Global Information Management

SWIM: Airlines expectations

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Aviation Information World - Forecasting the Future

Today situation

- Today ATM information exchanges are inadequate:
 - Defined in the 1950's
 - Point to point
 - Not flexible
 - Not easily managed and understood by automation

Deficiency examples (1)

Technology limitations

- Message size
- Constrained message format (e.g. FPL)
- Message addressing

Misuse

 Some NOTAMs issued do not comply with the provisions outlined and do not contain appropriate NOTAM content

Deficiency examples (2)

Management

- Improper message database management
 - Duplication
 - Irregular database clean-up
- Procedures are not always followed
 - Message not sent or at the wrong time

Quality

- Use of free-text leads to interpretation
- Lack of geographic standards

Outside ATM

- Internet technologies are already in use for other airline related information needs
 - Booking and passenger details (e-ticketing)
 - Cargo
 - Flight information of interest to Airport and vendors (AIDX)

Future

- Efficient and relevant information exchanges are essential to realize key ICAO ASBU benefits:
 - TBO
 - CDM
 - ATFM
- Clear interface between the different information domain

TBO example

- Long flight...
- Much uncertainty
 - -Wx
 - Capacity
 - Demand
- Airline dispatch needs information on the above 3 to generate trajectory



- Airline dispatch will react depending on risk tolerance:
 - ❖ Low tolerance avoidance scenario
 - ❖ High tolerance proceed and monitor, contingency plan available



What is needed

Information Technology



Networks



Including cloud-based network technology to ease accessibility

Standards

Information exchange format



- Governance
- Service definition

Traps to avoid (1)

- Change for the sake of change
 - Replacing a message by a SWIM information service should only take place when it provides added value
 - E.g. Creating a METAR service just to provide the METAR information in a digital format may not provide sufficient benefit to justify the investment cost
- Only creates SWIM services when clear value can be demonstrated
 - E.g. Increasing ability to share for mutual benefit across multiple users

Traps to avoid (2)

- Duplication of information
 - Avoid overloading information models with information not core to the domain
 - SAR related information in Flight Object
 - Airport-airlines specific information in Flight object
- Rather define clear interoperability rules

Potential SWIM services (1)

Navaids information service

 Give in a single service all information on a navaid and impacts of an outage

Trajectory information service

 Provide trajectory awareness including for each waypoint flight levels, course, heading, speed and flight segment time and fuel burn

Airspace schedules and reservation service

Capacity/demand visibility



Potential SWIM services (2)

- Observed/Nowcast/Forecast Met information services
 - Provide Met information according to selection criteria
- Air Traffic Flow Management information service
 - Provide flow restrictions and update
- Terrain information service

Air-Ground SWIM

- Today not a requirement for the majority of the airlines
 - Most of the considered air-ground services would be better implemented via the AOC instead of a direct link between ATC and the cockpit
 - Some concern regarding the potential for removing the pilots' attention from their primary functions (aviate, navigate, communicate) rather than using the airlines' dedicated function (AOC)
 - May be more cost effective to use parallel commercial data channels between the airline and the aircraft to be eventually retransmitted via ground-ground channels

Make it happen

- ICAO needs to provide Standards soon
 - Avoid proliferation of divergent solutions
- Start by some simple services
 - Replacement of some NOTAMs
 - Develop some ATFM services
 - Use FF-ICE as it becomes available

THANK YOU!

