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SESAR
Deployment
Manager
workshop

OPEN

TopSky - Tower implementation
April 2018

Thales return on experience

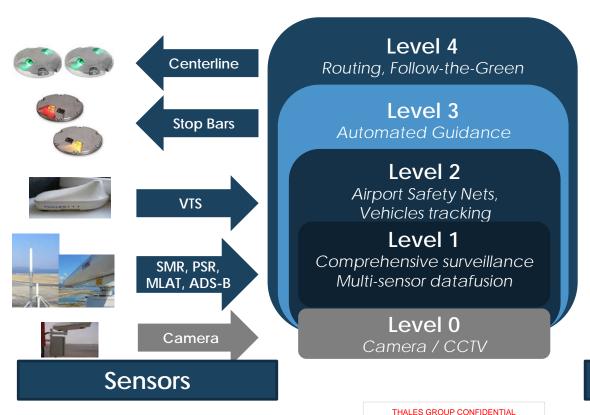


- A-SMGCS high level concept
- Alerts and levels of services
- Thailand experience
- Nice experience
- Conclusion by SWOT



TopSky-Tower: The full implementation of A-SMGCS levels

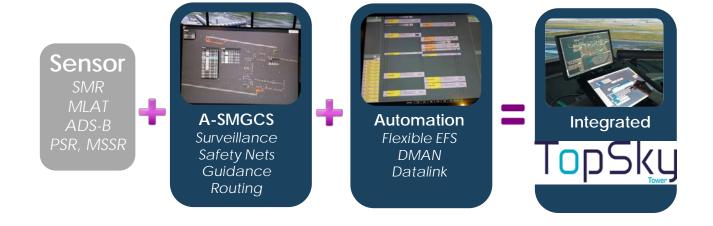
Advanced Surface Movement Guidance & Control System





Controllers' tools







TopSky-Tower: Conflict levels

4 incremental levels of conflict detection

















Input needs

Level D - SSN Alert Surface Safety Nets Alert

Level C - SSN Warning Surface Safety Nets Warning

Level B - CMA

Conformance Monitoring

Level A - CATC Conflicting ATC clearances

vill happen if no action A major incident is taken

A major incident may happen if no action is taken

The clearance you passed has not been been respected/followed by the mobile

The clearance you are about to pass may not be coherent with FPL and surveillance information

Provided services



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Return on experience: NCE - Nice Côte d'Azur airport, France



DSNA

	(

Component	Status	
A-SMGCS	Level 2 operational	
MLAT/WAM	In house	
ADS-B	In house	
VTS	In house	
SMR	In house knowlegde	



- Control team involved at the very beginning of the engineering process
- Some clear needs and shared objectives defined between stakeholders

Difficulties

Standards aleas, actually no real difficulty linked to entry into service of the system







Return on experience: Thailand country wide project



Good practices

- A clear distribution at the beginning of the expected levels of services across Towers
- Safety nets implementation
- Routing implementation

Difficulties

- Control team involved late in the process:
 - Operational procedures not all ready for operating full technical capabilities
- Airport equipment not ready for Level 4

x4	Military Towers
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x31 Small Towers (Traffic < 15000 movement/year)

1 position with EFS

2 positions with ASD and EFS (LOC and GND)

Component	Status	
A-SMGCS	Level 3 operational (+CMA) Level 4 pending	
MLAT/WAM	Third party	
ADS-B	Third party	
VTS	None	
SMR	In house knowlegde	
FPL	In house	



x1A-SMGCS L2+ Tower (Bangkok Don Muang DMA)

15 positions with ASD, EFS and A-SMGCS L2, DMAN, DCL by datalink, Interfaced with ADS-B, MLAT, APP tracker Interfaced with ATIS, hypervisor and AODB **X1 A-SMGCS L4** Tower (Bangkok Suvarnabhumi SBA)

27 positions in Tower, and aprons with ASD, EFS and A-SMGCS L4, DMAN, DCL by datalink Interfaced with SMR, ADS-B, MLAT, APP tracker Interfaced with ATIS and NAVAIDS systems, hypervisor and AODB 1 contingency system

A-SMGCS L2 Towers

(15000 < Traffic < 70000 movement/year)

5 positions with ASD, EFS and A-SMGCS L2, interfaced to ATIS, hypervisor and AODB

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Conclusion – SWOT

A lot of available features

- A tendency to reach ATC level of service and even more
- A more and more centralized tool in the Tower

Very dependent on:

- Sensors quality (air and ground)
- Airfield complexity
- Third party interfaces
- A standard not very known by all customer leading to wrong approach of expectations

• When Automation and Surveillance are integrated, huge possibilities for further implementing:

- Conflicting ATC clearances
- Conformance Monitoring
- And more...

And therefore to reach the current level of implementation which is state of the art on APP/ACC

Too many stakeholders and non turnkey projects (sensors and ATC delivered aside by third parties) often lead to technical and therefore operational limitation when transition starts

- Even if speeds are lower than in the air, anticipation is a challenge and conflict may appear quicker:
 - Implementation of complex features (CATC/CMA) may lead to controller extra work
 - A too challenging implementation of level of service may lead to controller extra work
- Implementation of level not compatible with surveillance means leads to controller dissatisfaction



Backup slides

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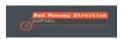
TopSky – Tower Key Concepts – Surface Conflict Alerts (SCA)





Target Movement Analysis:

- Checked against predefined rules
- ICAO compliant
- Airport procedures
- All rules are configurable



Controller Presentation:

- Visual and Sound Alert
- Target Highlighting
- Configurable colors depending on Severity

Need to be adapted to Operational Procedure Short term alerts, only based on surveillance data



Based on rules from ICAO Doc 4444

based offfules from ICAO DOC 4444		
Runway Incursion Conflicts	 Aircraft is aligned or taking off while another object is in the Obstacle Free Zone of the runway 	
	 Aircraft is approaching or landing while another object is in the Obstacle Free Zone of the runway 	
	Arriving aircraft with traffic in the critical areas (when protected)	
	An aircraft is engaging the runway in the wrong direction	
	 Conflicts due to aircraft or vehicles taxiing on the runway not according to the direction of the airway in use 	
	Infringement of Stop-bar status	
	Incursion of an aircraft or vehicle into restricted areas	
Area Incursion	Incursion of an aircraft or vehicles into protected areas	
Conflicts	 Incursion of an aircraft or vehicles into a closed runway 	
	Conflicts between taxiing aircraft	
Taxiway Conflicts	Opposite conflicts: two mobiles run one against the other;	
	Crossing conflicts: two mobiles run in a taxiway crossing point;	
	 Rollup conflicts: two mobiles run in the same direction but they are too close. 	
	Aircraft approaching stationary traffic	
	 Conflicts between vehicles on the maneuvering area and taxing aircraft 	



TopSky - Tower Key Concepts - Predictive alerts

New alerts required for Europe

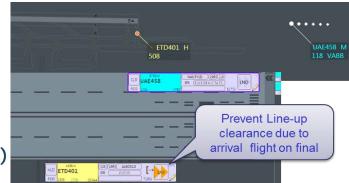


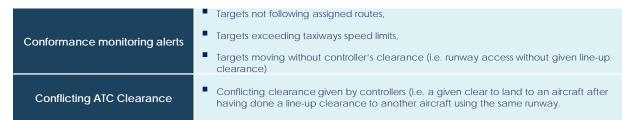
Conflicting ATC Clearances (CATC)

Conformance Monitoring Alerts for Controllers (CMAC)

Predictive means to prevent RMCA alert situations

Based on Surveillance and on Controller inputs (clearances)





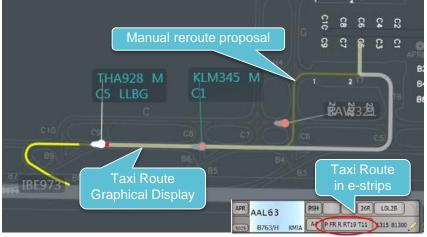


The fact that the system knows the controller's clearances/instructions is an important requirement for the Airport Safety Support Service to function correctly.

The Airport Safety Support Service works on the assumption that every mobile entering the Runway Protected Area (RPA) or Restricted Area must/shall have a clearance from the controller.



Routing function provides automatic computation and assignment of taxi routes to Flight Plan as soon as Runway and Stand information are received or modified





Routing function provides:

- Accurate Taxi time computation
- Automatic computation and assignment of taxi routes to Flight Plan
- Dynamic workflow to ease coordination between Working Positions

Routing display:

- Route is graphically displayed from aircraft to destination.
- > Taxi route written in strips and lists
- Automatic/Manual route change

Smooth routing interface for a centralized and coherent management of the trajectory



TopSky-Tower: Environment data

- Management of roles for CWP
 - Allocation of roles for each CWP
 - Elementary sectors
- Management of runway and taxiway status
 - > Runway in use
 - > Runway closures
 - Taxiway availability
- Display of environment data
 - > QNH
 - > ATIS letter
 - Daylight time
 - Local Meteo data (AWOS)
 - ➤ NAVAIDS status











