

# ICAO's Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS)

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Origin of the Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS)



- Malaysia Airlines flight 370
- > Air France flight 447

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) review & analysis of recent tragic aviation events highlighted vulnerabilities in the current air navigation system with respect to:

- timely identification
- localization of aircraft in distress
- notification of/coordination with search & rescue services



ICAO's review identified a capability gap:

- effective, globally consistent approach to alerting search and rescue services
- effectiveness of current alerting and then notification of search and rescue services
  - address key improvement areas
  - develop and implement a globally integrated system



ICAO Ad-hoc Working Group on Flight Tracking

- formed in 2014 to develop Concept of Operation (CONOP)
- identified following event phases:
  - detection of an abnormal situation (uncertainty phase)
  - alert phase
  - distress phase
  - search and rescue activities
- GADSS CONOP draft released in July 2015, updated in December 2015



### **GADSS Concept of Operations**





- Concurrently in May 2014, IATA established the Aircraft Tracking Task Force to address near term and voluntary aircraft tracking solutions
- Close collaboration between IATA and ICAO has ensured that the IATA solutions fit within the GADSS Concept of Operations (ConOps)

#### **GADSS Tracking Concept**





### **GADSS** Objectives



- Global perspective
- Evaluate existing procedures
- Improve coordination and information sharing
- Enhance training of personnel
- Evolutionary implementation
  - Short term activities
  - Medium term activities
  - Long term activities



- Enhance the ability to rescue survivors
- Provide immediate notification of abnormal event
- Locate an accident site with a degree of accuracy in a timeframe & level of confidence
- Function worldwide
- Specified using performance based standards
- Independent of any one prescriptive technology
- Flexible to accommodate diverse regional needs
- Not degrade baseline SAR services
- Seamless across Air Traffic Service (ATS) unit boundaries



- Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs)
  - ELTs can be tracked in order to aid in the detection and localization of aircraft in distress
  - uniquely identified almost instantly (if registered)
  - ICAO mandated 406 MHz ELTs from 1 JAN 2005.
- Flight Recorders
  - underwater locator beacons (ULB)
  - in 2012, duration of ULB transmission increased from 30 days to 90 days

#### **GADSS** Improvements





- Timely activation
- Carriage of 406 MHz
- Registration

Improve capability to transmit 4D posn Ground/Space based Infrastructure Reduce sole HF reliance

#### **GADSS** Elements





- Most lead time
- Forms baseline for future development
- Leverage existing ATS framework
- Coordination with SAR units
- Global coverage
- SAR Regions align with Flight Info Regions
- Coordination with ATS
- Global coverage

- IRM Framework
- Interoperable
- Info sharing

- Aircraft Tracking
  - aircraft's position reported at least every 15 min
  - accuracy within 1 NM
- Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT)
  - 4D position (Lat, Long, altitude, time)
  - autonomous transmission at least every minute
  - localize accident site to within 6 NM radius
  - immediate or no later than five seconds latency



- Flight Data Recovery
  - equipped with a means to recover flight recorder data in a timely manner
  - alternatives for flight data recovery
    - Automatically Deployable Flight Recorder (ADFR)
    - Transmission of flight data
      - Data streaming
      - Near real-time data-link

**Future GADSS Components** 

Supported by:

- System Wide Information Management
  - standards, infrastructure and governance enabling management & exchange of ATS information between qualified parties via interoperable services
- Information repository service
  - supports correlating Aircraft position information with ATS unit and RCC areas of responsibility
  - available 24/7
  - accurate and complete to the maximum extent possible and practical



- Aircraft Tracking
  - Normal tracking; existing equipment with 15 minute reporting interval
  - Develop & implement basic provisions, November 2016
  - Implement revised provisions, November 2018
  - Applicability to other aircraft operations, November 2022
- Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT) System
  - Specification for new generation ELT, March 2018
  - Performance specifications for ADT, March 2018
  - First implementations, January 2021



- Flight Data Recovery
  - Performance specifications, March 2016
  - Guidance for compliance, March 2018
- System Wide Information Management
  - Develop GADSS Information Management framework, March 2018
  - Develop GADSS Communications framework, March 2018
  - Identify information elements, March 2020
- Information repository service
  - Set-up GADSS repository, September 2016



- Covered aircraft will require modifications
- States may need to invest more in the implementation of SAR responsibilities
- Enhanced Aircraft Tracking may provide additional benefits in Air Traffic Service and airline operations
- Enhanced awareness and information sharing across operators, ATS and RCCs



## Questions ?

#### Thank you for your attention!





## **Backup Slides**





- *Abnormal event*. Event during flight which may trigger an emergency phase.
- *Aircraft Tracking*. A ground based process, established by the operator, that maintains and updates, at standardized intervals, a ground-based record of the four dimensional position of individual aircraft in flight.
- *Alerting service*. A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.
- Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT). The aircraft capability to broadcast for distress situations, independent of aircraft power or systems, aircraft tracking information.



- *Emergency phase*. A generic term meaning, as the case may be, uncertainty phase, alert phase or distress phase.
  - Uncertainty phase. A situation wherein uncertainty exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.
  - Alert phase. A situation wherein apprehension exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.
  - Distress phase. A situation wherein there is reasonable certainty that an aircraft and its occupants are threatened by grave and imminent danger or require immediate assistance.
- *Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC)*. A unit responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and for coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region.



- Annex 2 provides provisions for flight plans, distress and urgency signals.
- Annex 6 Part I provides provisions for aircraft operators. Some specific examples include requirements for ELTs and flight recorders, in-flight fuel management, and communication and navigation equipment.
- Annex 8 provides provision for the design, production and maintenance of aircraft including the requirement for safety and survival equipment.



- Annex 11 Chapter 5 details the provisions for an Alerting Service.
- Annex 12 details the operating procedures for Search and Rescue.
- Annex 13 provides the provisions for accident investigation, including the availability and protection of information related to an incident or accident.



	Task	Block	Lead	Due Date	Status	Notes
Aircraft tracking	AT.01 - Resolve ADS-C tracking initiation issues linked to FPL correlation.	Block 0	СР	Nov-14	Complete	In Annex 10 proposal from OPLINKP
	AT.02 - Assess and identify possible means of compliance.	Block 0	ATTF	Sep-14	Complete	
	AT.03 - Develop and implement basic provisions for Aircraft tracking.	Block 0	ICAO	Nov-16	Complete	Ammendment 39 to Annex 6 Part 1
	AT.04 - Develop and implement revised provisions for aircraft tracking based on operational experience.	Block 1	FLTOPSP	Nov-18	In progress	Pending completion of AT.03 and industry experience
	AT.05 - Assess extending applicability to other aircraft operations.	Block 2	FLTOPSP	Nov-22	Not Started	Pending Completion of AT.04



	Task	Block	Lead	Due Date	Status	Notes
ADT	ADT.01 - Develop and implement performance based Standards for Autonomous Distress Tracking.	Block 0	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG	Mar-16	Complete	Amendment 40 to Annex 6 Part 1
	ADT.02 - Assess and identify possible means of compliance.	Block 0	ICAO / INDUSTRY	Mar-16	In Progress	
	ADT.03 - Specification for flight event detection and triggering criteria.	Block 0	EUROCAE	Feb-16	Complete	ED-237 published
	ADT.04 - Specification for new generation ELTs	Block 0	EUROCAE/ RTCA	April-17	In Progress	



Task		Block	Lead	Due Date	Status	Notes
carriage registra	- Assess issue of non- e and/or non- tion of 406 ELTs and opropriate measures.	Block 0	ICAO	Nov-15	In Progress	PIRGS and COSPAS/SARSAT to provide information
	- Rationalisation of ELT SARPs.	Block 1	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG		Late	Existing jobcard addresses this issue
	- Assess extending pility to other aircraft ons.	Block 2	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG	Nov-18	Not Started	
ADT.08	<ul> <li>Specifications for ADT</li> </ul>	Block 1	EUROCAE/ RTCA	Mar-18	Not Started	Requires development of MOPS for ADT



	Task	Block	Lead	Due Date	Status	Notes
Flight Data Recovery	ADFR.01 - Develop and implement performance based standards for Flight data recovery	Block 0	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG	Mar-16	Complete	Amendment 40 to Annex 6 Part 1
	ADFR.02 - Develop guidance on acceptable means of compliance for flight data recovery	Block 1	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG	Mar-18	In progress	ICAO Doc 10054
	ADFR.03 - Assess extending applicability to other aircraft operations.	Block 2	FLTOPSP- FLIREC WG	Nov-21	Not Started	Pending completion of ADFR.01 and ADFR.02



	Task	Block	Lead	Due Date	Status	Notes
SWIM	SWIM.01 - Develop GADSS Information Management framework including data formats taking account of information ownership, security and confidentiality.	Block 1	IMP	Mar-18	Not Started	
	SWIM.02 - Develop GADSS Communication framework including analysis of communication needs and constraints of current communication infrastructures.	Block 1	IMP	Mar-18	Not Started	
	SWIM.03 - Identify FF-ICE information elements in support of GADSS (e.g. to associate ADT messages to the aircraft operator).	Block 2	ATMRPP	Mar-20	Not Started	



#### **GADSS Concept of Operations**

#### Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT)

- Provides automatic A/C position at least once every minute
- Must be active prior to accident event
- •Operates autonomously of aircraft power,
- Results in a Distress Signal to appropriate SAR FIR
- May be manually activated
- Can not be isolated

#### Flight Data Recovery

#### •Performance Based Solution

- Ensures a minimum dataset of CVR and FDR information
- Operation Approval Required

#### •ADFR

- Automatically deployed
- Floatable
- Contains an ELT to aid location



#### Aircraft Tracking

Provides automatic A/C position at least once every 15 minutes
ATS Surveillance may be utilised
Can be isolated by Flight Crew
Multiple solutions

•May have airline defined triggers for abnormal operations with higher reporting rate