





Future Connectivity for Aviation – FCAV

Webinar 1/2



FCAV Team

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Agenda

- I. Context
- II. Task Force description
- III. Connectivity landscape: a common vision
- IV. Key takeaways
- V. Transition roadmap



Terminology used to describe connectivity

Applications

- Baseline 1 = B1, current Controller Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC) in Europe
- FANS 1/A in the US, other domestic airspaces and for Oceanic
- B2
- Custom AOC/AIS and ARINC standardized AOC/AIS applications

Networks

- Aeronautical Telecommunication Network (ATN) OSI (Open Systems Interconnection)
- ATN IPS (Internet Protocol Suite) in the future
- Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System (ACARS)
- Internet Protocol (IP)

Links

- VHF Data Link Mode 2 (VDL2)
- HF Data Link
- SATCOM (Classic, New SATCOM Performance Class B, commercial non-safety, etc.)





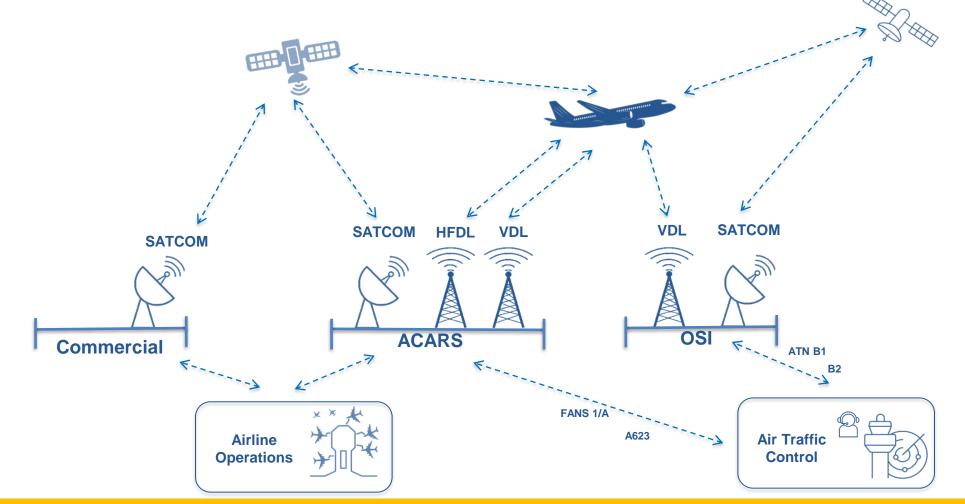




I. Context



Current landscape



CURRENT DATA LINK TECHNOLOGY





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Current issues

General

• Current communications reaching their limits, both in terms of capacity & performance

ATM

- Maximum safety link capacity not sufficient
- Technologies are not fully interoperable

Airline operations

- Increasing operational reliance and increasing volume of communications for operators
- Mostly using same link as ATM



Expected evolutions

ATM

- More demanding future ATM concepts
- Increased data volume (EPP, B2)

Airline Operations

- More demanding enhanced airline operations concepts
- Increase of data volume
- Utilisation of aviation-protected spectrum could be optimised
- Increasing connectivity offer with non-safety ("public") links

Autonomy

• Autonomy concepts need connectivity for Pilot assistance or C2 link







II. Task Force description



Scope

Type of communications

- ATM, operational, aeronautical information, and 'command and control'
- Air/ground connectivity
- Excluding passenger connectivity & RPAS payload connectivity

Geographical areas

- US domestic airspace
- EU domestic airspace
- Oceanic/continental remote airspace

Type of airborne vehicles

- Piloted large aircraft
- RPAS in IFR airspace + more autonomous large aircraft
- *Excluding* smaller UAS operating at low level altitude or in U-space

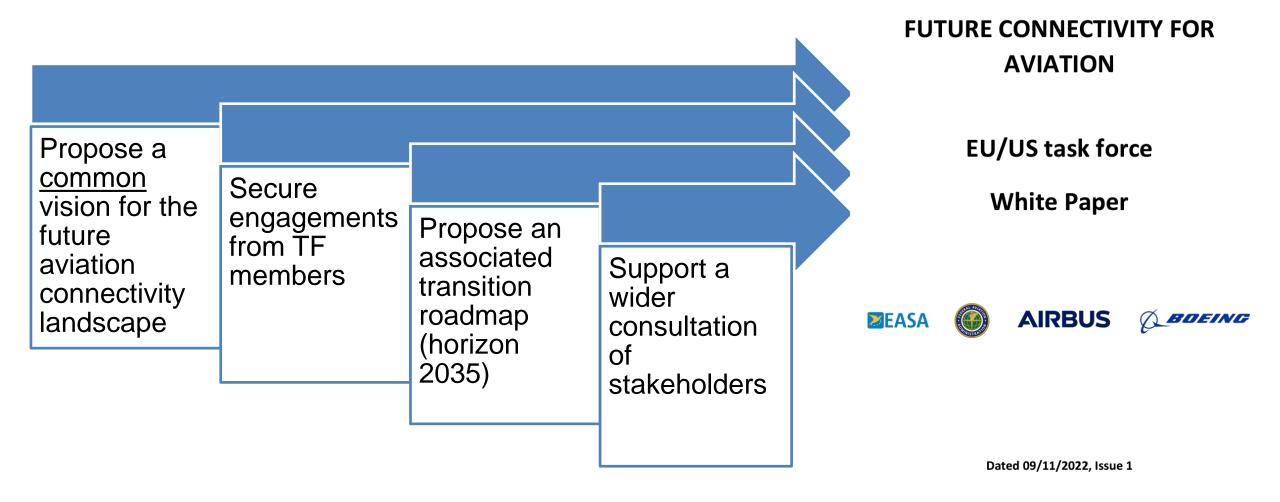








Objectives









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Methodology

Needs / Use Cases

Recommended solutions





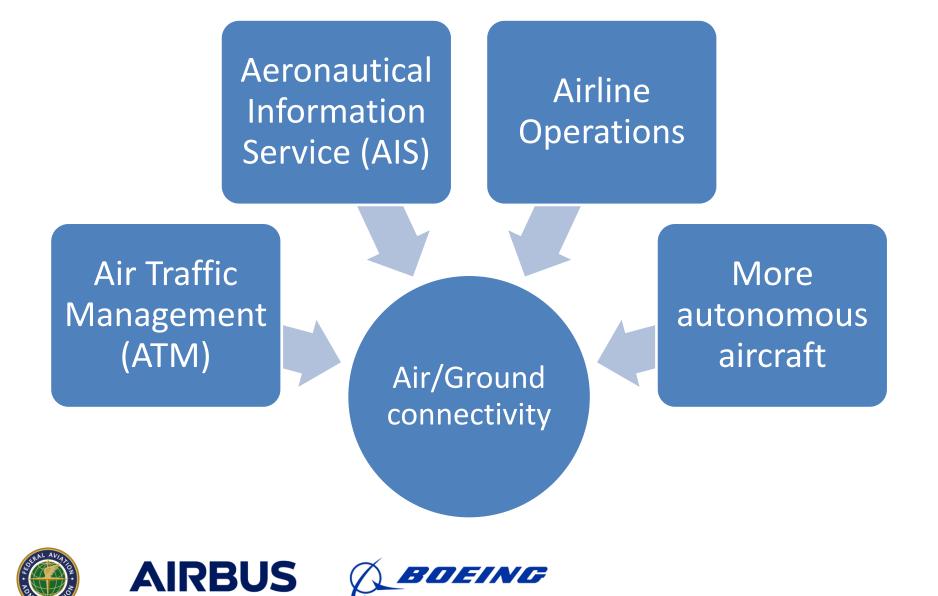




Candidate solutions

Summary of Use Cases (UC)

EASA





III. Connectivity landscape: a common vision



Key objectives for the target connectivity landscape

- 1. Adequate Capacity, Performance, Safety and Security
- 2. "State of the art" and "future-proof" technologies
- 3. Economic efficiency, at the **global industry scale**
- 4. Efficient usage of the available aviation protected spectrum
- 5. Global interoperability, with a single aircraft avionics capability



Target connectivity solutions

For use cases subject to required demonstrated performance¹

		Applications / Services	Network / Protocols	Links Preferred Option	Links Fallback Option
	ATM	B2	IPS	VDL2 SATCOM Performance Class B Commercial links as complement	SATCOM Performance Class B+ LDACS
	AIS urgent	Standard applications			
Preliminary	Autonomy (assistance)	Propriotony applications		(Hyperconnected ATM ²)	
	Autonomy (C2)	Proprietary applications		C-band (SATCOM and/or ground-based)	Commercial link (FSS)

¹ Solutions (applications) for which performance requirements are established and standardized.

² Use of non safety links to complement safety links with timely backup mechanism for required performance demonstration.







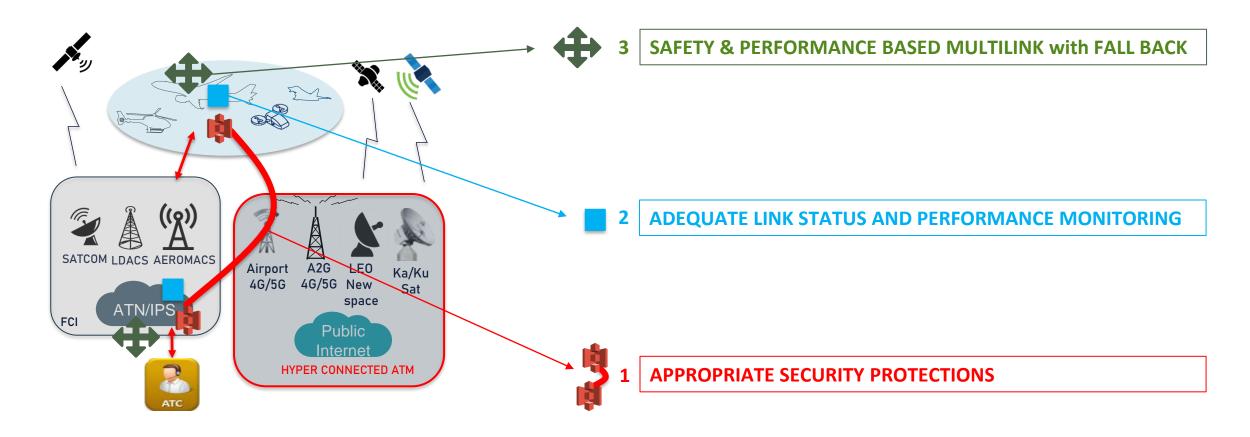
Target connectivity solutions

For use cases not subject to required demonstrated performance

	Applications / Services	Network / Protocols	Links Preferred Option	Links Fallback Option
ATFM negotiation				
Airline Operations	Standard / Custom applications	IP	Non-safety links	N/A
AIS not urgent				



Hyperconnected ATM overview





IV. Key takeaways



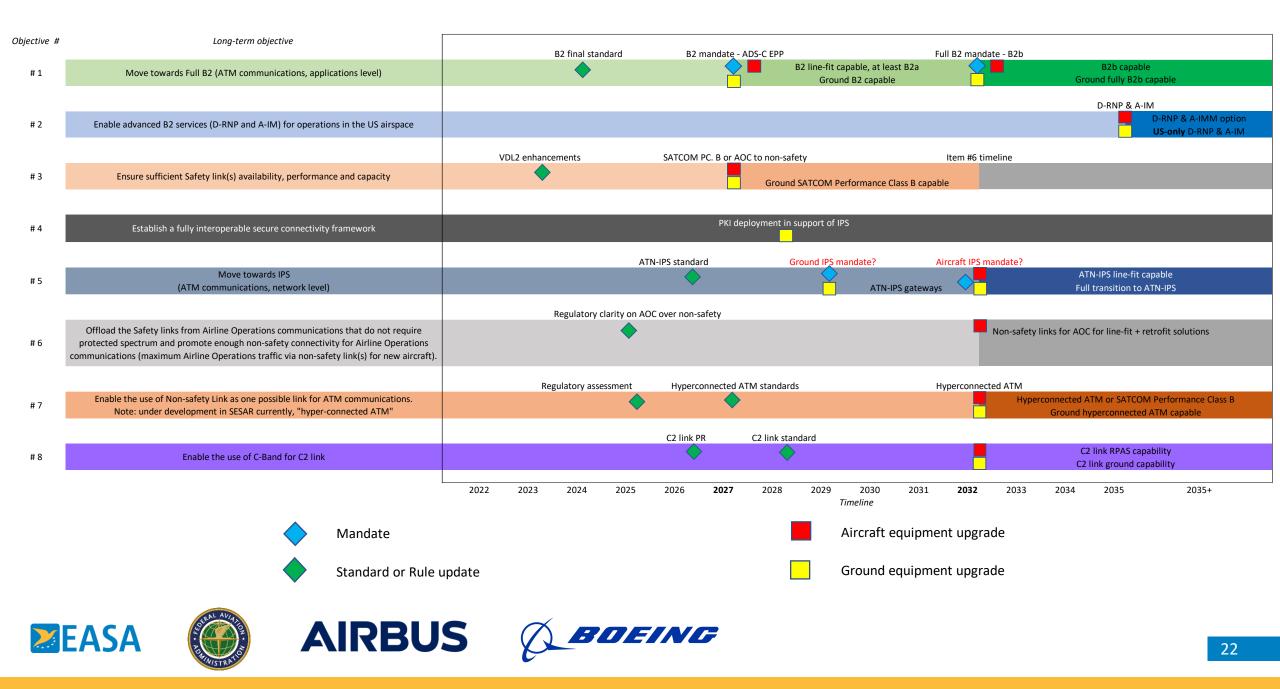
Key takeaways

- 1. No new terrestrial communication infrastructure on protected spectrum necessary
- 2. Agreed aircraft equipage goals (B2, IPS). Ground required to support different aircraft configurations (OSI, IPS, ACARS), during transition phases
- **3.** 'Hyperconnected' ATM technology = needs to be **further developed**
- 4. Communications not subject to RDP (a priori all AOC) → offloaded from the safety links when feasible
- 5. Necessary regulatory clarity: usage of protected spectrum
- **6. C-Band solution to be further assessed and developed** to support C2 link for some autonomy applications



V. Transition roadmap





Airframers

	2027	2032	2035
Application	All linefit B2 (Europe)		B2 advanced services for FAA available linefit as an option
Network		All linefit IPS	
Link	If B2, linefit VDL2 + SATCOM Class B AND/OR Cabin SATCOM/A2G and AOC offload 	All linefit with SATCOM Class B AND/OR Cabin SATCOM/A2G + Hyper Connected ATM and AOC offload 	









Operators

	2027	2032	2035
Application	 All line fit equipped with B2 (EU Mandate) Voluntary retrofit to full B2 		Voluntary retrofit to B2 advanced services for US.
Network		Voluntary retrofit of existing aircrafts for ATN/IPS	
Link	 Voluntary retrofit with SATCOM class B and Voluntary move AOC traffic over non safety links Prioritize use of SATCOM vs. VDL2 for ATM traffic 	When equipping existing fleets with non-safety connectivity, ensure hyper-connected ATM capability	









Standardisation bodies and regulators

	2027	2032	2035
Application	 Freeze B2 standard by 2023 Update definition of services that can or should use protected spectrum 		FAA to develop and issue policy for tailored procedures for advanced B2 services
Network	 Freeze ATN/IPS standard by 2023 Standardize ACARS over IP protocol and ensure compatibility with existing ACARS services 	 EU to develop the ATN/IPS mandate (TBC) FAA to develop the IPS policy (including OSI compatibility) 	
Link	 Finalize VDL2 improvements Allow the use of non safety links for ATM Develop standards for Hyper connected ATM by 2027 		







ANSPs

	2027	2032	2035
Application	EU ANSP Ensure B2 ADS-C capability and maintain B1 CPDLC compatibility US ANSP Ensure FANS 1/A backward compatibility for B2 aircraft	US & EU ANSP Ensure Full B2 (CPDLC + ADS-C) capability	US ANSP Ensure advanced B2 capability
Network		US & EU ANSP Ensure support of ATN-IPS	
Link	 US & EU ANSP Ensure transparent integration of Satcom class B in DL infrastructure Deploy VDL2 improvements 	EU & US ANSP Ensure seamless and transparent integration of multiple datalinks, i.e. Hyper Connected ATM	





Data Link SPs

	2027	2032	2035
Application			
Network		EU DSP Maintain compatibility with ATN-OSI Ensure compatibility with ATN-IPS US DSP Maintain compatibility with FANS/ACARS, ATN/IPS and ATN/OSI	
Link > Deploy VDL2 improvements > Ensure transparent integration of SATCOM class B in Data Link infrastructure		Ensure non-safety communication networks can be connected to the ANSPs and implement Hyperconnected ATM mechanisms	



SUCCESSION ON CONTRACT OF CONTRACT.













Questions are welcome.