

Geofencing

ICAO Drone Enable
September 2017

Industries



Authorities



Operators / Training



Associations



Civil Drones Council

- Chaired by the Director general for civil aviation
- 200+ members, 360+ B€ of cumulated revenues
- Structure the sector
- Organize and maintain a dialog between its members
- Consultation body between the authority and the industry concerning French and European regulations/standardization

Customers



Investors, regional clusters



Insurance, lawyers



Laboratories, Universities Consulting



Conseil pour les Drones Civils

What?



Photography & Movies | Building/Mining Progress | Agriculture
Critical Infrastructure Examination | Bushfire Surveillance



Tower Maintenance | Traffic Watch | Shark Watch
News Reporting | Police Monitoring | Crime Scene Exams
Medical Sample



Point-to-Point & Package-to-Pickup Point Delivery
Transplant Delivery | HA Loons



Point-to-Many Point Delivery
Direct-to-Home Delivery



Personal Air Transport

- Grams to tons
- Line of sight to long range
- Quadri, octo, fixed, mixed
- Rural to urban
- Ground to strato

NOW

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SAFETY

- ❖ Manned aviation
- ❖ Population
- ❖ Infrastructure



SECURITY

- ❖ Zone infringement
- ❖ Malevolent act
- ❖ Privacy

Not properly addressed, as such market is on hold

- ❖ What are the issues? Pilot Errors? Malevolent acts? Airworthiness? All?
- ❖ What needs to be protected? Infrastructure? Aviation? Population? All?
- ❖ What is the primary objective of geofencing ?
 - ❖ to help the pilot to comply with regulations?
 - ❖ to enforce the regulations?
 - ❖ Both?
- ❖ Should geofencing be mandatory ? For all drones? Or not?
 - ❖ Safety/security analysis and “business case”
- ❖ UAV or UTM provided service? Onboard or ground function? Both?

The “Why” has to be clarified!

- ❖ Whatever the assurance provided by the UAV will be, without accurate ground data, it is useless
- ❖ New data and data with higher resolution are required
- ❖ Data have to be accessible and complete and accurate
- ❖ Examples:
 - ❖ Airspace structure
 - ❖ Terrain
 - ❖ Obstacles
 - ❖ No-fly/Restricted areas
 - ❖ EMC

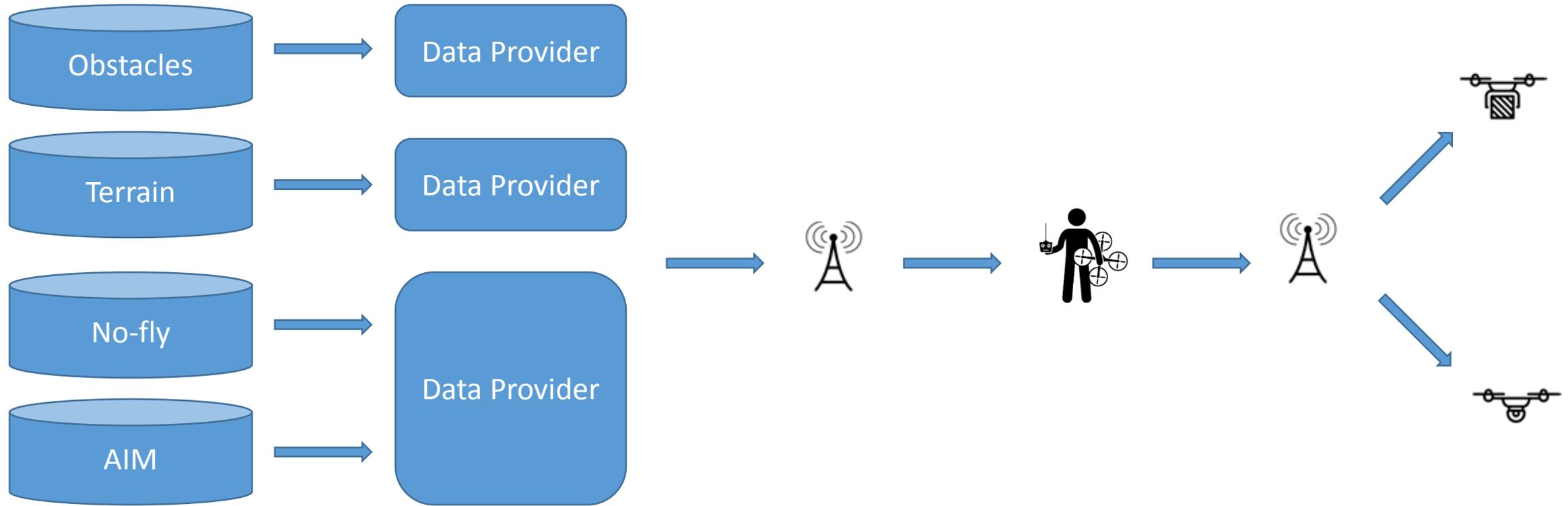
❖ Data chain

- ❖ Data accuracy (fit for UAV context)
- ❖ Certified data source
- ❖ Certified data distribution
- ❖ Update cycle strategy

❖ On-board equipment

- ❖ Geo-fencing interacts with several UAV sub-systems
- ❖ Integrity of positioning system? Altitude/height accuracy?
- ❖ Prevalence of geo-fencing over auto-pilot (return to home)?
- ❖ Prevalence of geo-fencing over Detect & Avoid?
- ❖ Protection against unauthorized modification?
- ❖ Secured disabling function? Under which conditions/rules?

Not only a UAV challenge, both ground and air concerns have to be addressed



The entire chain shall have a high level of trust if geofencing is to be used as a “law-enforcement tool”

- ❖ Authorities have to decide on the **geo-fencing objectives** (and not all may make the same decision)
- ❖ **One size does not fit all**, define integrity level vs risks/operations/UAVs
- ❖ Synchronize **ground and air** initiatives
- ❖ **Mutual benefits**: if constraints are correctly addressed, drones will access easily and efficiently to the airspace
- ❖ Standardization is **urgent**