## EUROCAE WG-103 Independent Non-Cooperative Surveillance



### Tim Quilter Chairman

### **Aveillant background**



- Holographic Radar fully digital staring radar
- Theia 16 first of type wind farm infill radar
- Gamekeeper drone detection
- Theia long range development









## Why is a new standard needed?

#### New and emerging technologies

- → New technologies such as Holographic Radar
- → X-band rotating radars
- → Experimental Multi-static Primary Surveillance Radar (MSPSR)
- → Backward compatible with Primary Surveillance Radars (PSR)









## Why is a new standard needed?

#### Changing environment

- ✤ Increased security needs
- → Global tension
- → Drones
- → More complex radar clutter









## What's wrong with the old standards?

- → 1997 EUROCONTROL Standard for Radar Surveillance in Enroute airspace and major terminal areas (Blue Book)
  - ✤ Assumes classic rotating radar, not applicable for new technologies
- → 2015 EUROCONTROL Specification for ATM Surveillance System Performance (ESASSP)
  - → Requirements on the end to end surveillance chain not the sensor
  - → Poor coverage of non-cooperative requirements
- → Generic Surveillance Safety Performance Requirement (GEN SUR SPR)
  - → Current draft focusses on cooperative surveillance
  - → Work being expanded in EUROCAE WG-102
  - → New ESASSP document planned based on this





Air Navigation Services of the Czech Republic

### WG-103 Independent Non-Cooperative Surveillance (INCS)



THALES

**Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore** 



## **The EUROCAE process**

- ✤ Founded in 1963 in Lucerne by ECAC
- → 230+ Member organisations
- → 38 active working groups
- → 2000+ experts
- ✤ Transparent and open process
- ✤ Consensus driven development
- → Worldwide recognition
- → Best industry practice
- → Soft law





# INCS operational scenarios

#### Main use cases

- ✤ Non-cooperative infringement
- → Cooperative link failure (single aircraft)
- → Cooperative link failure (multiple aircraft)

#### Secondary use cases

- ✤ Infringement by small UAS
- ✤ Non-cooperative separation





### **New approaches**

- ✤ Operationally driven requirements
  - ✤ Coverage area operationally defined
  - → Area based performance requirements
- ✤ Technology independent
  - ✤ Doesn't assume 360 degree rotating sensor
  - ✤ Doesn't assume a particular frequency of operation
  - → Typical aircraft not Radar Cross Section
  - → Required to operate in normal environment
- ✤ Testing cost minimised
  - → Factory type tests
  - → Targets of opportunity (flight checks minimised)
  - → Performance "at any point" assessed on grid basis







The rising tide floats all boats