Digital transformation of aviation

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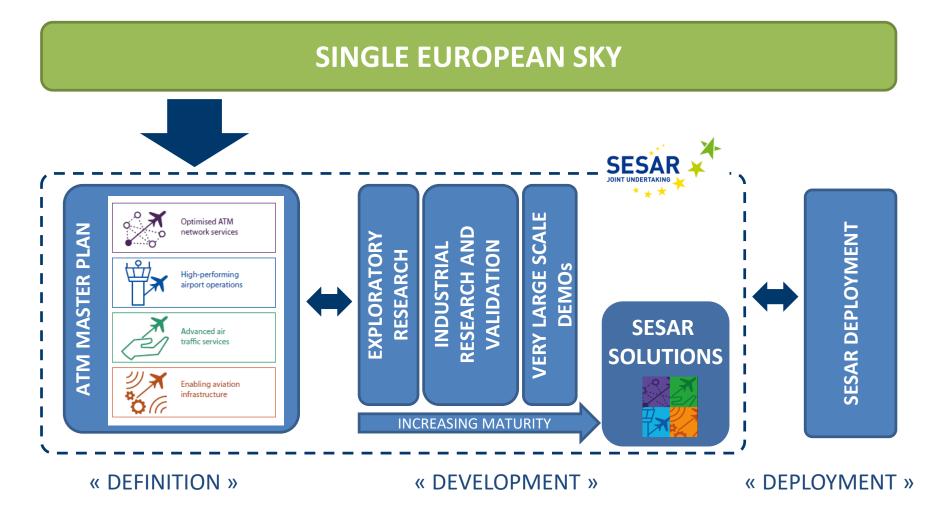
SESAR

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Digitalisation in already "ON": examples



Remote tower and virtual center





AR for ATC



AR and SR in the cockpit



Big Data



Satellite connectivity

U-space



AI and Machine Learning



IP Network



Infrastructure as a service

"A Digital Sky": the necessary step to build an infrastructure suited for the future of aviation



Today, thousands of aircraft in the sky

Traditional piloted airplanes and rotorcrafts with limited connectivity



Airspace is mainly occupied by traditional manned aviation

Tomorrow, hundred of thousands of connected flying devices in the sky

Connected airplanes and rotorcraft, drones, air taxi & services and urban air mobility



Digital Aviation infrastructure to enable all air operations

In addition, safely managing the future controlled traffic (both manned and unmanned) will be economically unviable at current productivity levels



ATCO OPS workforce required to maintain capacity at current level **Key assumptions** of productivity, Thousand FTE Only controlled traffic ~40 At current technology and taken into account productivity, number of ~7 ATCO will need to increase ATCO OPS workforce in substantially going 2017 under ACE ~30 benchmark scope¹ forward ~+120% Given the order of Constant productivity magnitude of the increase, for terminal and enthe unsustainability is +~70% route ATCOs² ATCO in OPS to largely independent of the ~18 Growth in workforce control exact traffic forecast used hence equal unmanned 33 Safely managing this future traffic to growth in flight hours 29 traffic will be economically in controlled airspace³ ATCO in OPS to unsustainable given control 18 Cost implications manned Limited gains in traffic efficiency (airspace elasticity) 1 En-route: ~10,600 FTE; Terminal: ~7,500 FTE 2017 2035 2050 2 And at similar level for manned and Infrastructure limitations unmanned will worsen the case **Controlled airspace only** 3 En-route: driven by growth in total (manned and unmanned) flight hours; Terminal: driven (manned + unmanned) by growth in manned flight hours

SOURCE: SESAR Drone – Supporting presentation to final report, SESAR (2016), ATM Cost-Effectiveness (ACE) Benchmarking Report (2015), Challenges for growth report with LT forecasts for IFR lights, Eurocontrol (2013)

The increase complexity and heterogeneity in traffic beyond 2035 call the end-state of SESAR to be driven by automation and connectivity



Key developments beyond 2035

Disruptive growth in traffic size





Interactions not necessarily driven by human



Unprecedent level of heterogeneity and complexity



 Tens of millions of digitally connected flights in the airspace in 2050

- **19 millions traditional** (IFR) flights
- **85 million unmanned** flights
- Interactions not necessarily driven by human e.g.,
 - Singe Pilot Operations
 - Urban Air Mobility
 - Cargo drones
- Those developments will lead to unprecedented level of heterogeneity and complexity²

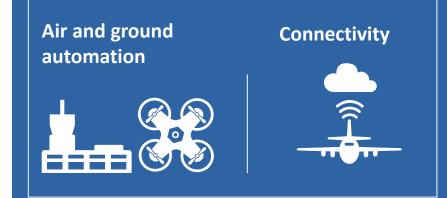
Key drivers of end-state of SESAR

Preserving capacity of the controlled airspace requires dramatic transformation

This unprecedented level of heterogeneity and complexity will require further

- Automation
- Connectivity

to ensure a scalable, cost-effective system with safety at or above current levels





60+ projects underway

Exploratory research, industrial research, demonstrations







Virtual technologies

Mobile, terrestrial & satellitebased communications

Digital & automated tools

Higher levels of autonomy & connectivity



Video, synthetic & enhanced sensor tech



Big data analytics & open source data usage



System modularity



System flexibility













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