



## Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT) and Timely Recovery of Flight Data (TRFD)

Jessie Turner | AssociateTechnical Fellow | Airplane Systems – Avionics

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# Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS – ICAO)

New requirements that cannot be met by existing equipment Autonomous **Distress Tracking** Can be met **Timely Recovery of** (ADT) by existing Flight Data equipment A Distress Signal Requirements at early stage of Auto Triggered by development very specific events Required for New Type Shall not be manually Certification applications after deactivated 2021 Shall not be isolated **Aircraft Tracking**  Operational Approval **Normal Operations** Required Possible Subset of ATS Surveillance Multiple Options: Used for Airline Operational Functions Automatically deployable Controllable by Flight Crew flight data recorder (ADFR) Multiple Solutions Automatically deployed Optional Aircraft Tracking Abnormal Floatable Operations Contains ELT to aid location Triggered by abnormal events •Flight Data Streaming (FDS) Provides higher rate flight location data Performance Based

• TBD CVR/FDR dataset

#### **Regulatory Situation**

- ICAO Air Navigation Commission has approved pending Annex 6 changes for ELT, Distress Tracking, and Data Recovery in March 2016.
  - Normal Tracking November 8, 2018 (all aircraft)
  - Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT) Jan. 1, 2021 (Forward-Fit Only)
    - Fixed Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) not required if equipped with ADT.
  - Automatically Deployable Flight Data Recorder (ADFR) requirement modified. Now states that new type certs (applications for type cert submitted after Jan. 1, 2021) "shall be equipped with a means approved by the State of the Operator, to recover flight recorder data and make it available in a timely manner."
- The European Commission has published Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2338 (amendment to Annex I of Regulation (EU) No. 965/2012) on flight recorders, underwater locating devices, and aircraft tracking systems and released Draft Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC) and Guidance Material (GM) for a "focused" consultation.
  - Requirements are similar to ICAO. Following are significant differences:
  - Normal Tracking: All other previously equipped airplanes must perform normal tracking (no retrofit). After 2021 Reporting rate increases to 3 min. unless equipped for distress tracking
  - Distress Tracking: Accuracy increases to 3 nautical miles after 2023.
  - Low Frequency-Underwater Location Devices (FL-ULD): not required if equipped with Autonomous Distress Tracking

#### Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT) APIM

- Target APIM approval at the April 2017 AEEC General Session
- Phase 1 Requirements Capture (3 months: May-July 2017)
- Phase 2 Develop Candidate Architectures that meet the requirements (6 months: Aug. 2017 Feb. 2018)
- Phase 3 Choose an architecture(s) in which to develop detailed equipment and aircraft installation requirements (9 months: Mar. 2018 Jan. 2019)
- Propose that work is accomplished within the SAI Subcommittee

### Timely Recovery of Flight Data (TRFD) APIM

- Target APIM approval at the April 2017 AEEC General Session
- Phase 1 Requirements Capture (6 months: June-Dec. 2018)
- Phase 2 Develop Candidate Architectures that meet the requirements (12 months: Jan. 2019 Dec. 2019)
- Phase 3 Choose an architecture(s) in which to develop detailed equipment and aircraft installation requirements (13 months: Jan. 2020 Jan. 2021)
- Propose that work is accomplished within the SAI Subcommittee

#### Summary

- Aircraft mandates for Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT) are on the horizon.
- Aircraft design changes will be needed for new aircraft designs to meet new flight data recovery certification requirements
- We must partner together to provide industry-harmonized, optimum solutions!

#### SAI Subcommittee Timeline

#### Autonomous Distress Tracking (ADT)



