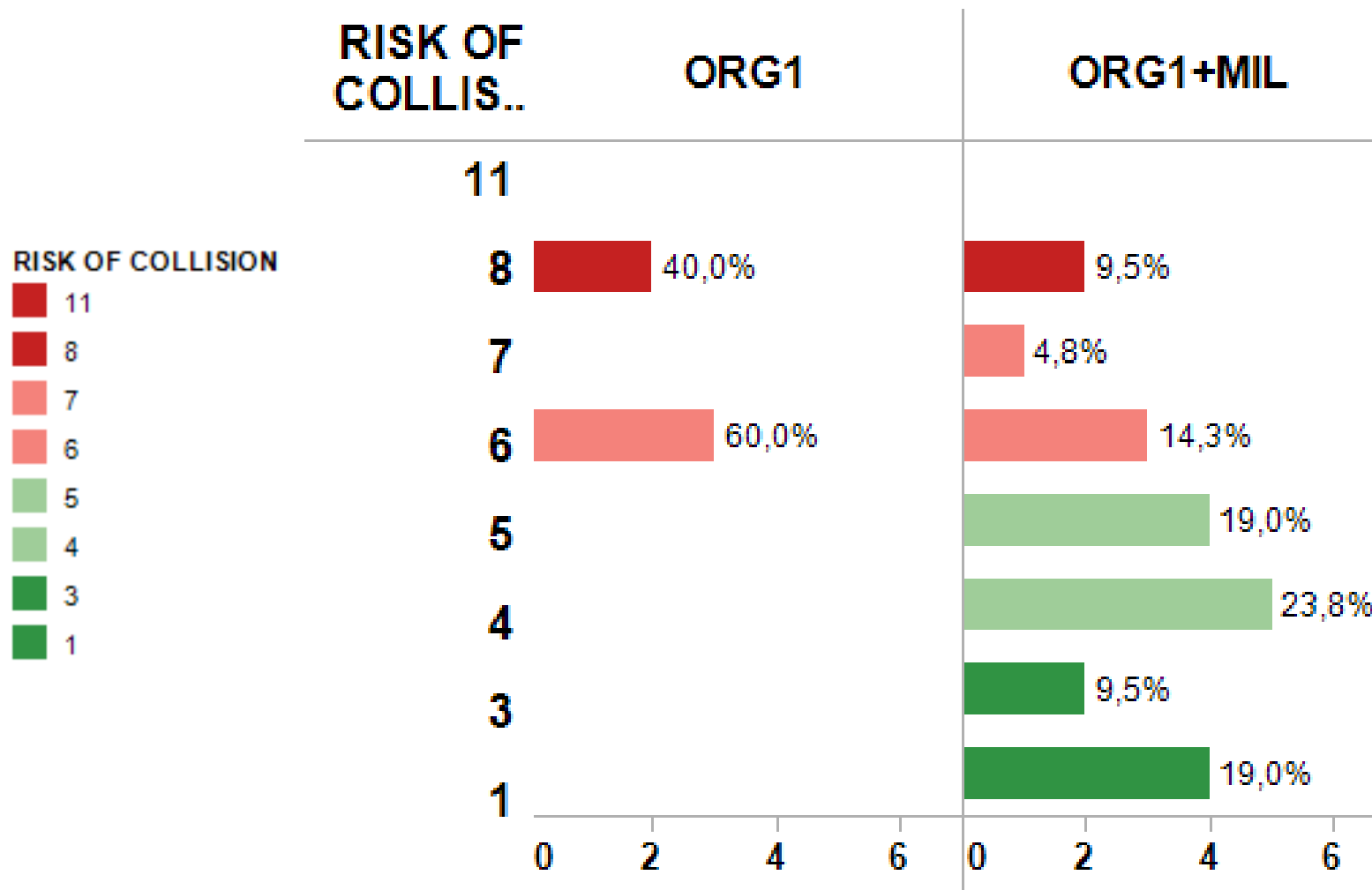
RISK OF COLLISION



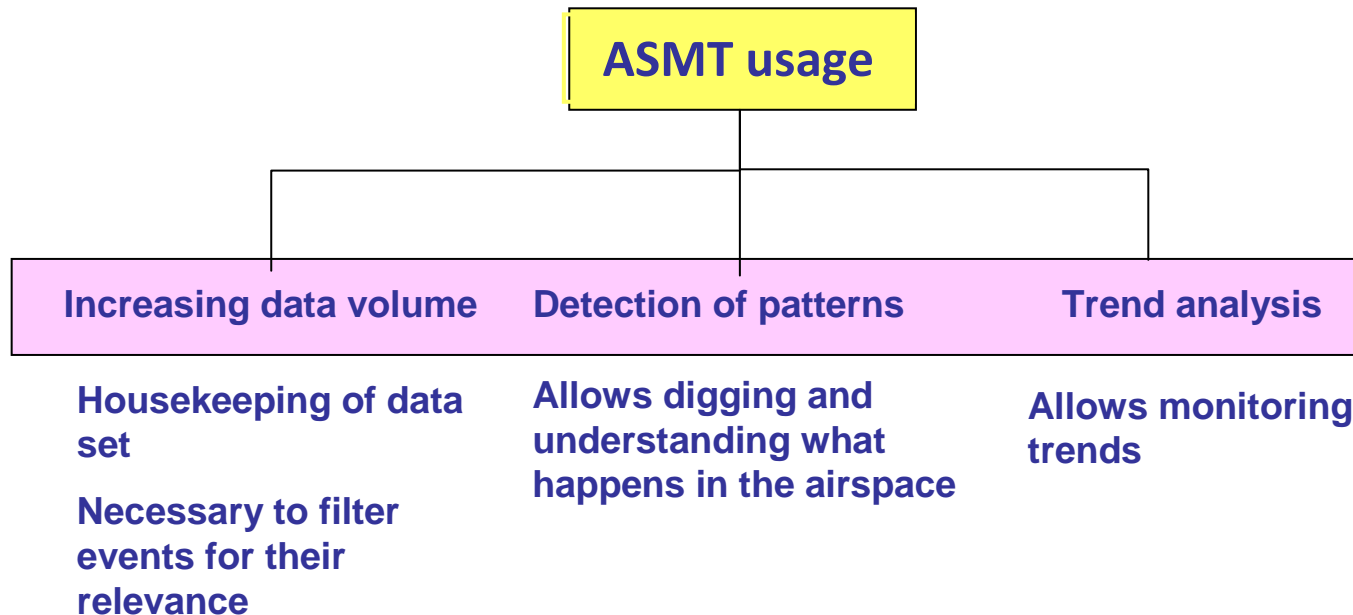


# How the ROC changed across the Orgs? How it was distributed?

- Geographical distribution of separation losses with ROC



# A Powerful Tool for the measurement of ATM Performance



- ✓ Provide statistical capabilities (*Filter by FL / Geometry / Risk of collision*) by post processing data
- ✓ Provides the means to understand an event in full, as might have occurred, STCA-PRX-ACAS RA to
  - To get hot spots from different perspectives including risk of collision, then
  - To get the real picture of what happen in the airspace considered,
    - identify & quantify operational risks by highlighting when non standard, unusual or unsafe circumstances occur (increases in occurrence rates in certain areas, new event types or new locations is detected unexpectedly)

## Feeding into Key Performance Indicators

- ✓ **The introduction of ASMT represents a shift of paradigm in the way safety Management and ATM Performance are approached**
  - Breakthrough in Just Culture opening discussions at all levels of the organisation balancing safety and accountability through commitment of non punitive safety policy ensuring also confidentiality of data
  - Close monitoring of safety-related indicators to reach proactive approach to safety performance monitoring, heightening SMS efficiency and effectiveness
  - Combine both, daily monitoring of safety and medium to long term basis for trends and statistics, safety learning, comparison of year to year performance,
  - Harmonise the approach for the management of recorded safety events and operational safety analyses that eases exchange of safety data between FAB partners
  - Feed into operational and technical KPIs (RAT, Safety Maturity & Culture studies) and making sense of them (alignment of day-to-day indicators and targets with ATM Community)

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