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Air Transportation Management

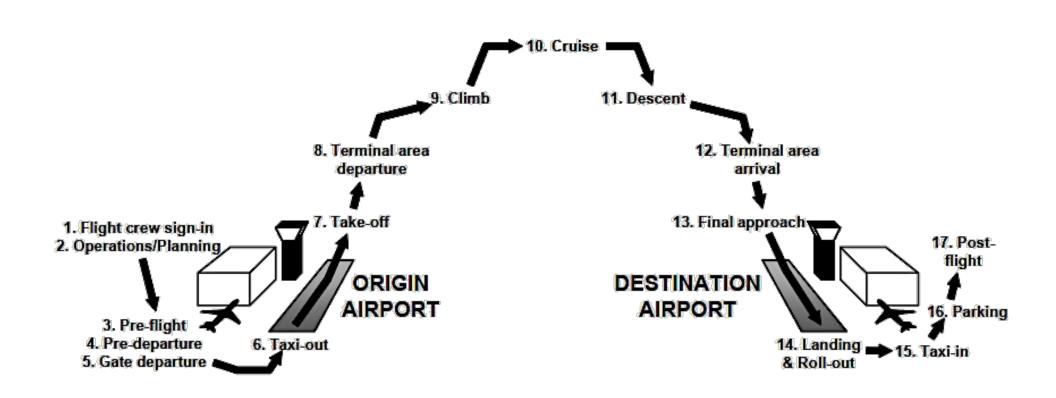
M.Sc. Program

Air Transportation Systems and Infrastructure

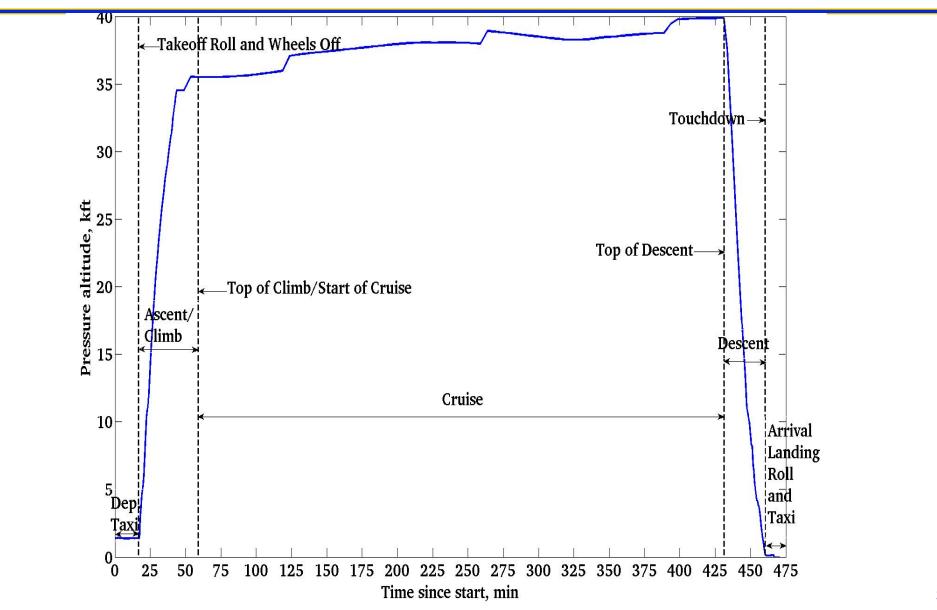
Strategic Planning

Module 09: 26 May 2015

Typical flight phases



Typical flight phases



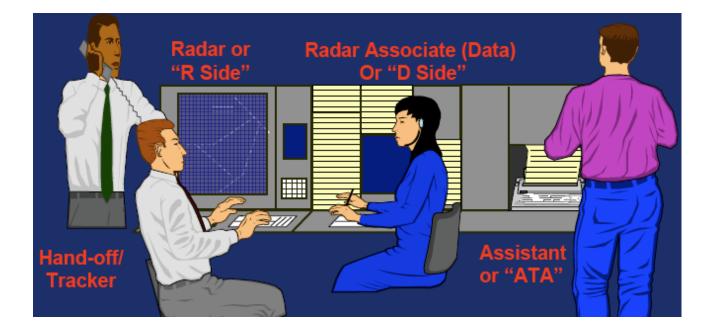
Recall:

Air Route Traffic Control Centers (ARTCCs or Centers)

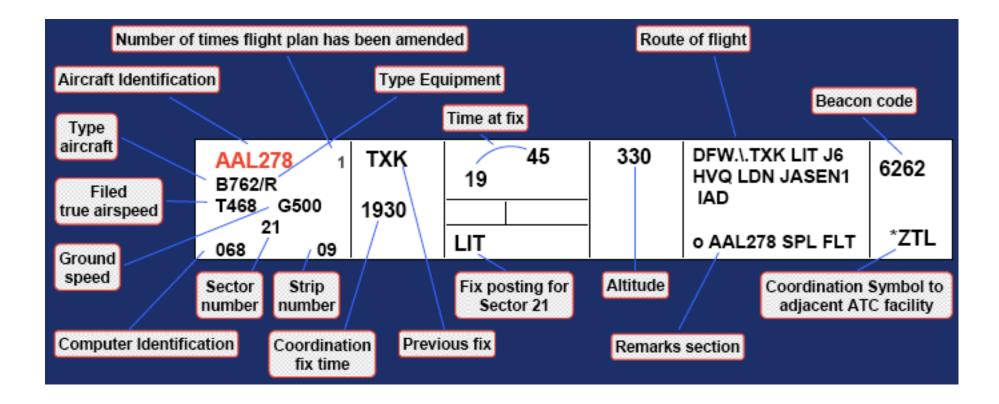
- Every ARTCC is divided into smaller units called *sectors*
- Sectors designed to make it easier for the Air Traffic Controller to separate aircraft within the sector
 - ARTCCs sectorized in both vertical and horizontal planes
 - An ARTCC may contain between 20 and 80 sectors (usually in 2-3 vertical levels)
 - Low (0-18,000 ft), High (FL 180-FL 360), Super-High (FL 360-FL 600)
 - As aircraft pass from sector to sector, so does responsibility for separation, through *handoff* process
 - Transfer of communication must precede transfer of control (actual crossing of boundary)

ARTCC (en route sector) ATC positions

- Each sector typically has 1 to 3 ATCo: flight data controller, radar controller, radar associate (nonradar controller)
 - R-side (Radar controller) provides separation between all IFR flights in the sector; communicates with pilots (light traffic: works the sector alone)
 - D-side (Radar associate data): handles flight strip data and user requests; detects traffic conflicts not on radar display; coordinates with other sectors; supports R-side controller
 - □ ATA (Assistant) delivers flight strips to sectors

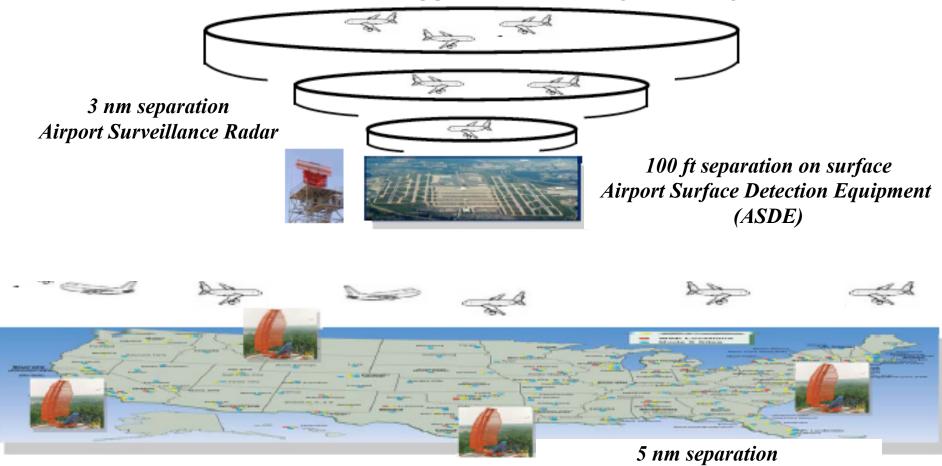


Flight progress strip (ARTCC version)



Separation requirements

• 5 nm separation enroute (compared to 3 nm in TRACON)



⁵ nm separation Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)

Enroute airspace sector capacity

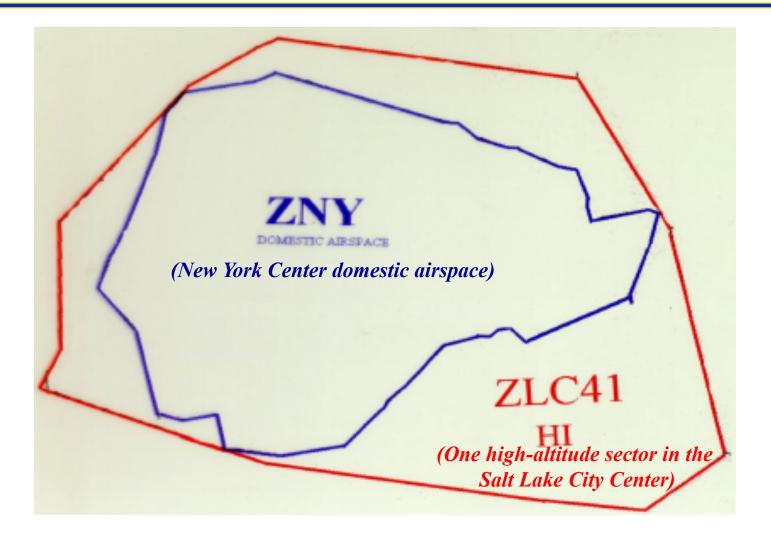
- In the US, airports tends to be main bottlenecks
- Airspace sector capacity depends on many factors (weather, workload, flow complexity, etc.)
 - Rule of thumb: "Monitor Alert Parameter" (MAP)

Average sector flight time	MAP value*
3 min	5
4 min	7
5 min	8
6 min	10
7 min	12
8 min	13
9 min	15
10 min	17
11 min	18
12 min and higher	18

*Representative values. Actual values are sector-specific

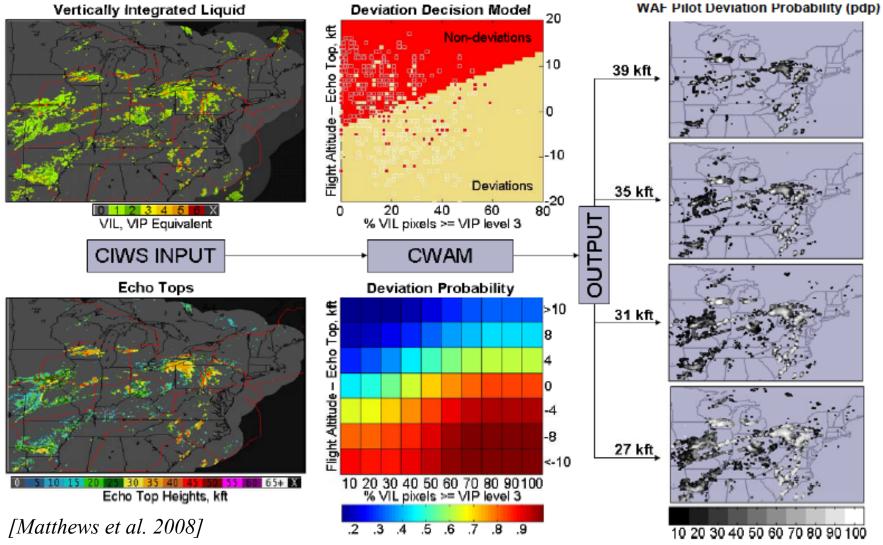
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/air_traffic/publications/ATpubs/FAC/Ch17/s1707.html 8

Sector sizes can vary significantly



Impact of weather on enroute traffic

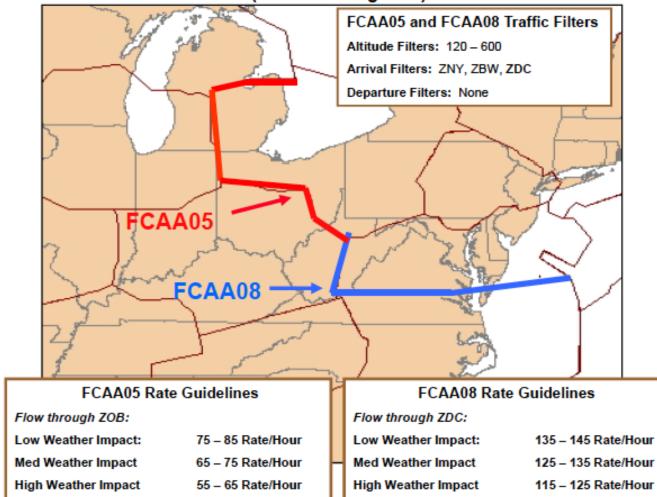
Convective Weather Avoidance Model (CWAM)



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Airspace Flow Programs

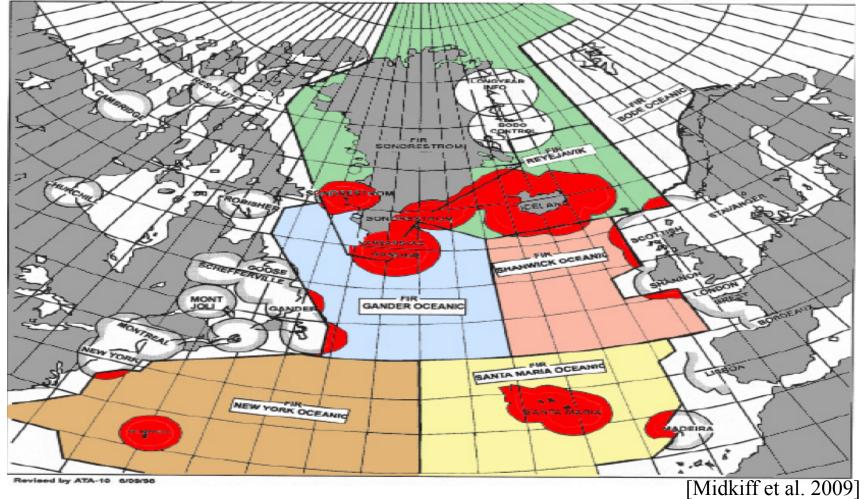
Used to manage en route demand when capacity is reduced



- Typically characterized by low density
- Poor CNS capabilities (limited, if any, VHF/radar coverage)
- International operations; ICAO oversight
- Limited opportunities for diversion
- Limited weather updates

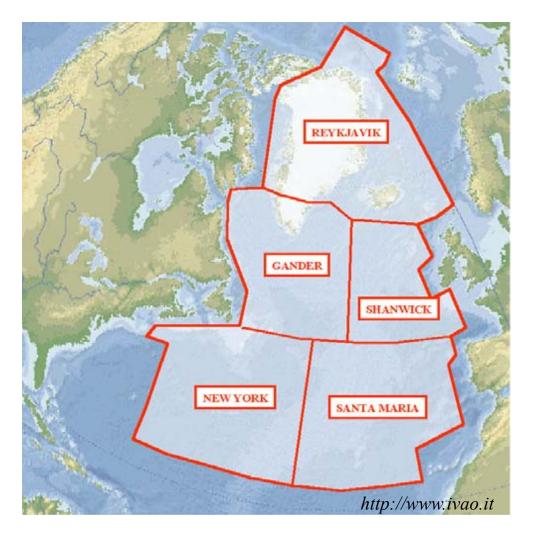
Poor VHF/radar coverage

• Aircraft report to Oceanic Control Areas as they cross waypoints via SATCOM, HF radio or ADS (if equipped)



Oceanic Control Areas (OCAs)/ Oceanic Area Control Centers (OACCs)

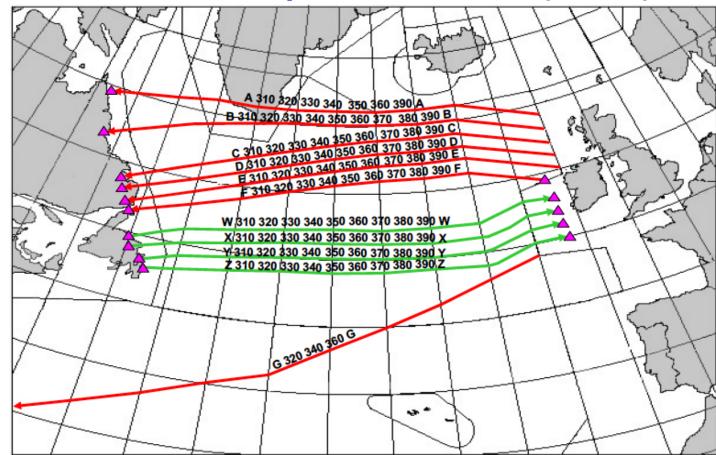
• North Atlantic OACCs





North Atlantic Tracks (NATS)

- Published/updated daily; directions reversed twice daily
- Reduced Vertical Separation Minima (RVSM)



http://www.turbulenceforecast.com/atlantic_westbound_tracks.php http://www.turbulenceforecast.com/atlantic_eastbound_tracks.php

NATS

North Atlantic Tracks - Last updated at 2014/04/15 18:46 GMT

The following are active North Atlantic Tracks issued by Shanwick Center (EGGX) and Gander Center (CZQX). Any NOTAMs pertaining to these tracks (waypoint changes, procedures) will be found by searching the ARTCC NOTAMs under Shanwick Center (EGGX), Gander Center (CZQX), Boston Center (KZBW) and New York Center (KZNY).

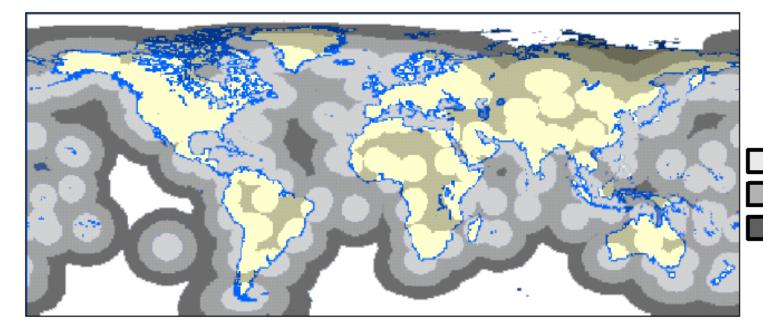
A,B,C,...: Westbound X,Y,Z,...: Eastbound

142015 EGGXZOZX 151259 CZOXZOZX (NAT-1/2 TRACKS FLS 310/390 INCLUSIVE APR 15/1130Z TO APR 15/1900Z PART ONE OF TWO PARTS-A DINIM 51/20 51/30 49/40 46/50 URTAK BANCS EAST LVLS NIL WEST LVLS 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 EUR RTS WEST NIL NAR NIL-B SOMAX 50/20 50/30 48/40 45/50 VODOR RAFIN EAST LVLS NIL WEST LVLS 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 EUR RTS WEST NIL NAR NIL-C BEDRA 49/20 49/30 47/40 44/50 BOBTU JAROM EAST LVLS NIL WEST LVLS 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 EUR RTS WEST NIL NAR NIL-D ETIKI 48/15 48/20 48/30 46/40 43/50 42/60 DOVEY EAST LVLS NIL WEST LVLS 310 320 340 350 360 370 380 390 EUR RTS WEST REGHI NAR NIL-E SEPAL 47/15 47/20 47/30 45/40 42/50 41/60 JOBOC EAST LVLS NIL WEST LVLS 310 320 340 350 360 370 380 390 EUR RTS WEST LAPEX NAR NIL-END OF PART ONE OF TWO PARTS)

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Extended Twin-Engine Operations (ETOPS)

 During extended overwater operations with twin-engine aircraft types, flight must remain within a specified flying time of an alternate airport (on one engine)



60 mins ETOPS airspace 120 mins ETOPS airspace 180 mins ETOPS airspace