



**PASSIONATE ABOUT
PERFORMANCE**

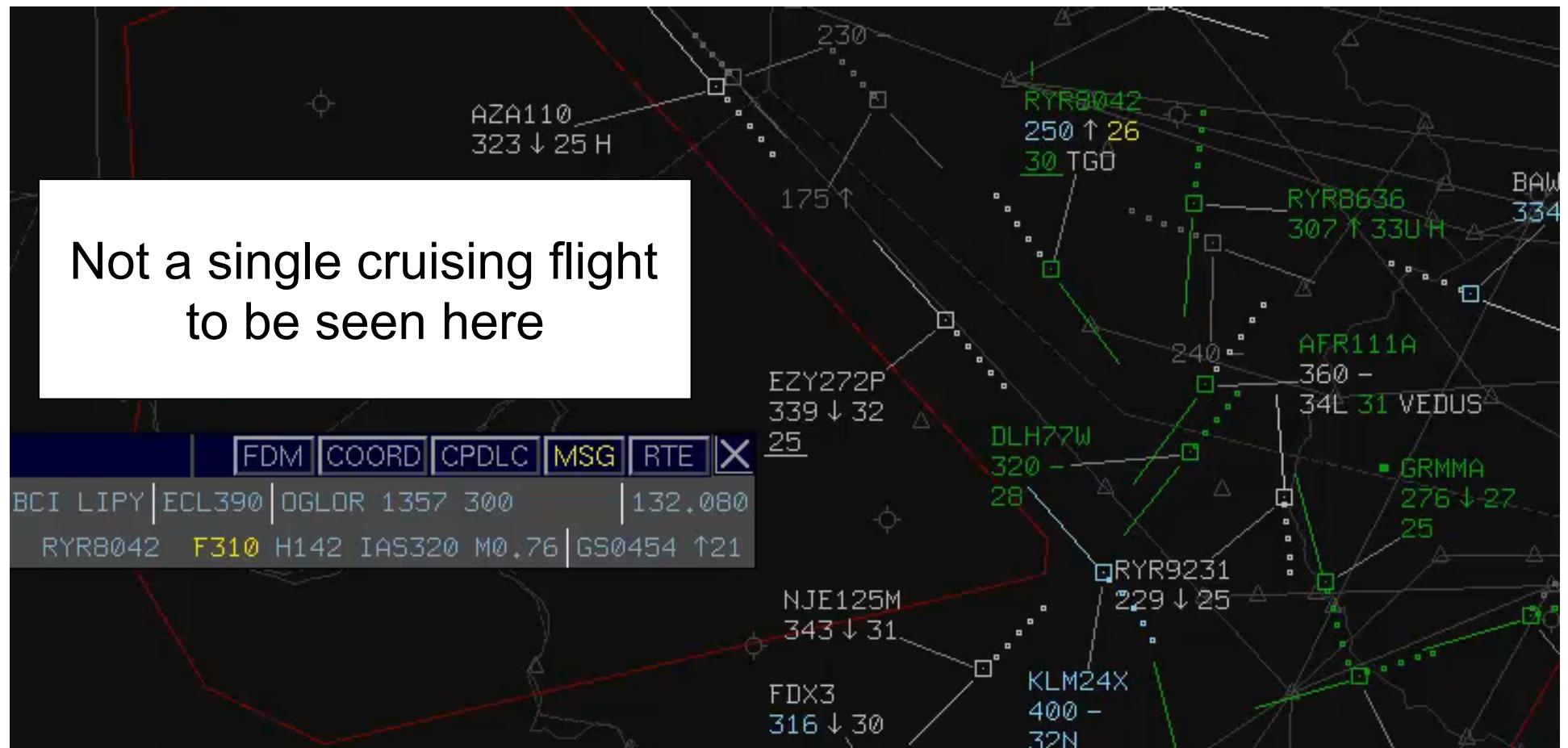
Maastricht Upper Area Control Centre



ATC tools preventing airborne conflict

The European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation

Extended TMA





Most Important ATC Tools in MUAC to avoid Airborne Conflict

- Tool “0”: STCA
- Tool 1: Enhanced Mode S (EHS)
- Tool 2: Probe (What-if, “pre-STCA”)
- Tool 3: Radio Direction Finding

Tool “0”: STCA

Operationally since 14 Feb 1980

- Based on surveillance data:
 - Position
 - Mode C
 - Tracked attitude
- Since Jan. 2007 also based on ATCO's intent (CFL)
- Since June 2012 also based on cockpit's intent (FSSA)

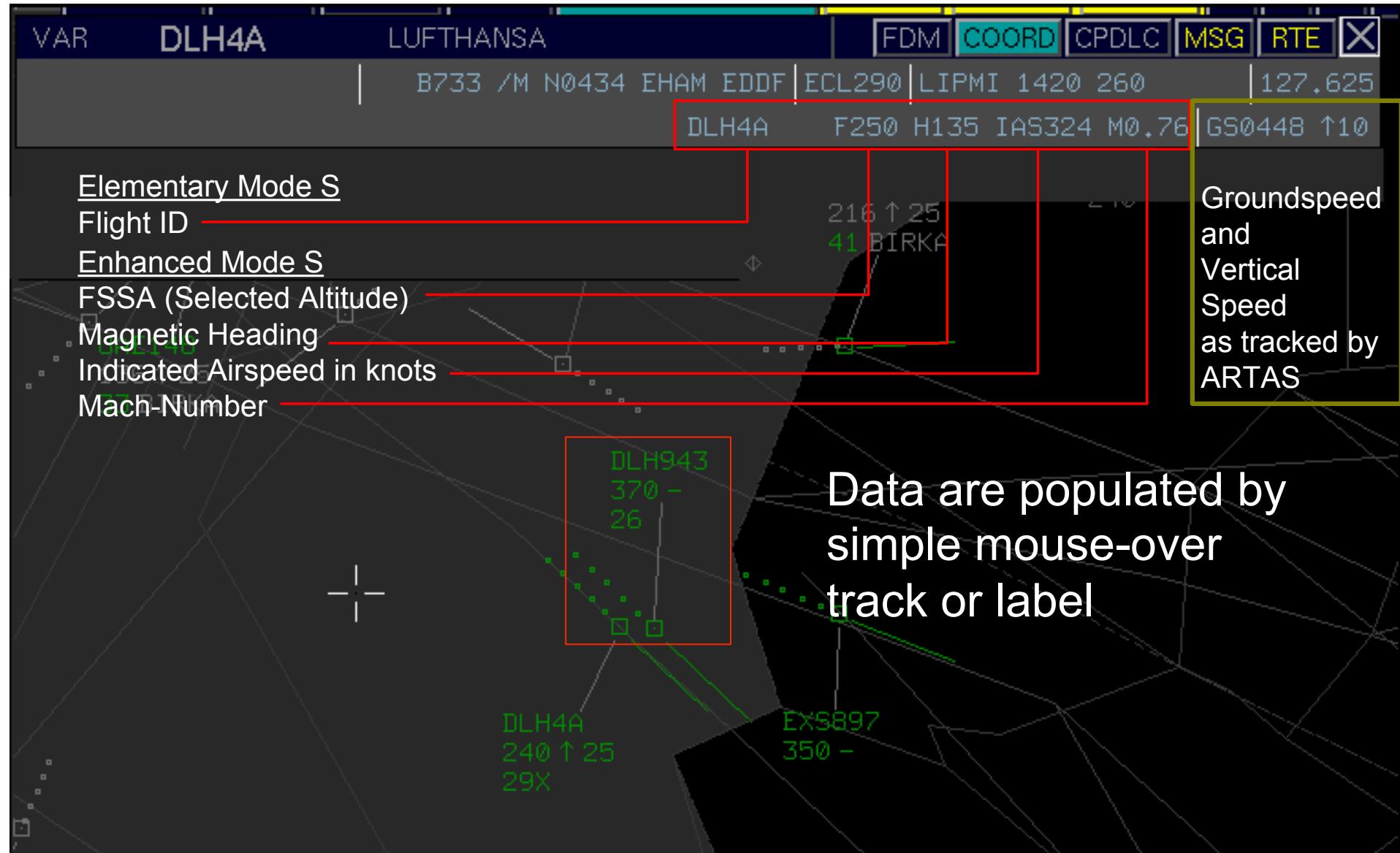


Tool 1: Enhanced Mode S (EHS)

- Safety Targeted
- Better Situational Awareness
- More accurate Conflict Detection
- Saving R/T time
- Caters for ultra-fast and user friendly HMI
- ATCO comfort = safety... & capacity!
- Made possible by a special OPS validation process



EHS DAP Display



EHS FSSA warning

- **Selected Altitude Warning Tools:**

- **Step 0:** manual check by the ATCO (“passive” SA warning), simply by comparing the FSSA in the FIM for a single flight. (operational since July 2009)
- **Step 1:** SA Alerting Tool, (“active” SA warning), to display the discrepancy between Cleared Flight Level (CFL) and SA in the track label. (operational since December 2009)
- **Step 2:** FSSA used by Probe (What-If), in conjunction with the CFL.
- **Step 3:** FSSA used by STCA. Creates additional warnings if FSSA is “worse” than CFL. Saves valuable seconds. Strongly reduces Nuisance STCA warnings.



FSSA Alert step 0 (passive)



FSSA Alert step 1 (active)

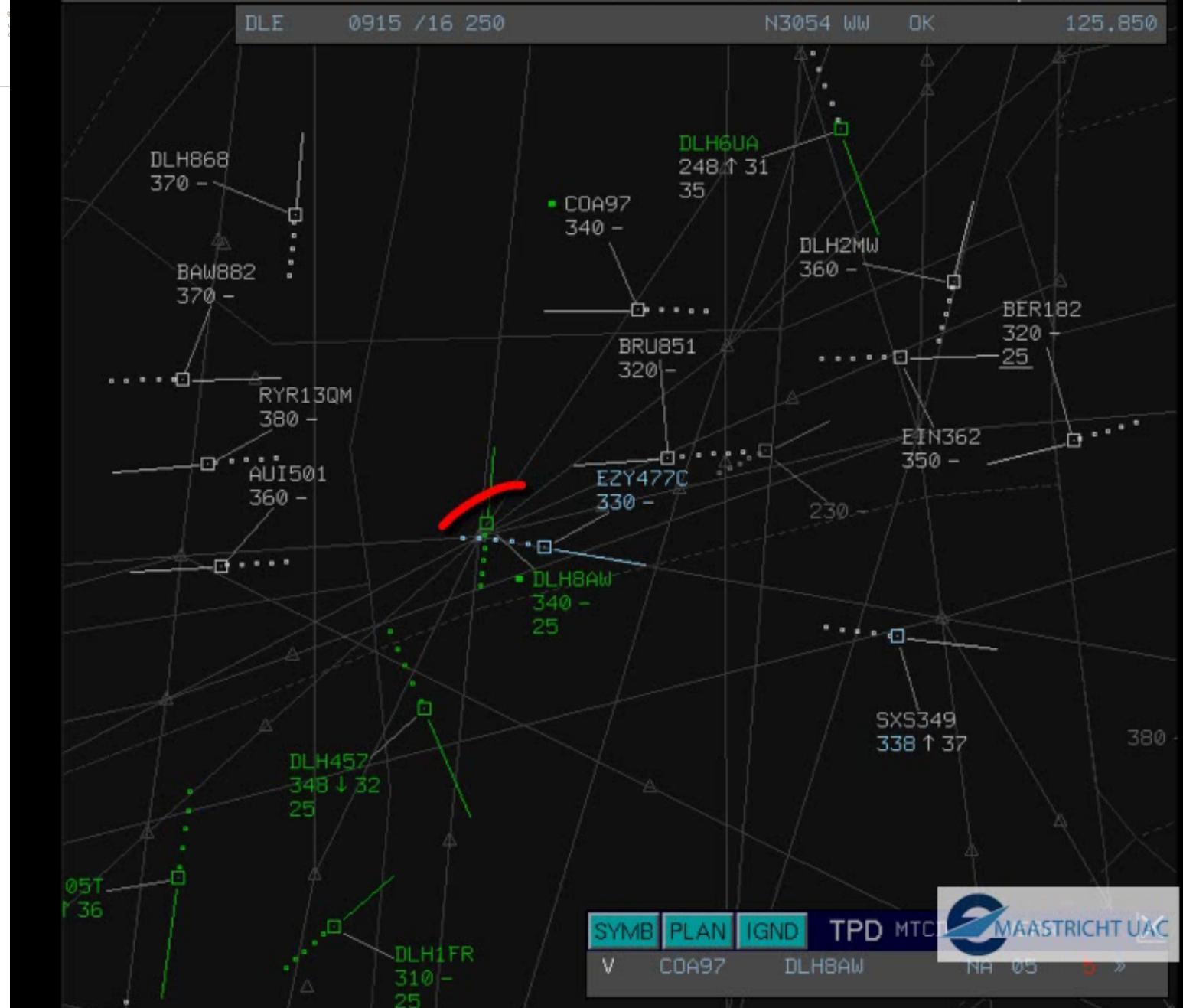




- Let's have a look **in real life** to the active Selected Altitude Alert (still without use of it in STCA)

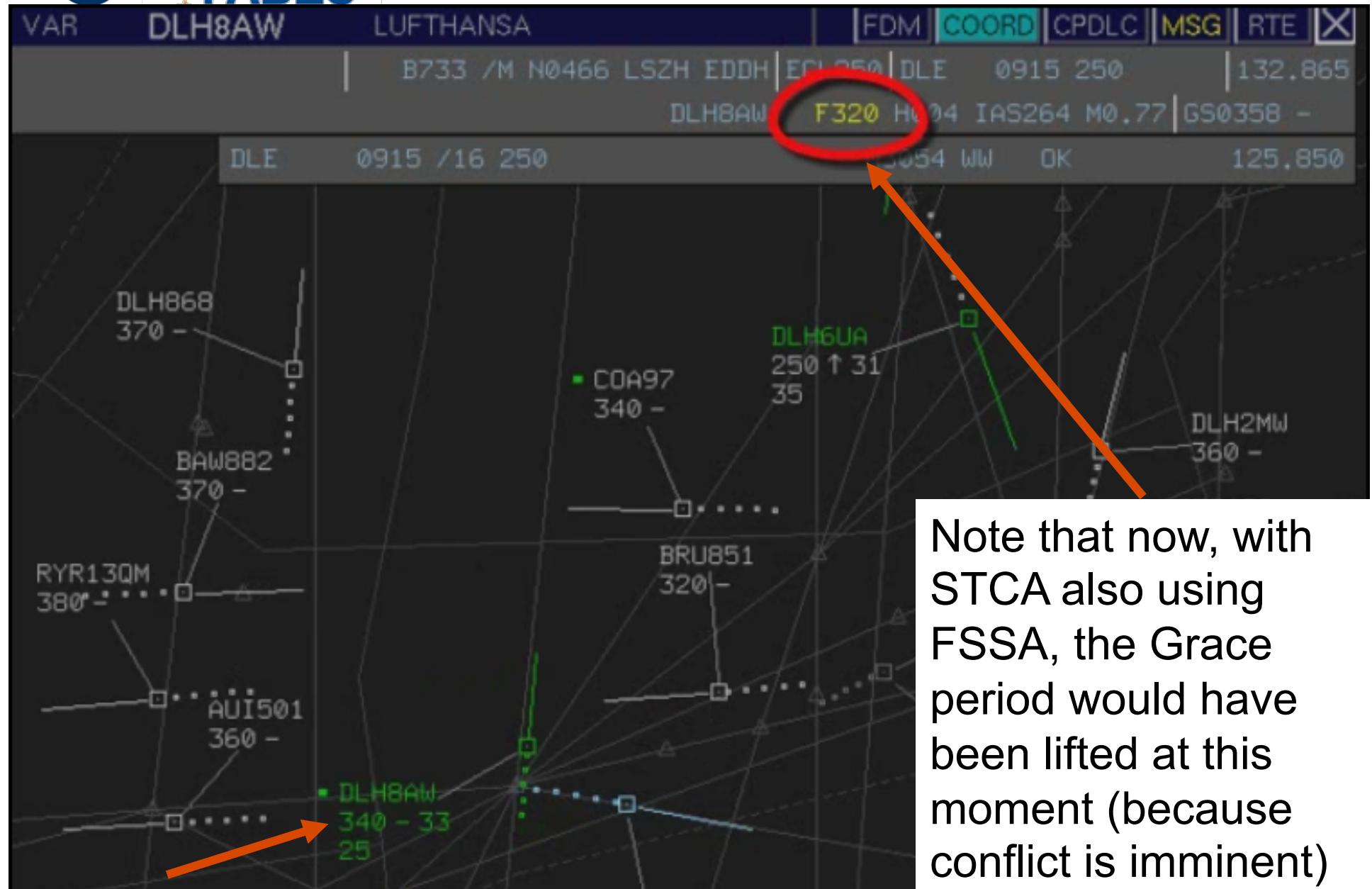


VAR DLH8AWW LUFTHANSA | FDM COORD CPDLC MSG RTE ▲
B733 /M N0466 LSZH EDDH ECL250 DLE 0915 250 132.865
DLH8AWW F340 H004 IAS264 M0.77 GS0358 -





FSSA Alert step 3: used in STCA





VAR

DLH8AW

LUFTHANSA

FDM

COORD

CPDLC

MSG

RTE

X

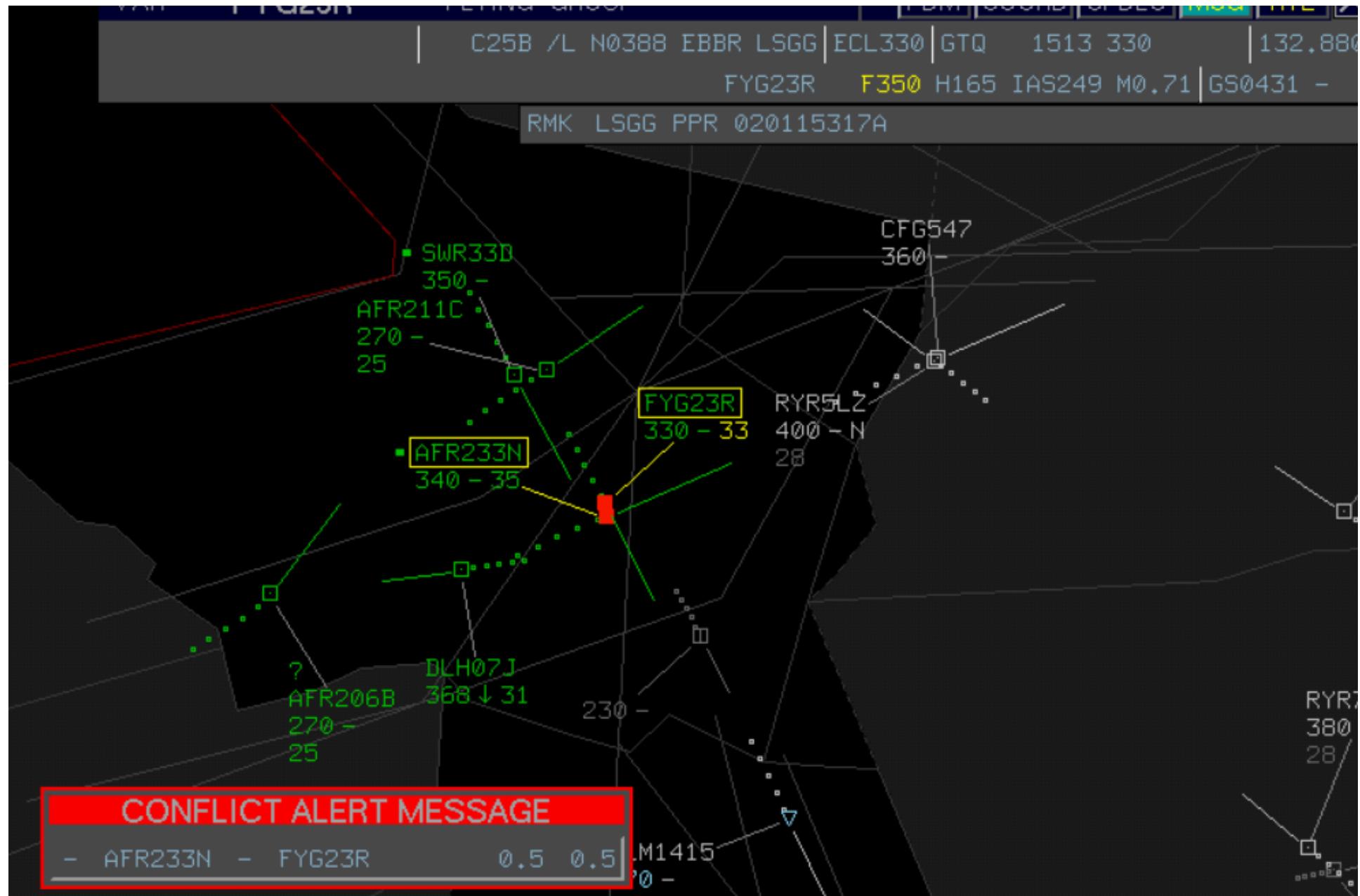
B733 / M N0466 LSZH EDDH ECL250 DLE 0915 250 132.865

DLH8AW F320 H005 IAS265 M0.77 GS0358 ↓08

DLE 0915 /16 250 N3054 WW OK 125.850



That is an alert 11 seconds earlier than before, and before the DLH has started descending.

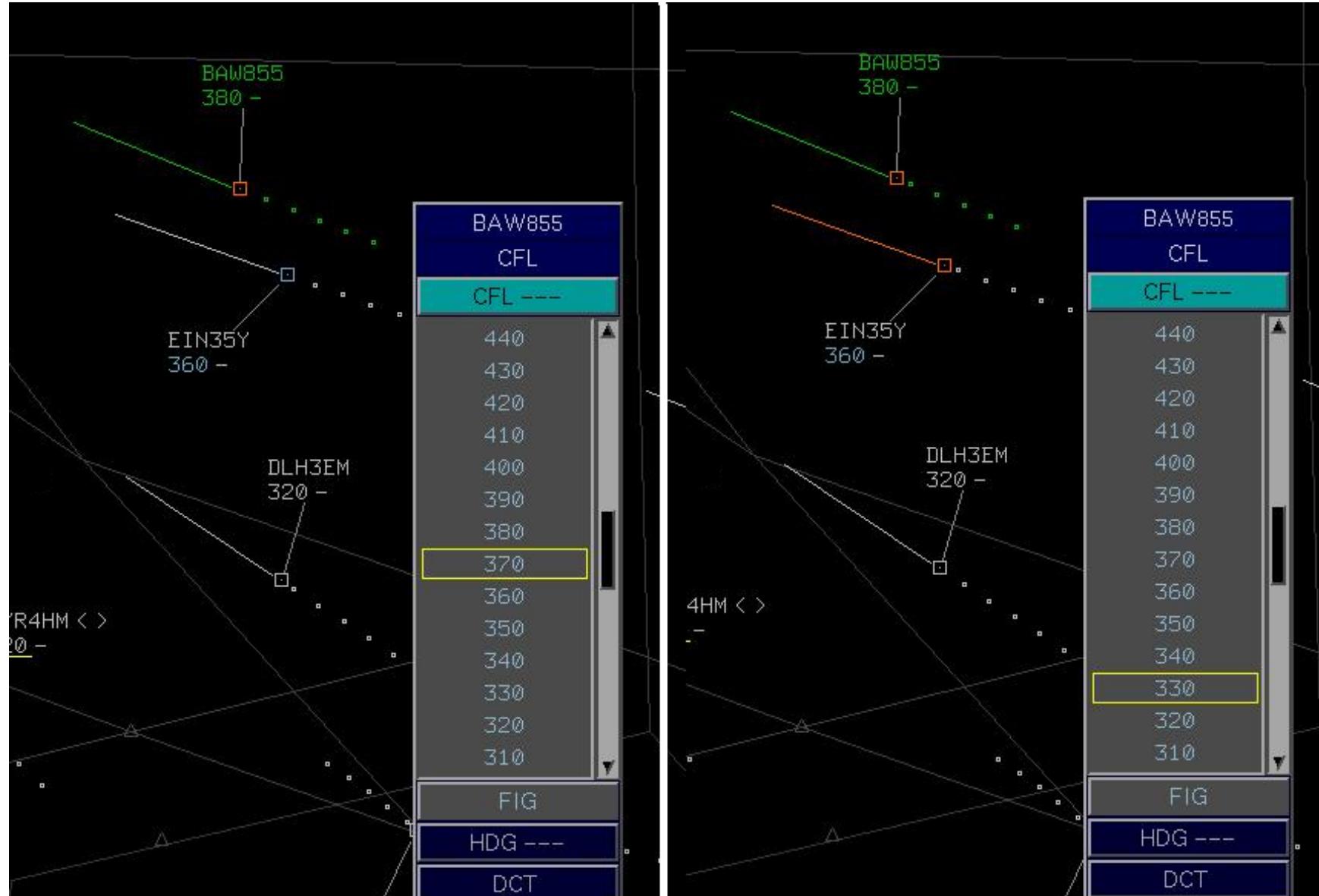


Now STCA is listening to FSSA (and stops the Grace Period immediately). Valuable seconds are gained to intervene!





Tool 2: The Short Probe (automatic)



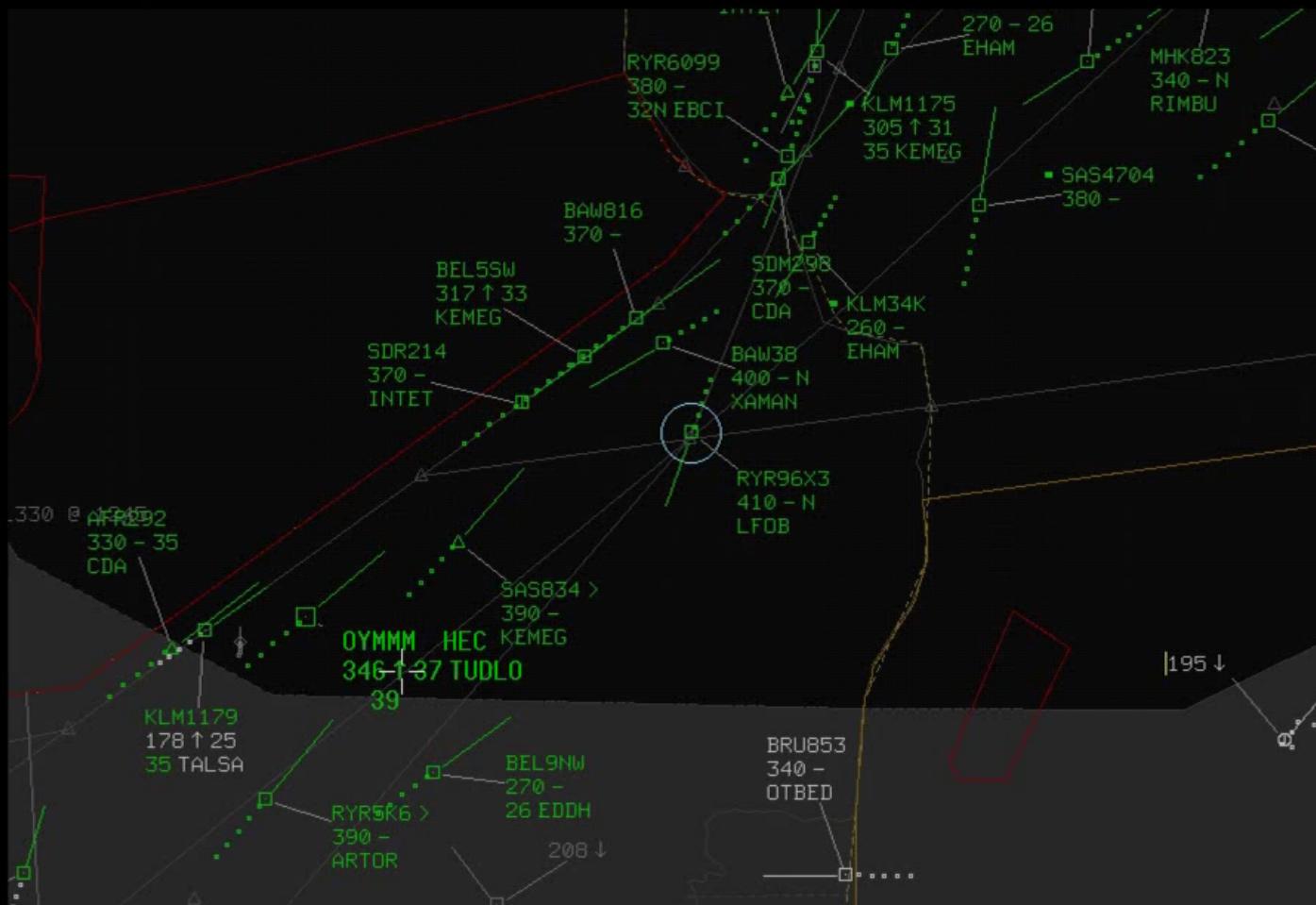


EUROCONTROL





- Let's have a look **in real life** to the Probe





(back to) the Future: Tool 3: RDF

- Enhanced Mode S is able to catch misdirection of clearances... as long as a vertical clearance is involved.
- But misdirection of a Heading instruction may as well be dangerous!
- Solution: Highlight the transmitting station (area)



the end...

Any Questions?

- **Reliance?**
- **Validation?**
- **Quantitative effect FSSA warning**
- **Other EHS applications**



End of the presentation

**The remaining slides are extra,
or for questions**



Quantitative assessment of the Safety Improvement brought by FSSA alert

- All reported events filtered for separation **infringements** with primary type = level **bust**. 105 events since 2004.
- In 35 cases, FSSA alert would have made the difference
- **= 1/3!**

2012 incident: A/C was not Mode S / FSSA equiped

2004	5
2005	5
2006	8
2007	6
2008	5
2009	2
2010	3
2011	0
2012	1



Unique semi-live and live Validation

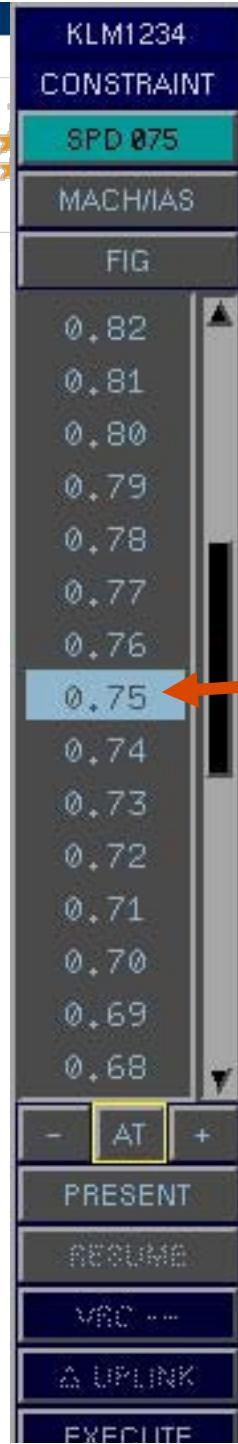
1. Numerous iterations between ATCOs and developers on their application screens and on the Test and Development partition of the MADAP system.
2. ATCO validation and parameter finetuning, using the ATC simulator (equal to the operational system) using pseudo pilots.
3. Further validation and parameter finetuning by running the new software on full operational replays on the same ATC simulator. There are no pseudo pilots; the flights behave just like they have been flown and controlled on the day of that recording.
4. Before complete on-line release of New Probe or EHS, further live validation by a restricted number of validating ATCOs.
 - The software is available in the on-line operational system, but only few knowledgeable and briefed ATCOs have access to the tools. This restricted access is governed by the ATCO's log-in into the system. This allows the tools to be exposed to the validators in live operations, and the tool to be validated from the real job's "hot seat", not from a comfortable and safe position at the simulator.
5. Post-implementation corrections until no less than 100% satisfaction/efficiency achieved.



Mode S EHS in MUAC implementation history

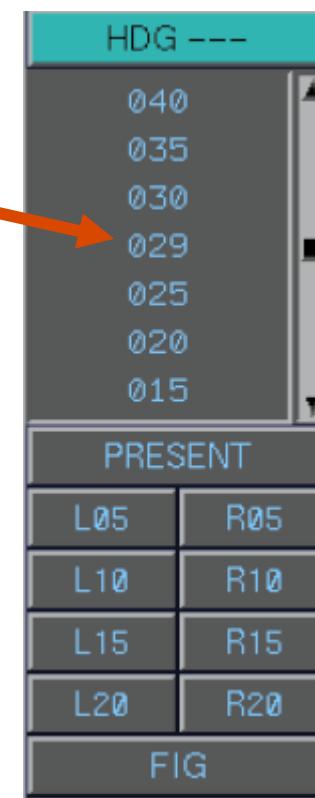
May 2009	OPS <u>validation</u> of 6 DAPs available via FIM
July 2009	F.S.Selected Altitude & Magnetic Heading available via Flight Information Message (FIM) for all controllers
Sept	
Dec.	
May	
July	Introduction of an early warning for non-correlated and not yet assumed traffic entering MUAC airspace unplanned ("potential intruder").
	FSSA displayed in Radar Label of uncorrelated traffic (when mouse over)
	Heading Folder (input menus) driven by EH-S data
Nov. 2010	Speed input Menu driven by EH-S data, depending on Mach-number
Feb. 2011	FSSA used for NTCA Conflict Declaration for MUAC
March 2012	Better indication of flights without FSSA
June 2012	FSSA used in STCA!

Hey?!
tool dependency?

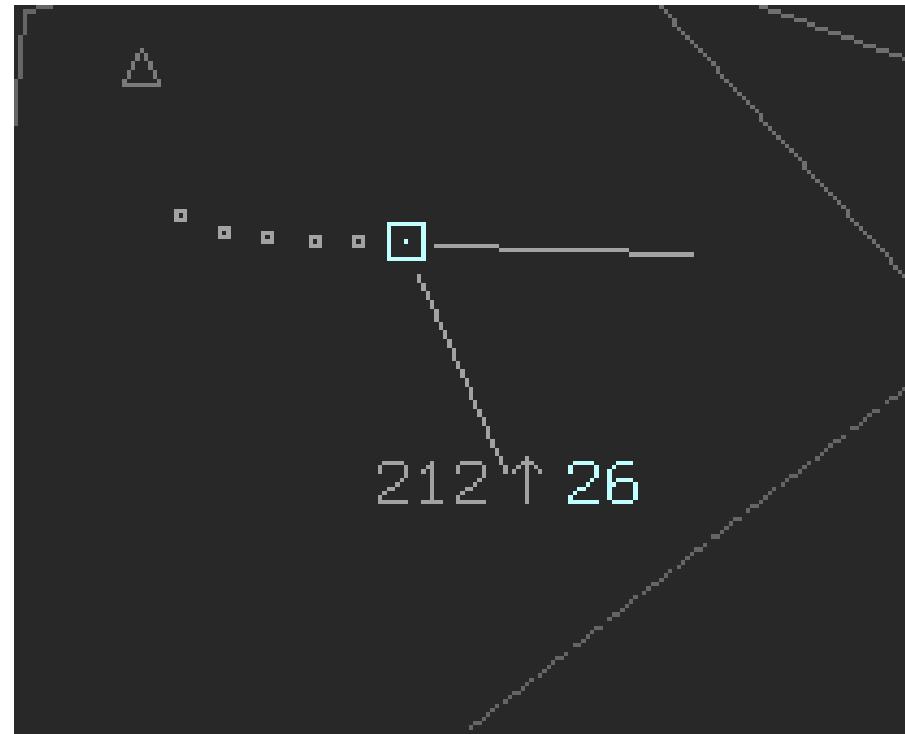


Menus driven by EH-S

Menu centered around the EH-S received value, depending on flight phase in IAS knots (for arrivals) or Mach-number (en-route)



Early detection of potential infringements of airspace (unknown traffic below MUAC airspace with FSSA higher than FL245)



Use of FSSA in STCA

Less nuisance warnings

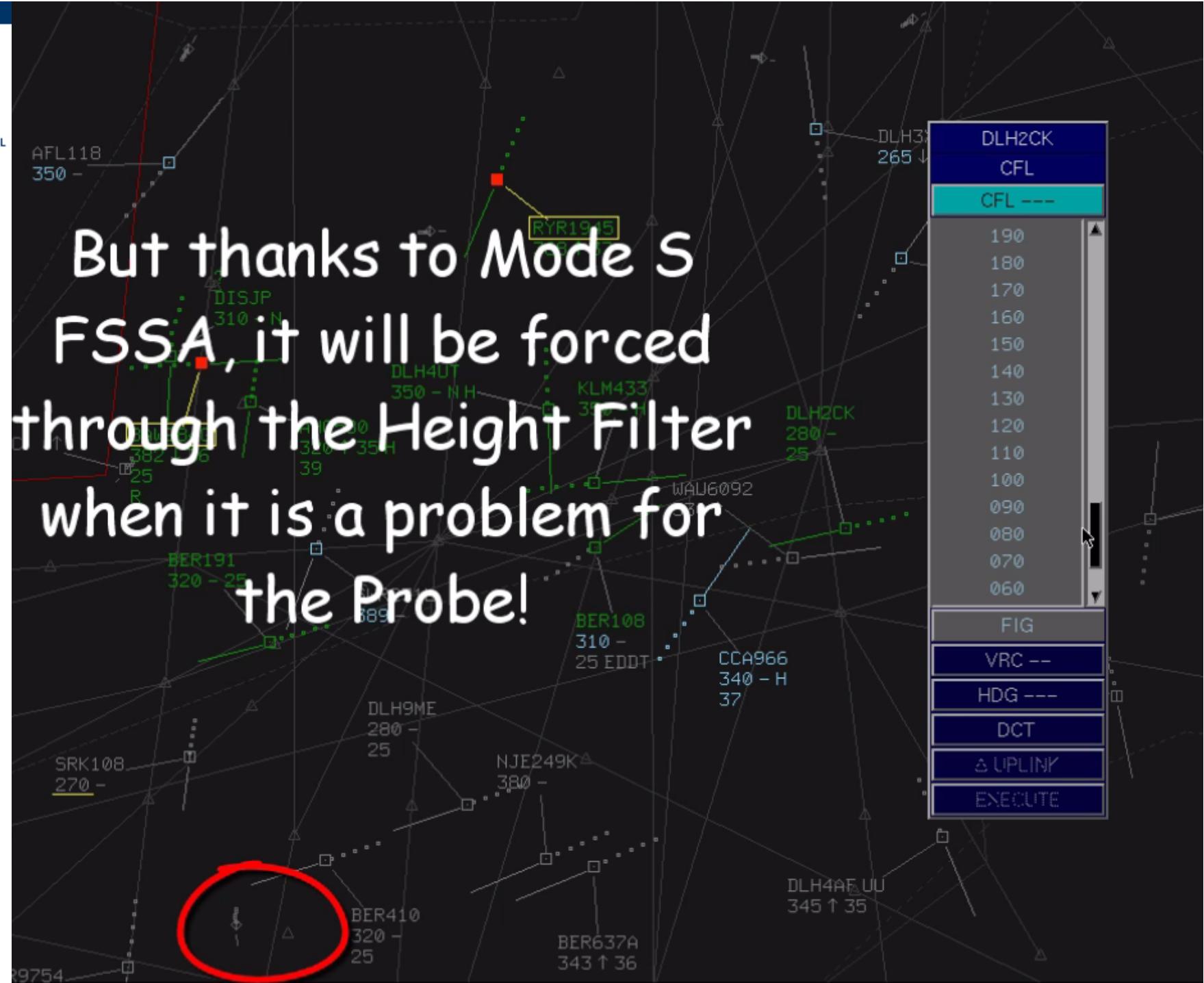
(no nuisance STCA here with the uncorrelated track in trail if FSSA were in place)



FSSA in the Probe



FSSA in the Probe





FSSA in the Probe

