



EUROPE^{FOR} AVIATION

Data-link Services (DLS) Recovery Plan

Implementation status and next steps

1

Introduction and Scene Setting

Nicolas Warinsko, General Manager, SDM

2

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation – Status and Next Steps

Davide Corinaldesi, DLS implementation Programme Manager, SDM

3

Data-link Regulatory updates

Bryan Jolly, ATM/ANS Senior Expert, EASA

4

Monitoring the Data-link Performances

Nikos Fistas, Senior COM Expert, Network Manager

5

Data Link Services

Christian Schleifer, Secretary General, EUROCAE

6

DLS, Military View

Denis Bouvier, SES Policy Project Officer, EDA

7

Q&A

8

Closing Remarks

Mariagrazia La Piscopia, Head of Strategy Technical and Operations, SDM

Introduction and Scene Setting

Introduction and Scene Setting

by

Nicolas Warinsko

General Manager SESAR Deployment Manager



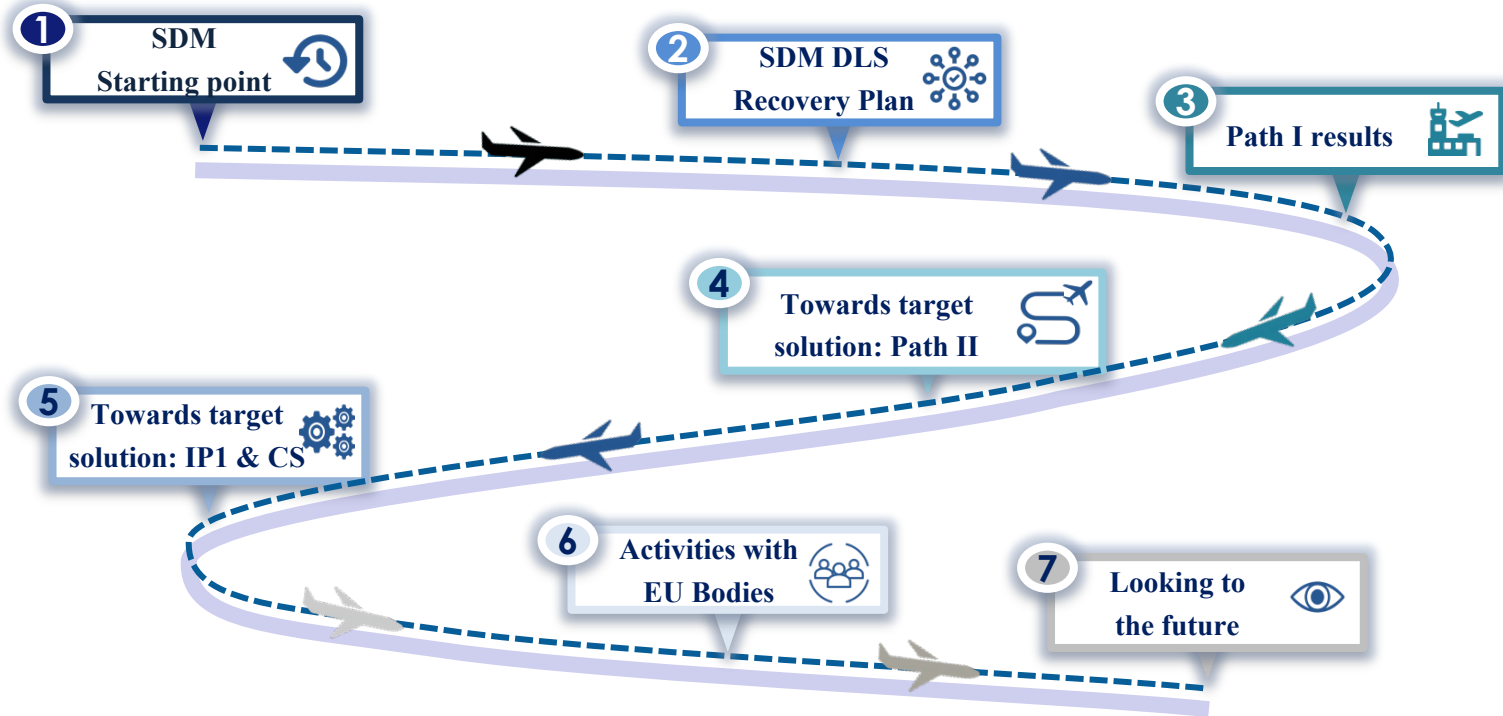
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Agenda

- 1 *Introduction and Scene Setting*
- 2 *DLS Recovery Plan Implementation – Status and Next Steps*
- 3 *Data-link Regulatory updates*
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DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Our journey



DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

SDM starting point

Regulatory Framework



Specific EC requests

*IR (EU) No 29/2009 and IR
(EU) No 310/2015*



PCP AF6 framework

SESAR Deployment Framework



SDM Role

CEF Framework



*Initial DLS
Implementation Status*

Other relevant studies

*VDL Mode 2
Measurement, Analysis
and Simulation
Campaign (ELSA Study)*



EASA Report



EC mandated the SDM to assume the role of DLS implementation project manager responsible for organizing, implementing and monitoring the activities identified in the DLS recovery plan

Oct 2016

EC mandated the SDM to focus its attention and resources in the DLS Recovery on Model D implementation

Jan 2017

SESAR
DEPLOYMENT MANAGER

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

SDM DLS Recovery Plan

Path I – Implementation of the DLS transitional solution

It focused on the Multi-Frequency (MF) implementation and on the deployment of Best-in-Class avionics (both ELSA's recommendations) permitting to meet EU (IR) 310/2015

- Path I included 1 multi-stakeholder project led by ENAIRE/ENAV for the ground domain and 7 projects for the airborne domain

Path II – Preparatory activities towards the target solution

It aims at **identifying next steps towards the target solution**, in order to continue to grant the required level of performance and the achievement of full AF6 implementation

- Path II Framework included 2 multi-stakeholder projects led by ENAV/ENAIRE, to prepare the implementation of the EU target solution, fixing all technical and non technical open points

First
step

Final
step

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

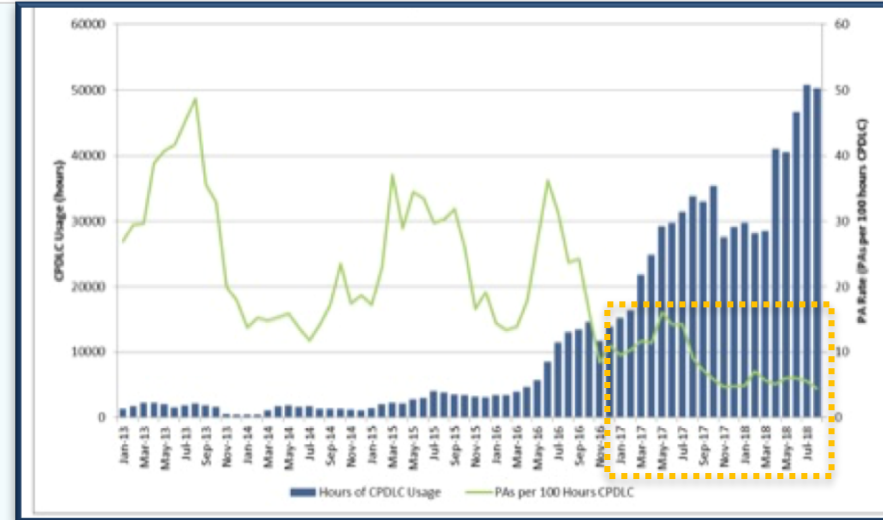
Path I results – Performance Boosting: we are on the right way! (1/2)

The MF upgrade showed substantial **increases in DLS operational (PAs - Provider Aborts) and technical (Technical Round Trip Delay) performance**, confirming that we are going on the right direction!

Provider Aborts (PAs) Rate

Drastic decrease in PAs (45 PAs on average in July 2013 compared to 4 in July 2018) – even if the target has not been met (1 PA per 100 hours CPDLC)

- ✓ **The most relevant decrease in PAs occurred in 2017-2018, when the MF implementation took place**
- ✓ A considerable increase of CPDLC usage was observed simultaneously to the decrease in PAs

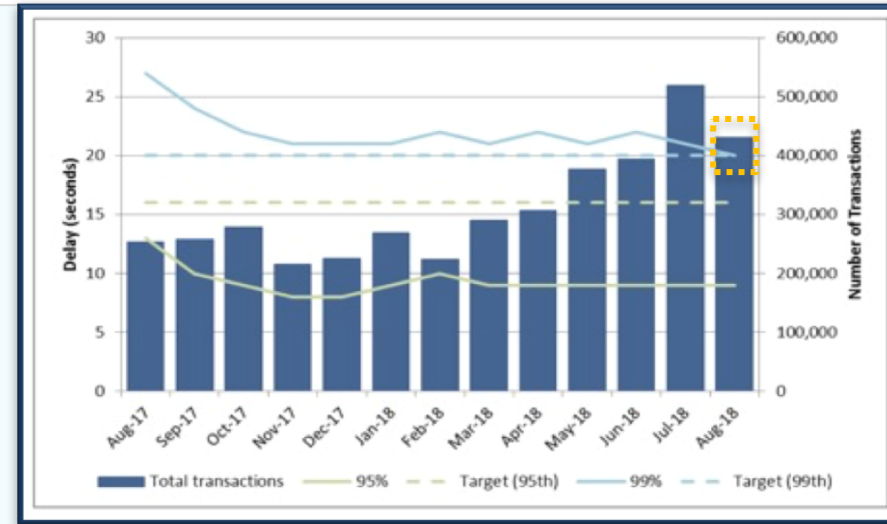


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Path I results – Performance Boosting: we are on the right way! (2/2)

Technical Round Trip Delay

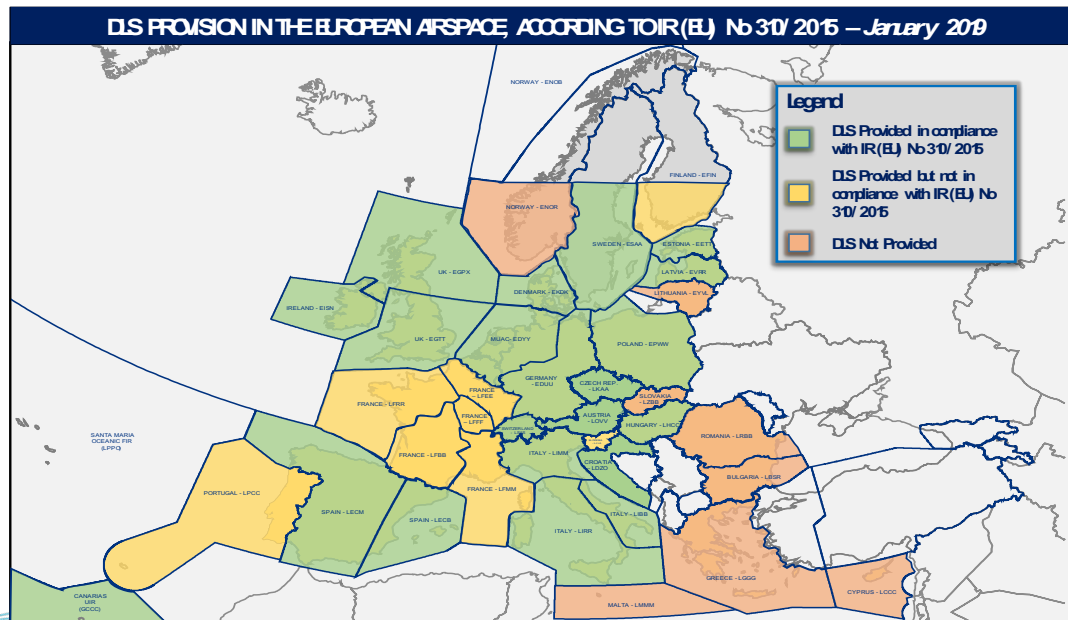
For the first time in DLS history, in August 2018 **the DL system met the performance requirements on technical round trip delay** for 99% of the transactions



DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Path I results – Ground domain: **January 2019** status

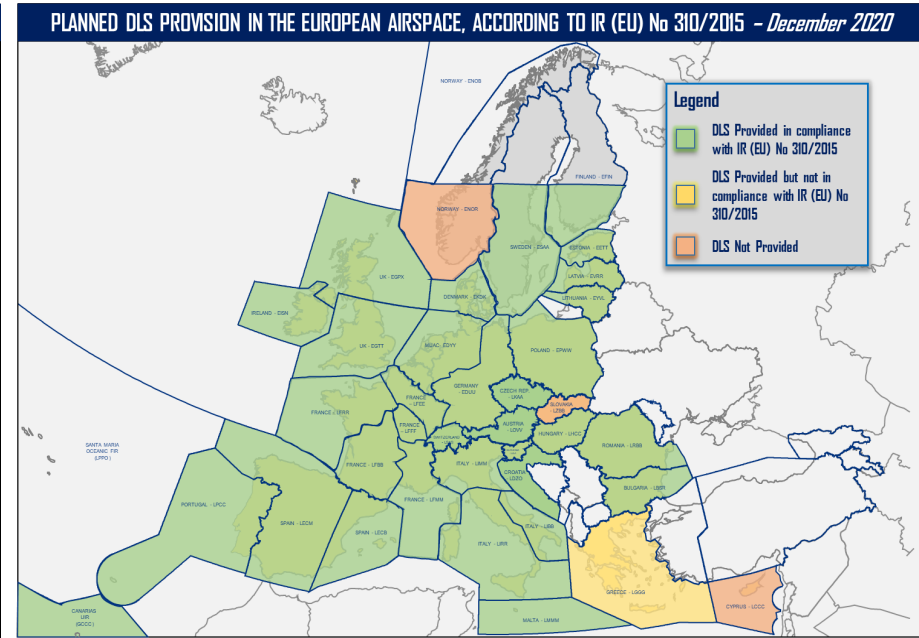
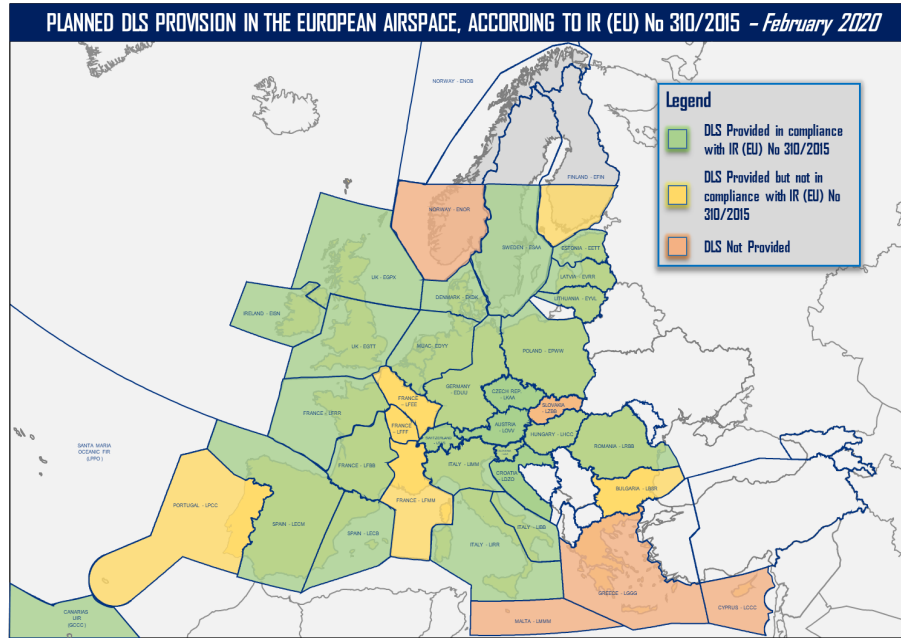
In accordance with IR (EU) No 2015/310, some Member States already implemented DLS by the February 2018 deadline. Others have declared proofed plans to implement DLS by February or December 2020.



DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Path I results – Ground domain: February and December 2020 status

The following maps show the status on DLS Provision planned by February 2020 and December 2020:

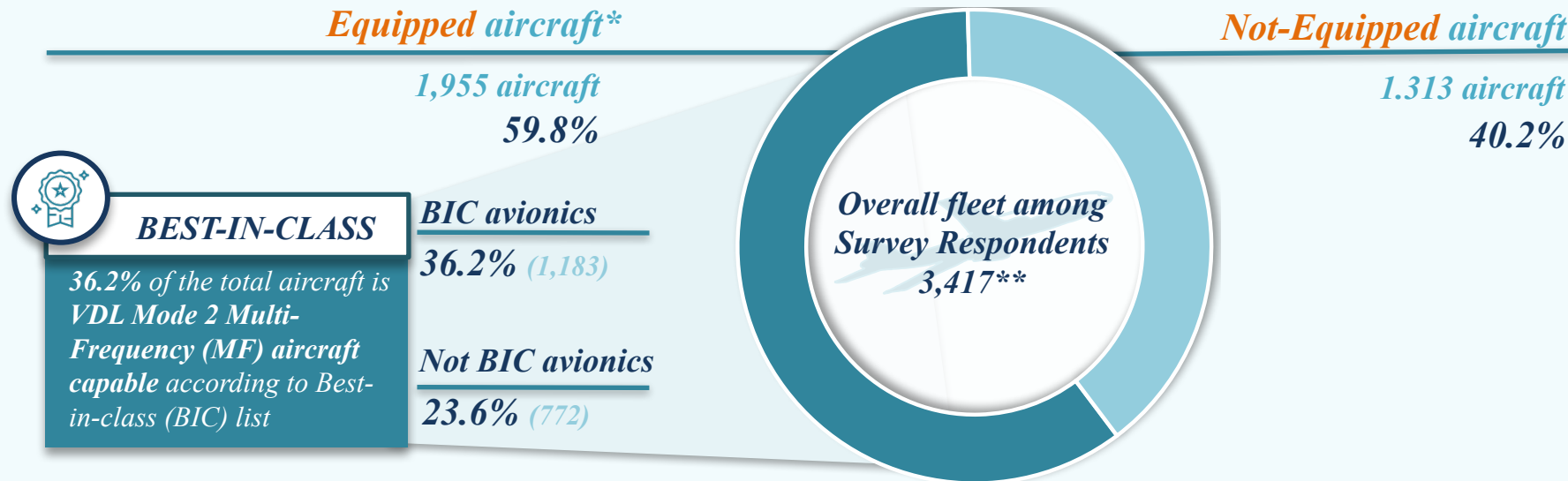


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Path I results – Airborne implementation: **July 2018** status



Data gathered from the SDM survey completed in July 2018 by Airspace Users headquartered in EU/ECAC area (feedback from 44 AUs) shows the **current percentage of DLS-compliant fleet** with IR (EU) No 310/2015:



* Single, MF and BIC equipped avionics in line with DLS regulation

**181 Business Airlines aircraft excluded - sample not significant for the analysis

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Path I results – Airborne implementation: **February 2020** planned status



Data from the SDM survey also showed the **percentage of aircraft planning** to be DLS-compliant by **February 2020 (IR (EU) No 310/2015 for AUs deadline)**:

*Equipped aircraft**

2,839 aircraft
83.1%

BIC avionics

65.5% (2,239)

Not BIC avionics

17.6% (600)



BEST-IN-CLASS

65.5% of the total aircraft is VDL Mode 2 Multi-Frequency (MF) aircraft capable according to Best-in-class (BIC) list

Overall fleet among
Survey Respondents
3,417**

Not-Equipped aircraft

578 aircraft
16.9%

* Single, MF and BIC equipped avionics in line with DLS regulation

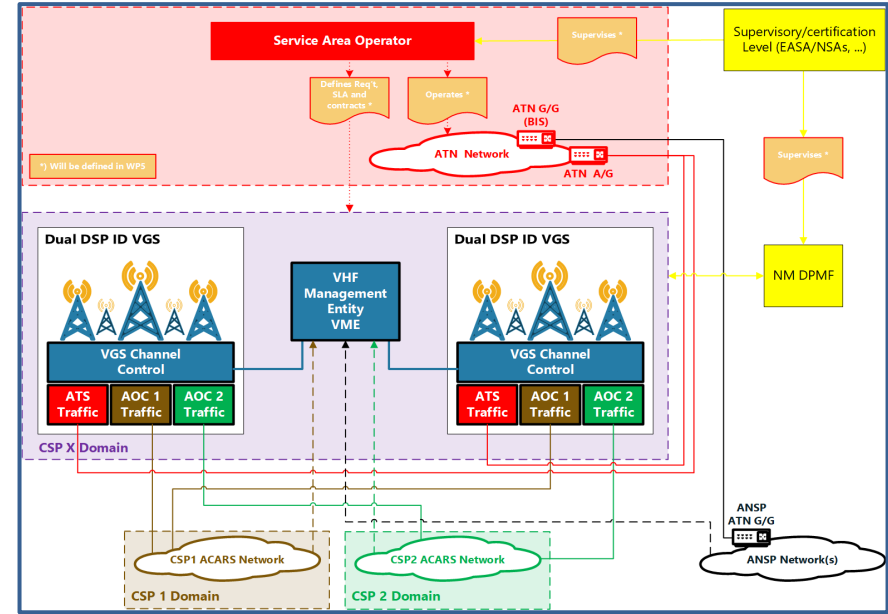
**181 Business Airlines aircraft excluded - sample not significant for the analysis

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Towards target solution: Path II Project– Architecture Proposal 1

Architecture proposal 1

- **Single Ground-Ground ATN backbone and single RF network with Dual language (Model D)**
- Service provision point of view: it envisages a **single DSP** offering connectivity for **ATS** (over ATN) and **AOC** (only transport at RF level)
- **No changes** on avionics required (fully transparent for Airspace Users)
- Interfaces for **future complementary technologies** are considered
- Able to adopt **new additional VDL M2 frequencies**, when needed and available

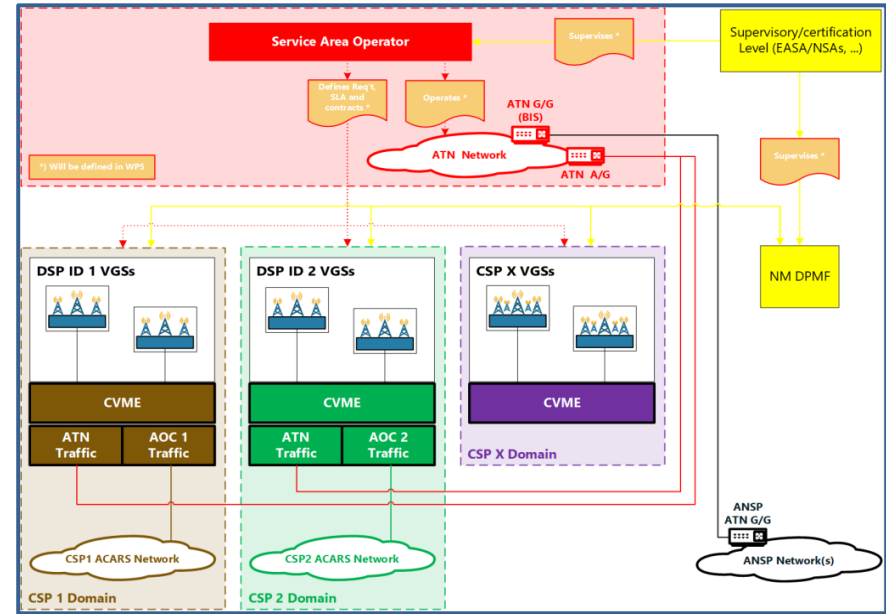


DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Towards target solution: Path II Project– Architecture Proposal 2

Architecture proposal 2

- **Single Ground-Ground ATN backbone** and multiple **RF networks** (same as today: **Model B +C**)
- Service provision point of view: it envisages a single DSP offering connectivity for **only ATS** (over ATN), while the AOC service provision will not be affected
- **No changes** on avionics required (fully transparent for Airspace Users)
- Interfaces for **future complementary technologies** are considered
- Able to adopt **new additional VDL M2 frequencies**, when needed and available

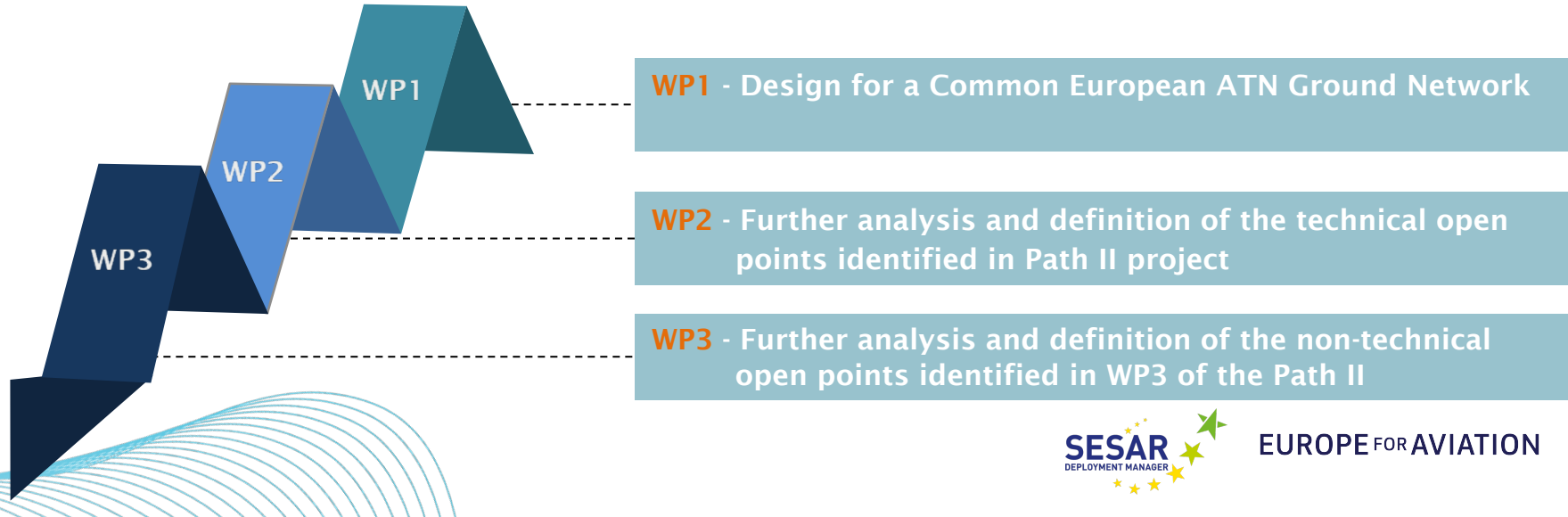


DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Towards target solution: IP 1 Project

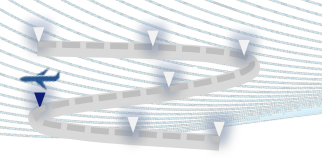
IP 1 Project

SDM has supported the submission of a *multi-stakeholder initiative* in the 2017 CEF Transport Calls, aimed at **designing a common European ATN Ground Network** and **solving the remaining open points in the definition of the target solution**, highlighting the need of a independent capacity assessment to complement their resolution.



DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Towards target solution: Capacity Study



DLS Capacity Study



Why: Update the VDL Mode 2 Capacity Assessment performed by SJU considering the new scenario (5 frequencies and updated data-traffic profiles considering the relevant increase of data traffic)



What: the Capacity Assessment (CA) of Model D and Model B is considered a crucial step to better **support the resolution of the open points identified within the WP2 of the “2016_159_AF6” - Path 2 Project**



Where: The CA, carried out through simulations in the overall EU Airspace, will **provide meaningful information to support the DLS target solution** implementation, assessing also **the performance and lifespan of VDL Mode 2**



How: A call for tender was launched by SDM in May 2018
The Contracted Party is the University of Salzburg
The activities are ongoing and the **results will be available by April 2019**

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Activities with relevant European Bodies

SDM works together with relevant European Bodies through:

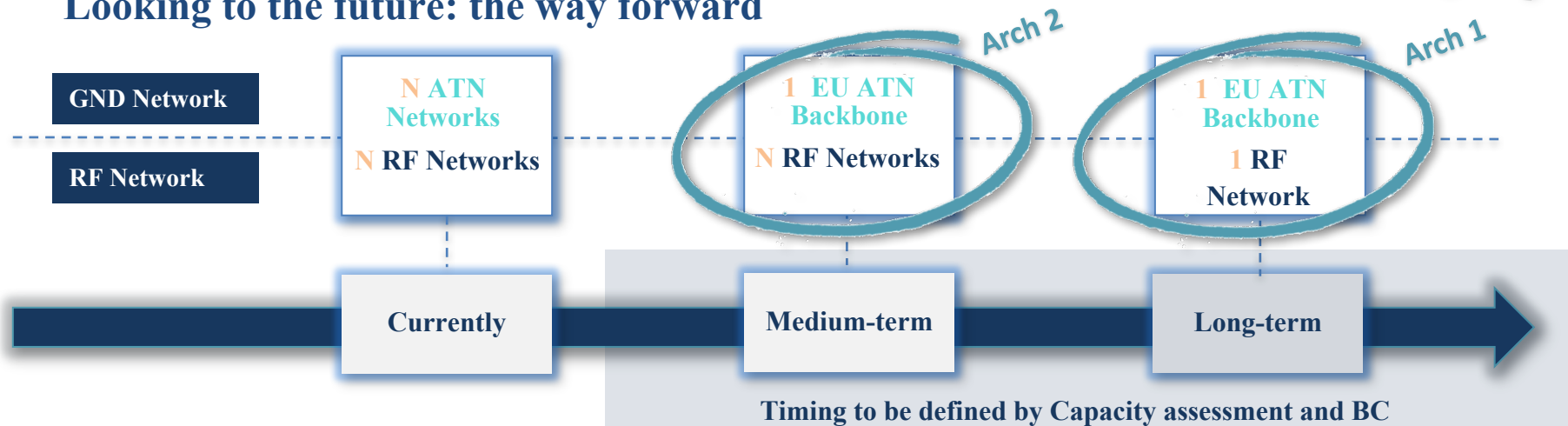
- **Coordination Meetings:** dedicated meetings among SDM, EASA, Network Manager, EUROCAE, ETSI, organized on a monthly basis with the aim of sharing results and arranging proper initiatives for the achievement of expected goals;
- The elaboration of **shared roadmaps** to address common DLS aspects.

Moreover, SDM maintains bilateral contacts with SJU, EDA and the Manufactory Industry.



DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Looking to the future: the way forward



Arch tech definition + *Arch cost analysis* + *Transition plans* = *Overall picture definition*
Capacity Assessment = *Arch 1 & 2 performances* + *VDL M2 lifetime*
Work with relevant Bodies = *A/G IoP improvement* + *Legal aspects improvement*
DLS Governance Definition (Path II - WP5)

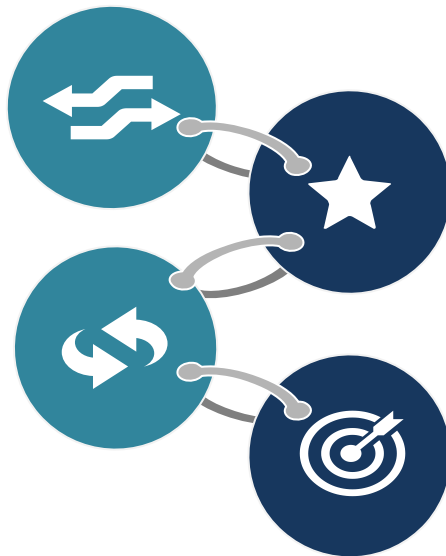
All outcomes will be submitted to EC for their evaluations/decisions

DLS Recovery Plan Implementation

Looking to the future: Complementary Technologies

The adoption of **complementary technologies** appears as necessary to **offload the VDL M2 network** and **extend its lifespan**

The adoption of **complementary technologies** will **enhance the flexibility of future DL systems** (different services with different performance requirements could be offered on different links)



The ELSA study (Ground-07 recommendation) suggests to **favour alternative communications means** for AOC, giving **priority to the airport domain**

A smooth transition among DL systems based on multiple technologies has to be carefully considered



According to the **DLS Recovery plan**, the implementation of **complementary technologies** is currently envisaged as from **2025**

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EASA
European Aviation Safety Agency

Datalink Regulatory updates

Bryan Jolly
Senior Expert - ATM/ANS

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EASA is an agency of the European Union





Regulation 29/2009 - DLS IR

Regulation 29/2009 – laying down requirements on data link services for the single European sky.

ATS providers

Shall make available data link services

from 5 February 2018

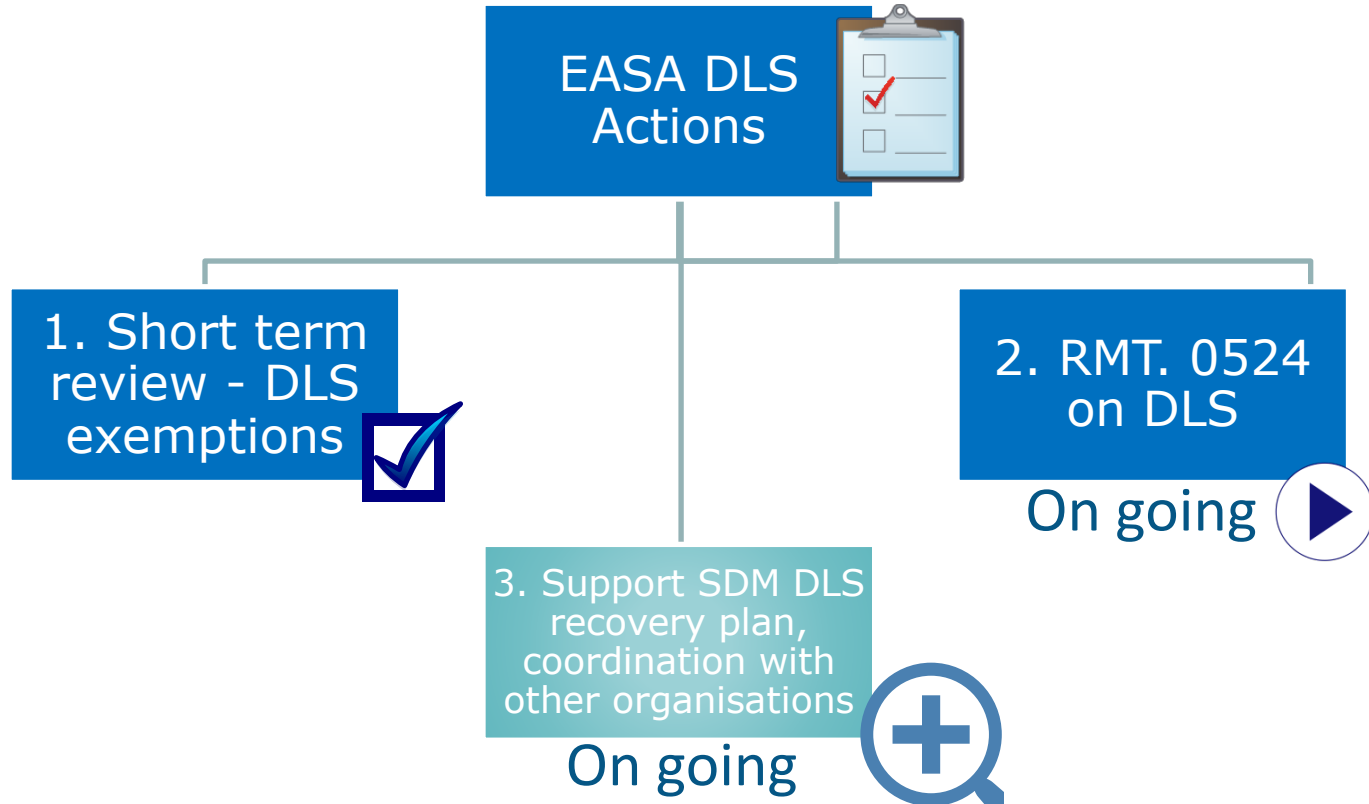
All IFR GAT flights above FL 285.

shall have the capability to operate the data link services

from 5 February 2020



EASA DLS actions





Exemptions



Current exemptions

Exemption criteria and Decisions

Article 3(3) Operators - DLS Capability by 5 Feb 2020, except:

- aircraft C of A first issued before 1 January 2014 and fitted with data link equipment (FANS)
- aircraft C of A first issued before 31 December 2003 ceasing operation before 31 December 2022
- state aircraft
- Testing/delivery/maintenance.

Article 14 Exemptions Criteria eligibility

- aircraft types reaching the end of their production life and being produced in limited numbers; and
- aircraft types for which re-engineering costs required would be disproportionate due to old design.

2 Decisions have been adopted on the basis of Article 14

- C(2011) 2611 final dated 20.5.2011
- C(2011) 9074 final dated 9.12.2011



Future exemptions amended DLS IR

EASA delivered the DLS exemptions report October 2017.



Amendment to the DLS IR (29/2009) published for public scrutiny

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2019-708652_en#isc-2017-09419

Consolidated decision on aircraft type/model DLS exemptions – to follow

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 is amended as follows:

(1) In **Article 3**, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

3. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to:

- (a) aircraft with an individual certificate of airworthiness first issued before **1 January 2018** and fitted prior to this date with data link equipment compliant with the requirements of one of the Eurocae documents specified in point 10 of Annex III;
- (b) aircraft with an **individual certificate of airworthiness first issued before 1 January 1995**;
- (c) aircraft which have an individual certificate of airworthiness first issued before 31 December 2003 and which will **cease operation in the airspace referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 1 before 31 December 2022**;
- (d) aircraft which have a certified maximum **seating capacity of 19 passengers or less and a MTOM of 45359 Kg (100000 lbs) or less**, with a first individual certificate of airworthiness issued before 5 February 2020;
- (e) State aircraft;
- (f) aircraft flying in the airspace referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 1 for testing, delivery or for maintenance purposes or with data link constituents temporarily inoperative under conditions specified in the applicable minimum equipment list required by point 1 of Annex III.

(2) in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 8, references to Article 3(5) are replaced by references to Article 3(4);

(3) in **Article 14**, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

‘3. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the following:
aircraft types/models combinations, reaching the end of their production life and being produced in limited numbers;
aircraft types/models combinations for which re-engineering costs required would be disproportionate due to old design.’;

(4) Annex III is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.



DLS Rulemaking task



RMT.0524 Work in progress

High level objectives:

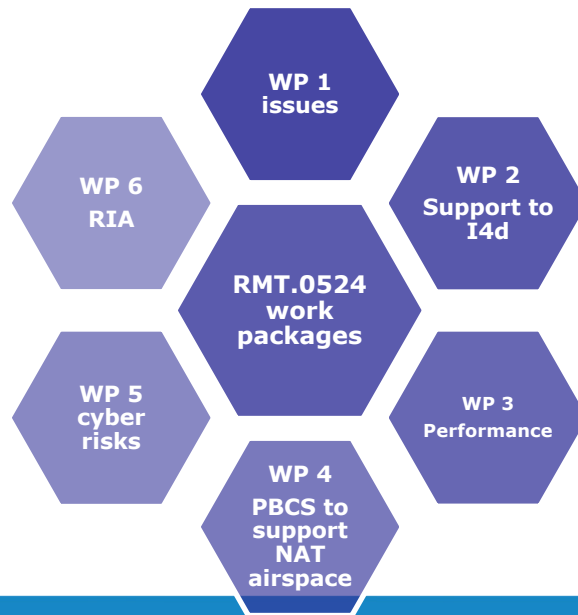
- To address Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 (the 'DLS Regulation') various implementation issues.
- To provide regulatory support for the 'Initial Trajectory Information Sharing' solution (introduction of EPP)
- To support the PBCS implementation, initially in the NAT airspace.

Progress:

- 7 RMG.0524 meetings
- Next meeting will follow in 20-21 March 2019.

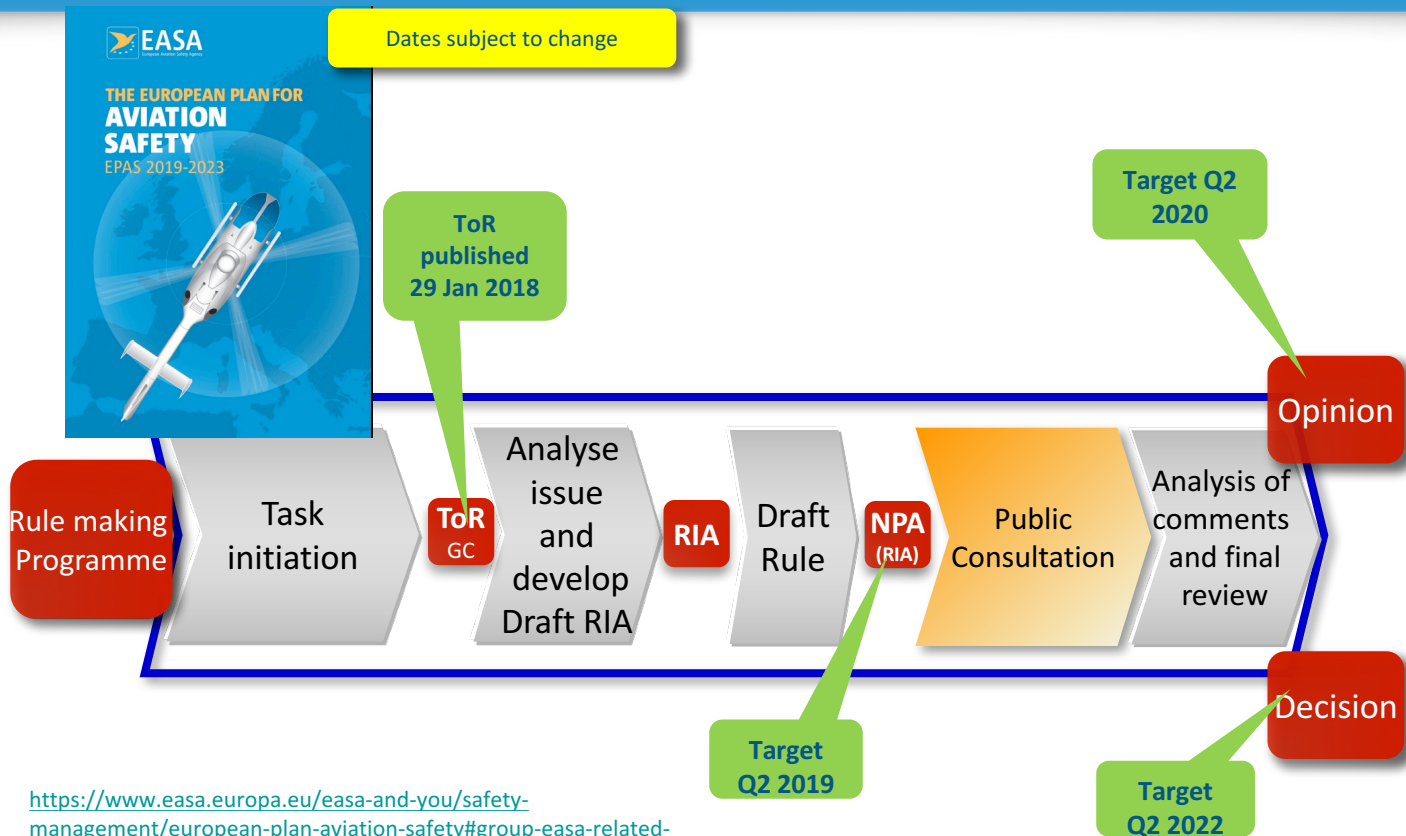
Challenges:

- SDM Capacity study needed in support of the regulatory options.
- The outcome of the additional studies, validation exercises.
- New BR regulatory framework





RMT.0524 schedule



<https://www.easa.europa.eu/easa-and-you/safety-management/european-plan-aviation-safety#group-easa-related-content>



EASA

European Aviation Safety Agency

Any questions?
Thank you for your attention



Your safety is our mission.

EASA is an agency of the European Union



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Monitoring Data link Performance

The role of EUROCONTROL DPMF

Nikos Fistas / David Isaac
EUROCONTROL

WAC, Madrid
12th March 2019

Data link Performance Monitoring Function

- What do we do?
- Who for?
- What do we deliver?
- What's the recent performance like?

What does the DPMF do?

- Publish Regular Performance Reports
- Ad-hoc performance analysis
- Forecasting
- Performance Investigations
- Maintain an avionics database



Who for?



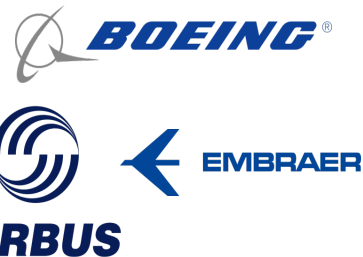
EC, SDM, EASA,



ANSPs



Aircraft Operators



Aircraft manufacturers



ACSPs



National Regulators



Military

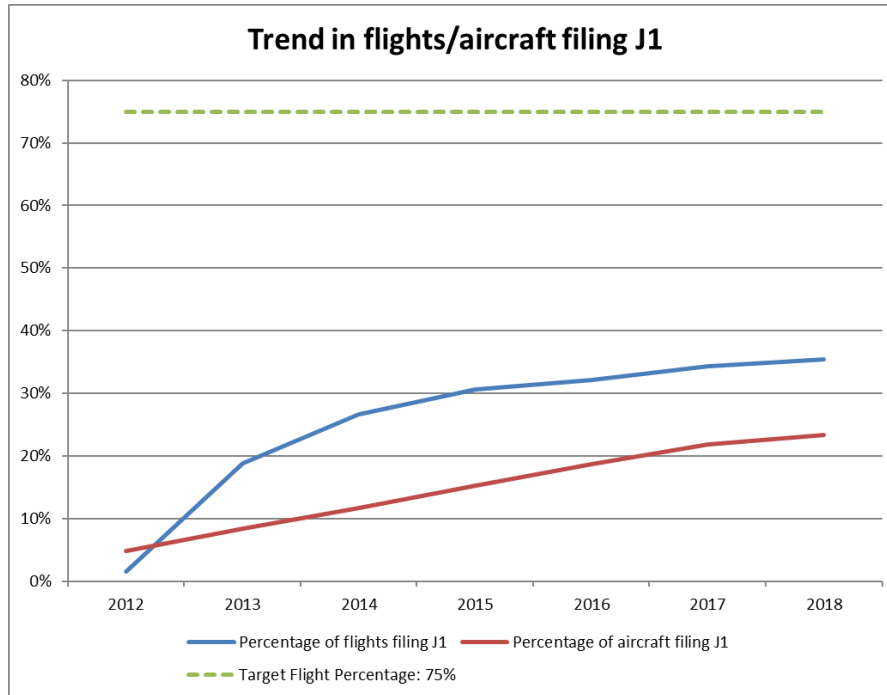


Industry

DPMF Main Deliverables

- Regular performance reports
 - Monthly Network Operational Status Report
 - Data link Performance Monitoring Flight Report (2 x a year)
- DPMF Report Catalogue
 - Defines what metrics can be created
 - Defines what regular performance reports will be created
- Ad-hoc performance reports
- Dashboards to allow stakeholders (ANSPs and AOs) access to tailored performance data
- Avionics database

Flight plan data for flights above FL285

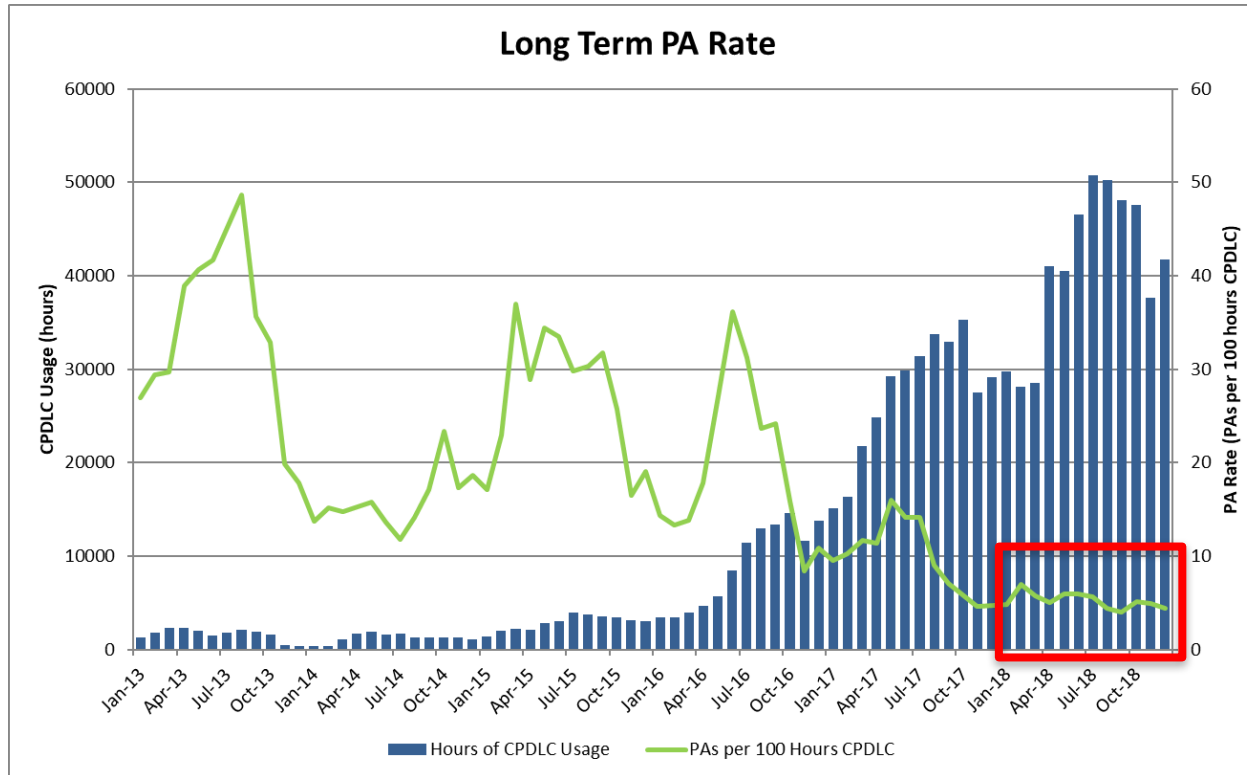


In 2018:

- 4604 aircraft filed J1
 - 24% of Aircraft
- 2.9 million flights filed J1
 - 35.2% of flights

(J1= CPDLC ATN VDL2 capability)

PA Rate over the past 6 years

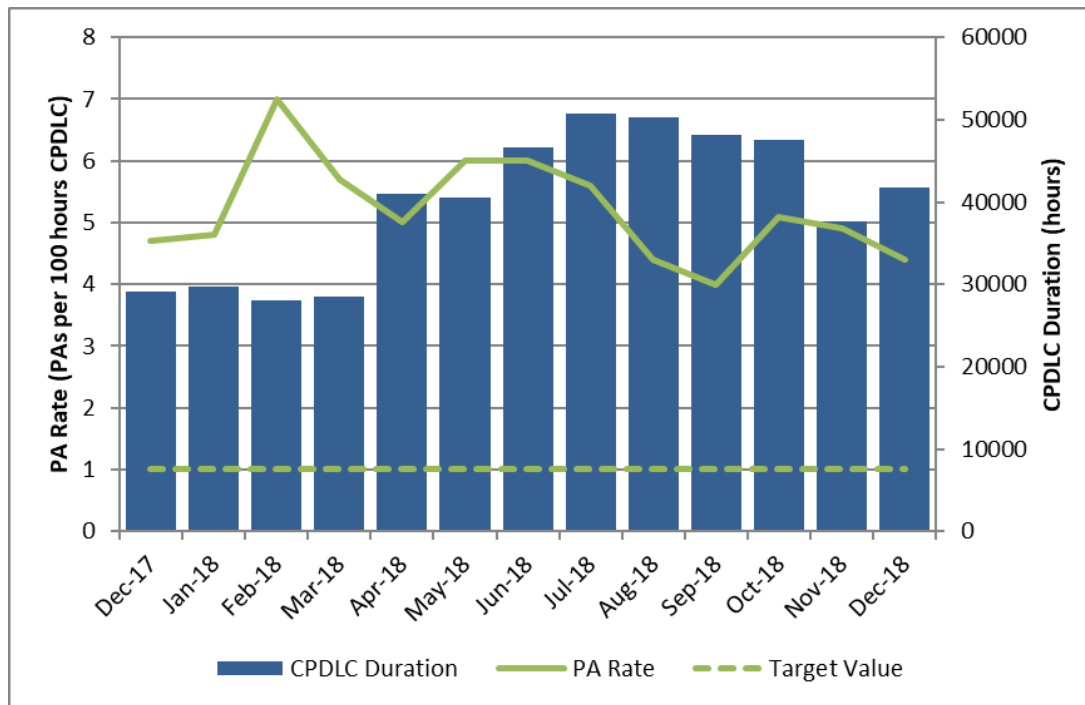


PA Rate – 2018

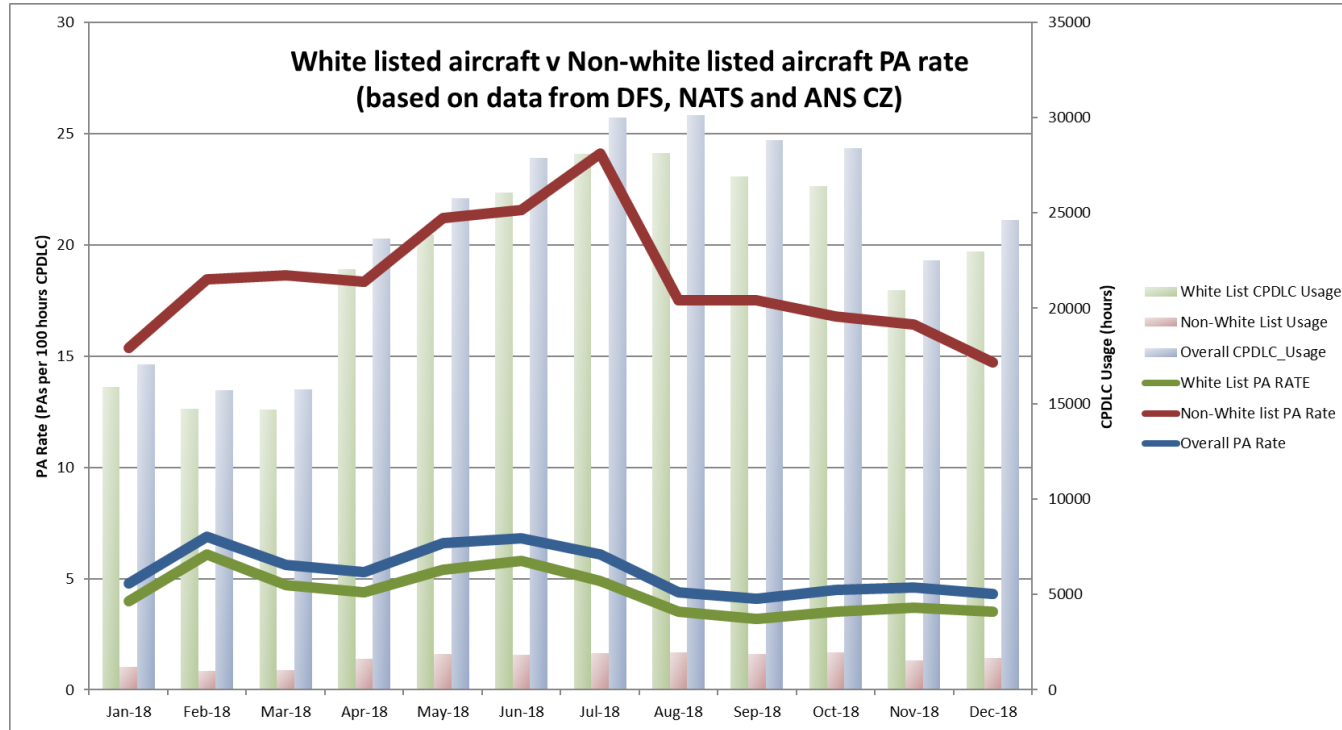
Graph covers:

- MUAC
- Skyguide
- NATS
- DFS
- ANS CZ

Note: Some ANSPs report much higher PA Rates (30-40 PAs per 100 hours)



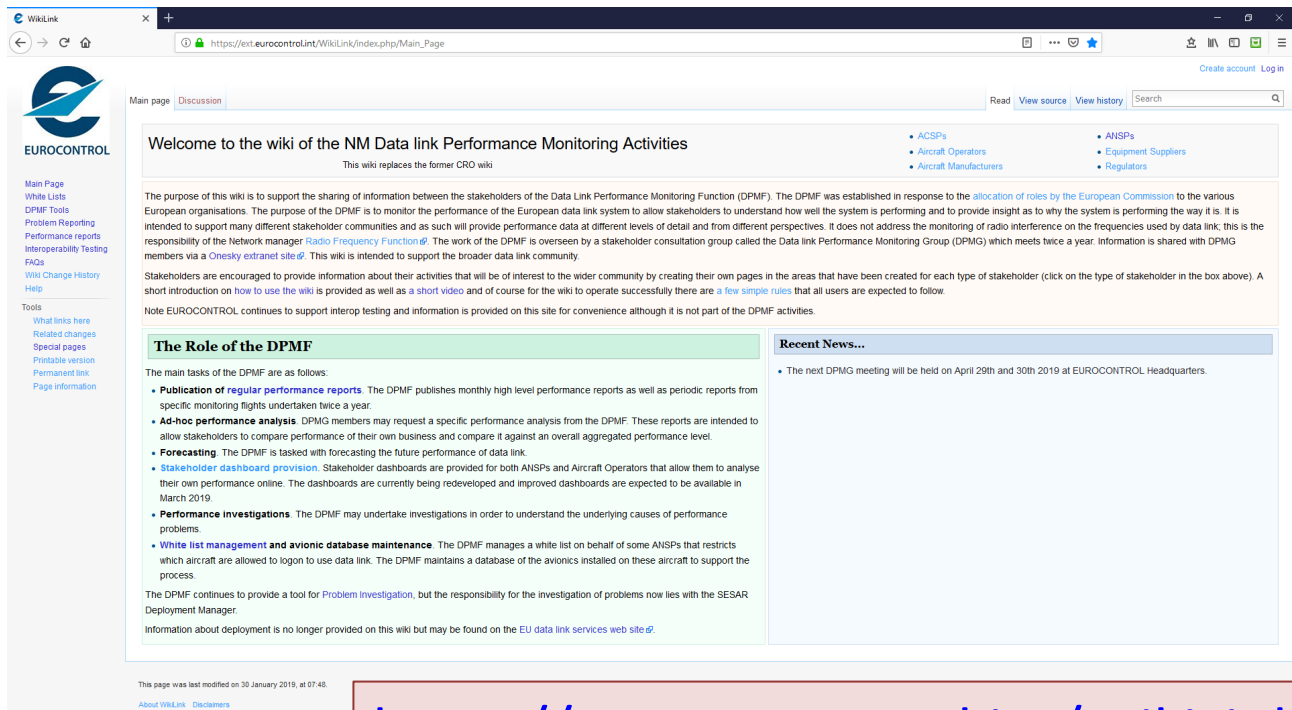
Avionics are important...



White List (about 3500 a/c) used in :

- MUAC
- Skyguide
- DSNA

Performance reports available online: WikiLink



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the WikiLink website. The URL in the address bar is https://ext.eurocontrol.int/WikiLink/index.php/Main_Page. The page features the EUROCONTROL logo on the left and a navigation menu. The main content area is titled "Welcome to the wiki of the NM Data link Performance Monitoring Activities" and includes a welcome message, a list of stakeholders (ACSPs, ANSPs, Aircraft Operators, Equipment Suppliers, Aircraft Manufacturers, and Regulators), and a section titled "The Role of the DPMF" which lists various tasks such as publication of regular performance reports, ad-hoc performance analysis, forecasting, stakeholder dashboard provision, performance investigations, and white list management. A "Recent News..." section at the bottom right mentions the next DPMG meeting.

Welcome to the wiki of the NM Data link Performance Monitoring Activities

This wiki replaces the former CRO wiki

The purpose of this wiki is to support the sharing of information between the stakeholders of the Data Link Performance Monitoring Function (DPMF). The DPMF was established in response to the [allocation of roles by the European Commission](#) to the various European organisations. The purpose of the DPMF is to monitor the performance of the European data link system to allow stakeholders to understand how well the system is performing and to provide insight as to why the system is performing the way it is. It is intended to support many different stakeholder communities and as such will provide performance data at different levels of detail and from different perspectives. It does not address the monitoring of radio interference on the frequencies used by data link; this is the responsibility of the Network manager [Radio Frequency Function](#). The work of the DPMF is overseen by a stakeholder consultation group called the Data link Performance Monitoring Group (DPMG) which meets twice a year. Information is shared with DPMG members via a [Onesky extranet site](#). This wiki is intended to support the broader data link community.

Stakeholders are encouraged to provide information about their activities that will be of interest to the wider community by creating their own pages in the areas that have been created for each type of stakeholder (click on the type of stakeholder in the box above). A short introduction on [how to use the wiki](#) is provided as well as a [short video](#) and of course for the wiki to operate successfully there are [a few simple rules](#) that all users are expected to follow.

Note EUROCONTROL continues to support interop testing and information is provided on this site for convenience although it is not part of the DPMF activities.

The Role of the DPMF

The main tasks of the DPMF are as follows:

- **Publication of regular performance reports.** The DPMF publishes monthly high level performance reports as well as periodic reports from specific monitoring flights undertaken twice a year.
- **Ad-hoc performance analysis.** DPMG members may request a specific performance analysis from the DPMF. These reports are intended to allow stakeholders to compare performance of their own business and compare it against an overall aggregated performance level.
- **Forecasting.** The DPMF is tasked with forecasting the future performance of data link.
- **Stakeholder dashboard provision.** Stakeholder dashboards are provided for both ANSPs and Aircraft Operators that allow them to analyse their own performance online. The dashboards are currently being redeveloped and improved dashboards are expected to be available in March 2019.
- **Performance investigations.** The DPMF may undertake investigations in order to understand the underlying causes of performance problems.
- **White list management and avionics database maintenance.** The DPMF manages a white list on behalf of some ANSPs that restricts which aircraft are allowed to logon to use data link. The DPMF maintains a database of the avionics installed on these aircraft to support the process.

The DPMF continues to provide a tool for [Problem Investigation](#), but the responsibility for the investigation of problems now lies with the SESAR Deployment Manager.

Information about deployment is no longer provided on this wiki but may be found on the [EU data link services web site](#).

Recent News...

- The next DPMG meeting will be held on April 20th and 30th 2019 at EUROCONTROL Headquarters.

<https://ext.eurocontrol.int/WikiLink>

Questions?



Email:
dpmf@eurocontrol.int

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Data Link Services DLS

EUROCAE activities in WG-92

Christian Schleifer
Secretary General EUROCAE

EUROCAE contribution to the DLS recovery plan

- Contribution to the DLS recovery plan in the two following domains:
 - Improvement of the existing VDL mode 2 standards in answer to ELSA recommendations
 - Contribution to the end to end certification consideration with the development of potential complementary standards
- Participation to the coordination of the DLS recovery activities within the framework set up by SDM along with the NM and EASA

Existing standards

- EUROCAE had developed a set of standards covering
 - Data Link Services and their associated performances
 - ✓ ED-120 - Safety and Performance Requirements Standard For Initial Air Traffic Data Link Services In Continental Airspace (SPR IC) (May 2004)
 - ✓ ED-228A - Safety and Performance Requirements Standard for Baseline 2 ATS Data Communications (Baseline 2 SPR Standard) (March 2016)
 - Avionic component of VDL mode 2
 - ED-92B - MOPS for an Airborne VDL Mode-2 System Operating in the Frequency Range 118-136.975 MHz (Oct 2012)



Update of existing standards: ED-92

- ED-92B revised to address the relevant recommendation from ELSA
 - No significant changes were introduced in this revision (except one new requirement dealing with multiple frame concatenation)
 - Majority of the changes were focusing on clarifications and additions

 **ED-92C issued Sept 2018**

- Further revision initiated (ED-92D) to address connection-less mode
 - Publication expected end 2020
 - Joint activity with RTCA

Development of new standard

- Additional document initiated
 - respective expected behaviour of the various components (ground network and airborne component) for the most complex AVLC protocol interactions
- The topics identified today are:
 - DISC & DM usage, X25 packet size, grouped frames, assumptions on ground deployment, number of VGS within a given area, coordination mechanisms between CSPs, ..
- Activity ongoing within WG-92
 - Publication expected mid 2019
 - Joint activity with RTCA

Potential future activities

- Discussions initiated on potential future activities addressing the end to end validation aspects from an airborne VDL mode 2 perspective
 - No decision for the time being

End-to-End Certification

- EUROCAE support to RMG in EASA framework
- EUROCAE supports the concept of extended end to end validation instead of end to end certification
- EUROCAE considers that achieving end to end data link performance is the ultimate objective
- The demonstration of this achievement can only be done through a step wise validation approach
 1. avionic package compliance to existing standards is the first validation layer (manufacturer responsibility)
 2. avionic package integrated on board an aircraft type compliance is the second validation layer (aircraft manufacturer or aircraft operator responsibility)
 3. avionic package compliance monitoring during flight operation is the third validation layer (responsibility to clarify including the current duty of the CSP)



Thank you very much for your attention!

Anna von Groote

Director Technical Programme, EUROCAE

Phone: +33 1 49 46 19 71 | anna.vongroote@eurocae.net

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DLS Recovery Plan - Military

The MILITARY in Single European Sky -
Partnering for Excellence in global aviation

LCL Denis Bouvier
EDA Project Officer SES Policy



EDA'S REINFORCED MISSION

In May 2017, after EDA's LONG TERM REVIEW,
Defence ministers agreed to reinforce the Agency's role and mission

- ▶ as the **main instrument**
for intergovernmental capability planning & prioritisation in Europe
- ▶ as the **prime forum and coordinator**
for the whole lifecycle of capability development
- ▶ as Member States' **central interface & gateway**
towards EU institutions & stakeholders

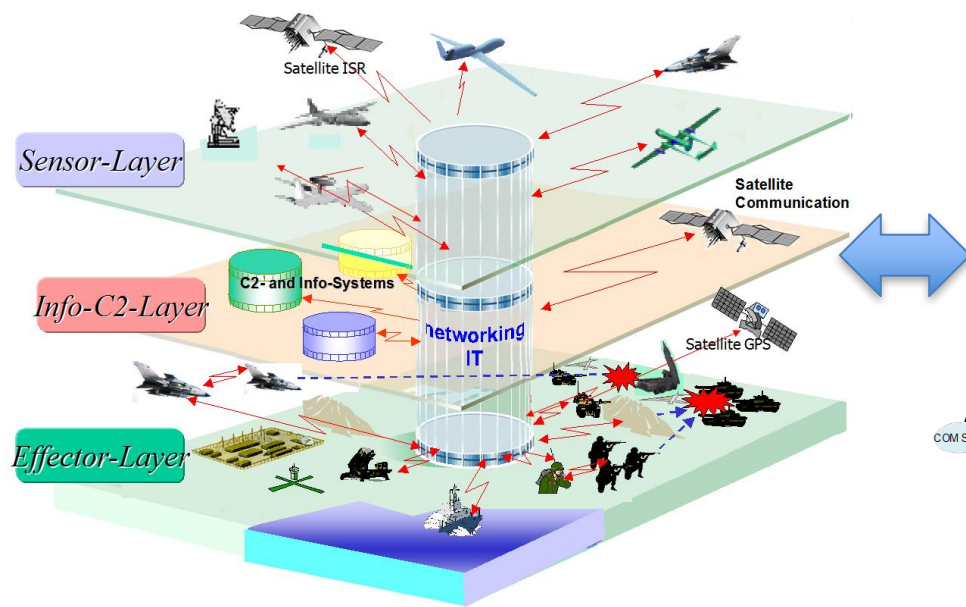


The Fleet – The Stakeholder

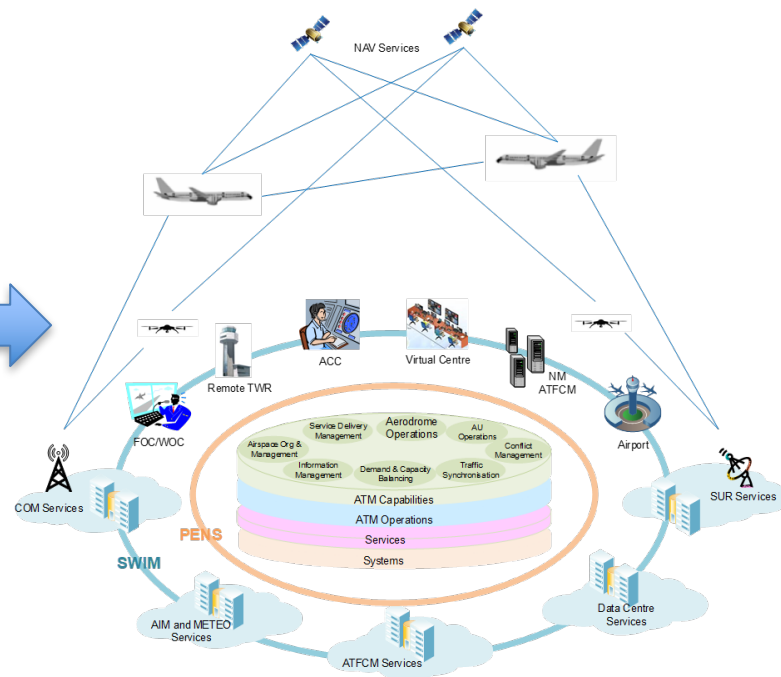


Type of assets	Number
Combat Aircraft	3365
Helicopters	3733
Light Transport Aircraft	1390
Heavy Transport Aircraft	949
RPAS (All types)	420 <i>10% HALE/MALE</i>
Airfield	220

Civil-military interoperability is a must



TODAY: Military crisis/Operations environment
“core mission”



TOMORROW: SES peace Time environment
“Train as you fight”

DLS Status - Military

- Current IR are fine for the military: “*Equip on a voluntary basis the new transport type state aircraft (forward fit) entering into service after the 1/1/2019*”
- DLS transitional airborne solution implementation decided by some Military authorities (*Ref.: INEA Calls*) for transport type aircraft
- DLS is not specific to military operational requirements
- AOC usage is low for the military

DLS Recovery Plan - Challenges

- Interoperability among the ground infrastructure systems at reasonable costs
- Access to airspace for non-equipped State aircraft
- Cyber-security and confidentiality, which are crucial for civil and military aviation
- Efficient governance structure involving the military
- Spectrum challenges

Conclusion

- Let's move forward together
- Civil-Military collaboration is key and interoperability is a must
- SES shall accommodate the needs of all stakeholders
- Defence and Security is a common responsibility



Agenda

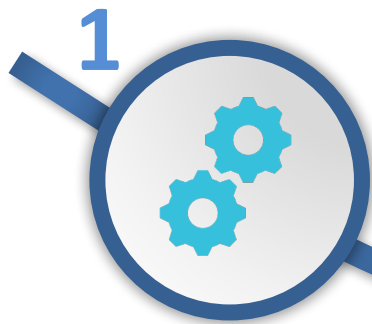
- 1 *Introduction and Scene Setting*
- 2 *DLS Recovery Plan Implementation – Status and Next Steps*
- 3 *Data-link Regulatory updates*
- 4 *Monitoring the Data-link Performances*
- 5 *Data Link Services*
- 6 *DLS, Military View*
- 7 *Q&A*
- 8 *Closing Remarks*

Q&A

Agenda

- 1 *Introduction and Scene Setting*
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Closing remarks



Results so far

Since the EC mandate to SDM, the DLS implementation is a successful reality, with **huge improvements** in terms of **DLS performances and the definition of a clear plan to meet the IR (EU) No 310/2015**

2



Next Steps

The SDM will continue the **ongoing work and cooperation with the relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the European target architecture** and, looking at the future, will consider the **adoption of A/G complementary technologies** to continuously ensure the DLS performance with a flexible DL system



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