

PBCS - What, Where and How

OPSGROUP Team

3 October, 2018



In Short: The performance-based communication and surveillance (PBCS) framework allows for higher safety standards and more efficient airspace use. If your aircraft already has the equipment and you cross the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans often, it's worth looking into getting your regulatory approval.

PB... what? It's a good question. We have so many acronyms in aviation, it's easy to forget what this one stands for and what it really means. So, let's try and get to the bottom of it.

What is PBCS?

Official answer:

The ICAO performance-based communication and surveillance (PBCS) framework ensures that emerging technologies for communication and surveillance fully support ATM operations and are implemented and operated safely.

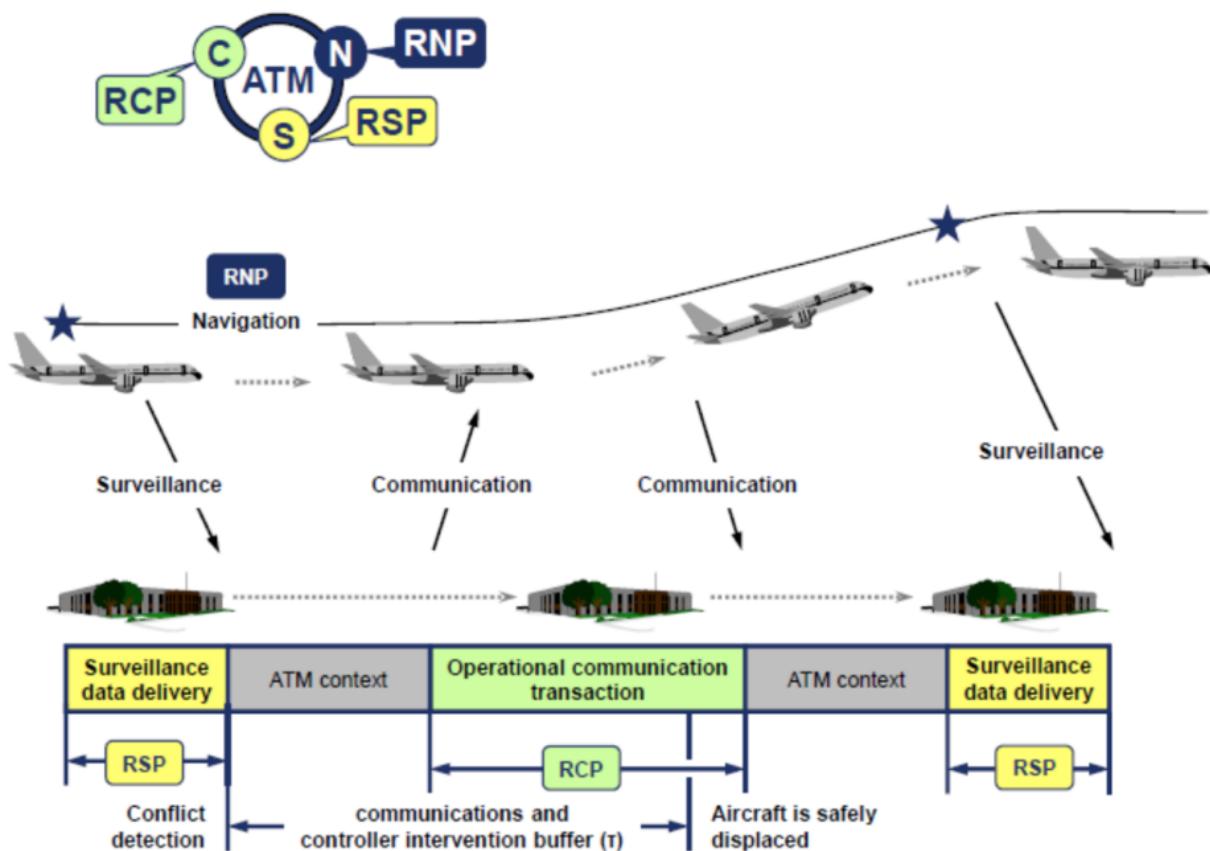
In plain speak:

With the technology **already** available on many aircraft **and** in the Air Traffic Control facility, aircraft can now fly closer than ever before, especially over non-radar oceanic airspace.

RCP specification	RCP transaction time (sec)	RCP continuity (probability)	RCP availability (probability)	RCP integrity (acceptable rate/flight hour)
RCP 240	240	0.999 0.9999 (efficiency) (See Note 3)	0.999	10^{-5}
RCP 400	400	0.999	0.999	10^{-5}

There are two key buzz words, so let's define them. They are interlinked with RNP – Required Navigation Performance.

- **RSP** – Required Surveillance Officially known as “surveillance data delivery”, often stipulated in the Airplane Flight Manual. Basically, how often does the aircraft send its position to ATC/ground station. There are two specifications, RSP180 and RSP400. The numbers indicate the maximum number of seconds (180 or 400) for the transaction to occur.
- **RCP** – Required Communication ICAO has two specifications, RCP240 and RCP400. Again, the numbers indicate the maximum number of seconds (240 or 400), or “transaction time” taken for the controller to issue an instruction to the crew **and** for them to receive a response. This could be via CPDLC, HFDL, VDL or SATCOM.



So, we have a loop here, **C-N-S. Communication, Navigation and Surveillance**. An aircraft sends surveillance information to ATC about where it is; the aircraft stays within confines of RNP navigation requirements and ATC communicates with the aircraft within the required transaction times. *Pretty easy!*

But why do we need PBCS?

The take away? If all given aircraft in a certain airspace have a **lower** RSP value and a **lower** RCP value, we can start putting these aircraft **closer** together.

Essentially – performance-based separation minima. This allows aircraft to be separated safely according to technological capability rather than “one-size-fits-all” prescriptive distances.

What are the differences from PBN?

They are similar but there are notable differences. In a simple sense, the PBN (RNP/RNAV) only requires that the *operator* obtains approval because it focuses on *how* the equipment works. PBCS (RSP/RCP) however requires the involvement and approval of the air traffic service provider because it's a two-way communication and surveillance effort. There are dependencies and complexity with the equipment standards on *both* ends.

In this graphic you can see a high-level summary of who is responsible for what:

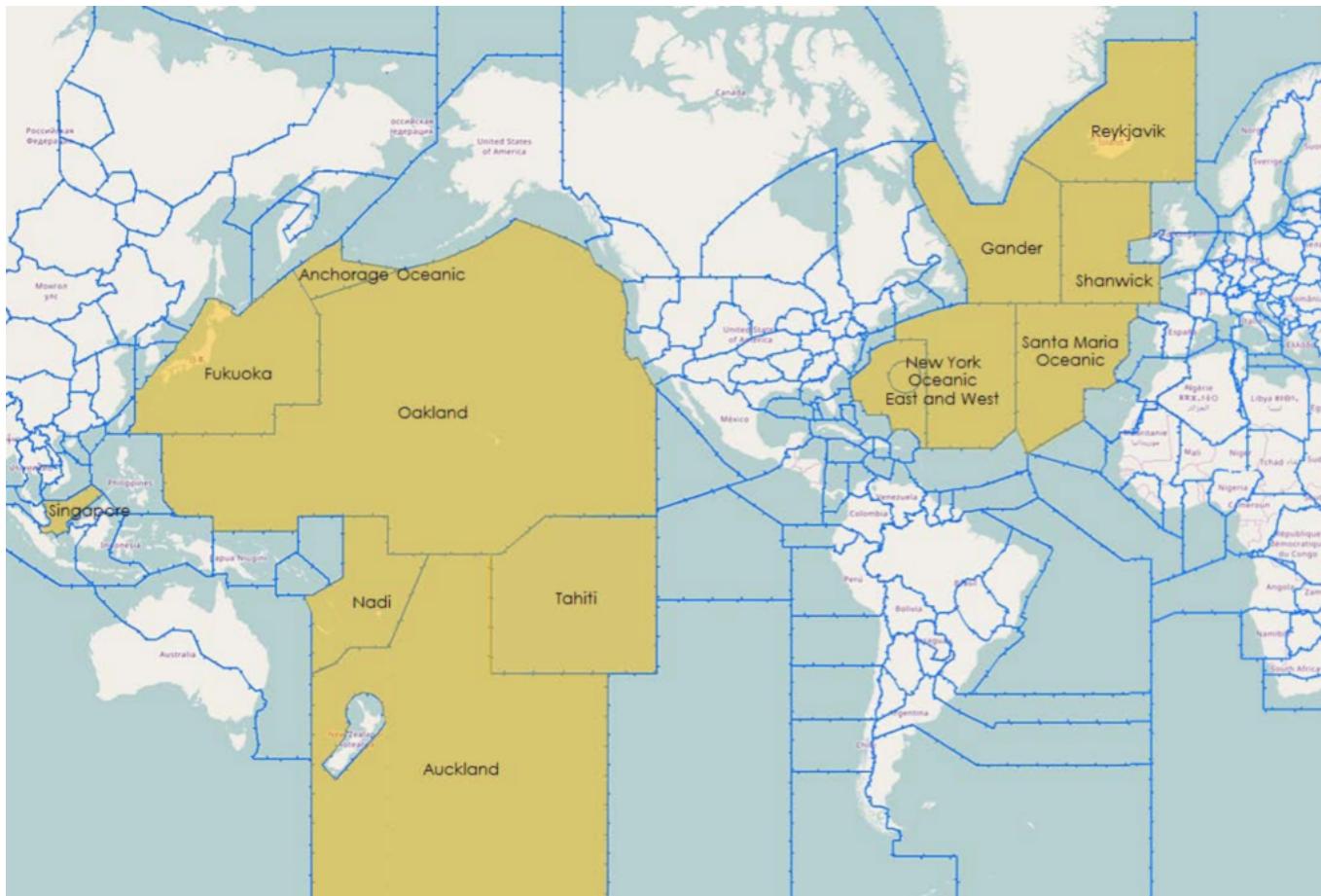
In accordance with the ICAO PBCS Provisions STATE RESPONSIBILITY	In accordance with State policies	
	ANSP RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITY
<input type="checkbox"/> Establishes PBCS policies for ANSP, operator, airworthiness, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Prescribes RCP/RSP specifications in the applicable airspace for the relevant operations <input type="checkbox"/> Publishes PBCS requirements in aeronautical information publication (AIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Provides RCP/RSP-compliant services <input type="checkbox"/> Recognizes RCP/RSP capabilities in air traffic control (ATC) automation <input type="checkbox"/> Establishes PBCS monitoring program	<input type="checkbox"/> Files RCP/RSP capabilities in flight plan in accordance with State PBCS policy <input type="checkbox"/> Participates in ANSP PBCS monitoring programs

Where is it in place?

Currently PBCS is in effect in one form or another in the following FIR's

- NZZC/Auckland Oceanic
- NFFF/Nadi
- KZAK/Oakland Oceanic
- PAZN/Anchorage Oceanic
- WSJC/Singapore
- VCCF/Sri Lanka
- NTTT/Tahiti
- RJJJ/ Fukuoka
- KZNY/New York Oceanic
- CZQX/Gander

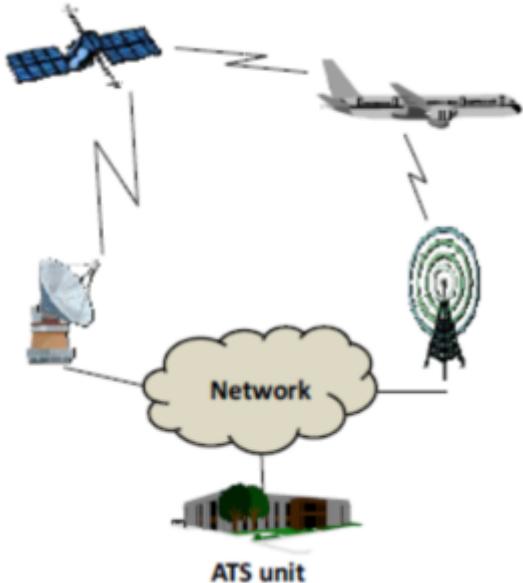
- EGGX/Shanwick
- BIRD/ Reykjavik
- LPPO/Santa Maria Oceanic



The Air Traffic Service providers of China, Brazil and Indonesia have also shown interest to introduce PBCS in the future.

Specifically, PBCS is being used between FL350 and 390 on certain “half” NAT tracks as we have written about before.

What do I need to do?



Requirements vary from state-to-state on the exact procedure for obtaining approval. It's important to note that not all aircraft are automatically PBCS ready (refer to your aircraft manufacturer and your airplane flight manual).

The FAA has outlined its approval process here and has a handy powerpoint document [here](#).

An important element is to prove that you have signed the ***"PBCS Global Charter"*** which can be found at the FANS Central Reporting Agency (CRA) website.

When a PBCS authorization is obtained an operator is required to file both **P2** (indicating RCP240) in **item 10** and **SUR/RSP180** in **item 18** of the flight plan, in addition to the J codes for CPDLC and D1 or G1 for ADS-C in item 10.

The correct filing of these two codes will indicate to any ATM ground systems applying performance-based separation minima that the aircraft is eligible for these minima and that the crew have received the relevant training in order to safely operate using the reduced separations.

Will you notice that PBCS standards are being applied to your flight?

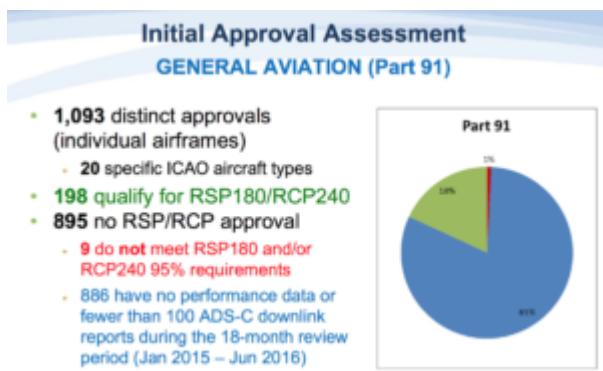


Ok this is the funny part of this story. The short answer, **probably not**.

While it may be easier for RCP240/RSP180 approved aircraft to obtain optimal flight profiles, especially during high traffic periods, and particularly for NAT flights using the OTS, the application of these standards is generally tactical in nature for ATC. An aircraft may not have performance-based separation

applied at all on an individual flight, or possibly may never have had it applied to any of its flights. Even if you have RCP240/RSP180 approvals, if the aircraft nearby does not also have the approvals, the separation standards cannot be applied!

What if I don't have RCP240 and RSP180 approval?



If you **do not have** RCP240/RSP180 approvals you will always have the **larger separations**, e.g. 10-min, applied, and **not be eligible** for the lower standards in cases where it may be beneficial.

The only airspace that has implemented tracks that will require PBCS to file is **in the NAT OTS**. There are still non-PBCS tracks in the OTS for which PBCS approvals are **not required**.

All other airspace in which performance-based separation minima are currently applied will allow aircraft with and without RCP240 and RSP180 approvals to enter and use the airspace in a mixed-mode operation.

Will I be penalized if I don't have it?

Probably not in the short term. In the future as more and more airspace corridors become PBCS only, then it is possible you may be subject to reroutes, delays or the requirement to fly outside of certain flight levels.

So, our conclusion?

PBCS is a great step forward in maximizing efficiency in a busier airspace environment thanks to the advent of better technology. If you fly the NATs often and have an aircraft capable of PBCS certification standards, then **yes - do it!** The approval process is not overly burdensome, and many modern transatlantic jets already meet most of the technical requirements.

Ultimately, reduced separation standards mean more great air-to-air views. So, pack your camera!



You were in a 4G inverted dive with a Mig 28? -Yes, ma'am. -At what range? -Um, about two meters. -Eh, lieutenant, what were you doing there? -Communicating. Keeping up foreign relations.

Did we miss something, or does something need more explaining? Let us know!

Extra Reading:

- The latest Nat Doc 007 North Atlantic Operations and Airspace Manual
- FAA-Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Monitoring
- FAA-PBCS FAQ
- FAA-PBCS: Operator Approvals
- FAA-Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Approvals and Monitoring
- FAA-PBCS Manual Doc 9869 Review
- ICAO-Operational Authorization Guide
- ICAO-PBS Overview
- NBAA -Revised Authorization Required for Performance-Based Comm, Surveillance Operations
- New Zealand -Performance Based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Implementation Plan

PBCS PITA - here's the latest Rumours and Facts

Declan Selleck
3 October, 2018



Well, we've been up all night on this one. **PBCS is a bit of a minefield right now.** But, very cool to get so much OPSGROUP input on this - about 100 replies. We have straightened out the Rumours vs Facts below, and this is our best shot at the present picture of PBCS.

Don't take any of it as total fact, but we have redacted the best picture from the various experts in the group (and there are some great people - we should say a big THANK YOU!).

Got corrections? Comments below ...

Oh for the days of HF and a dodgy INS accurate to about 6 miles. Anyhow

Results after OPSGROUP input - updated March 16th, 2018



These aircraft have Honeywell FMS's that have the Latency Problem:

1. All NZ-2010 Equipped Aircraft - NZ-2010 (NZ6.1)
2. Bombardier Global Express/XRS/Global 5000 - IC-810 (NZ6.1)
3. Dassault F900C/EX (Primus 2000) - IC-810 (NZ6.1)
4. Dassault F900DX/EX/LX (EASy II) - EPIC (NZ7.1.2)
5. Dassault F2000DX/EX/LX/S (EASy II) - EPIC (NZ7.1.2)
6. Dassault F7X (EASy II) - EPIC (NZ7.1.2)
7. Dornier 328-100 Turboprop - NZ (NZ6.2)
8. Gulfstream GV - IC-810 (NZ6.1)
9. Gulfstream G450 - EPIC (NZ7.1.2)
10. Gulfstream G550 - EPIC (NZ7.1.2)

Latest Links:

United States - for N-reg aircraft

- Updated Compliance Guide: https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters-offices/avs/offices/afx/afs/afs400/afs470/datacomm/media/A056_Compliance_Guide.pdf
- The Notice for new A056: Current Notice (being updated with the new deadline of June 30, 2018): https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Notice/N_8900.446.pdf
- AC about Datalink: https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/AC_90-117.pdf
- NAARMO PBCS FAQ: https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/separation_standards-rvsm/documents/PBCS/PBCS_FAQ_2018_0129_v3.pdf

Canada

- https://www.tc.gc.ca/media/documents/ca-opssvs/AC_700-041_-_SPECIAL_AUTHORIZATION_-FOR_RCP_240_AND_RSP_180_-_ISSUE_03.pdf

Europe

- EASA are not requiring their states to issue an approval, although some are, for example the Swiss CAA have an application form for their 'HB' registered aircraft (<https://www.bazl.admin.ch/bazl/en/home/specialists/air-transport/operation/aircraft--companies/complex-aeroplanes/commercial-flight-operators/pbcs.html>) to obtain approval.

NAT Region

- Updated NAT Bulletin (March 2nd): https://www.icao.int/EURNAT/EUR%20and%20NAT%20Documents/NAT%20Documents/NAT%20OPS%20Bulletins/NAT%20OPS%20Bulletin_2018_001_Rev01.pdf

Happy PBCS'ing!