



# Airport Collaborative Decision Making (A-CDM)

## Train The Trainer (Advanced Functionality)

April 2025

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# Workbook Overview

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This workbook contains information to support **Train the Trainer** for the implementation of A-CDM in Australia.

This Train the Trainer workbook explains how to use **advanced functionality** across all workspaces and is designed for SMEs and Super Users.

Please reach out to your A-CDM key contact for more information on how workspaces will be used to support the effective operation of the A-CDM service in your organisation.

## Contents

1. [Accessing Aerobahn A-CDM](#)
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3. [A-CDM Support](#)

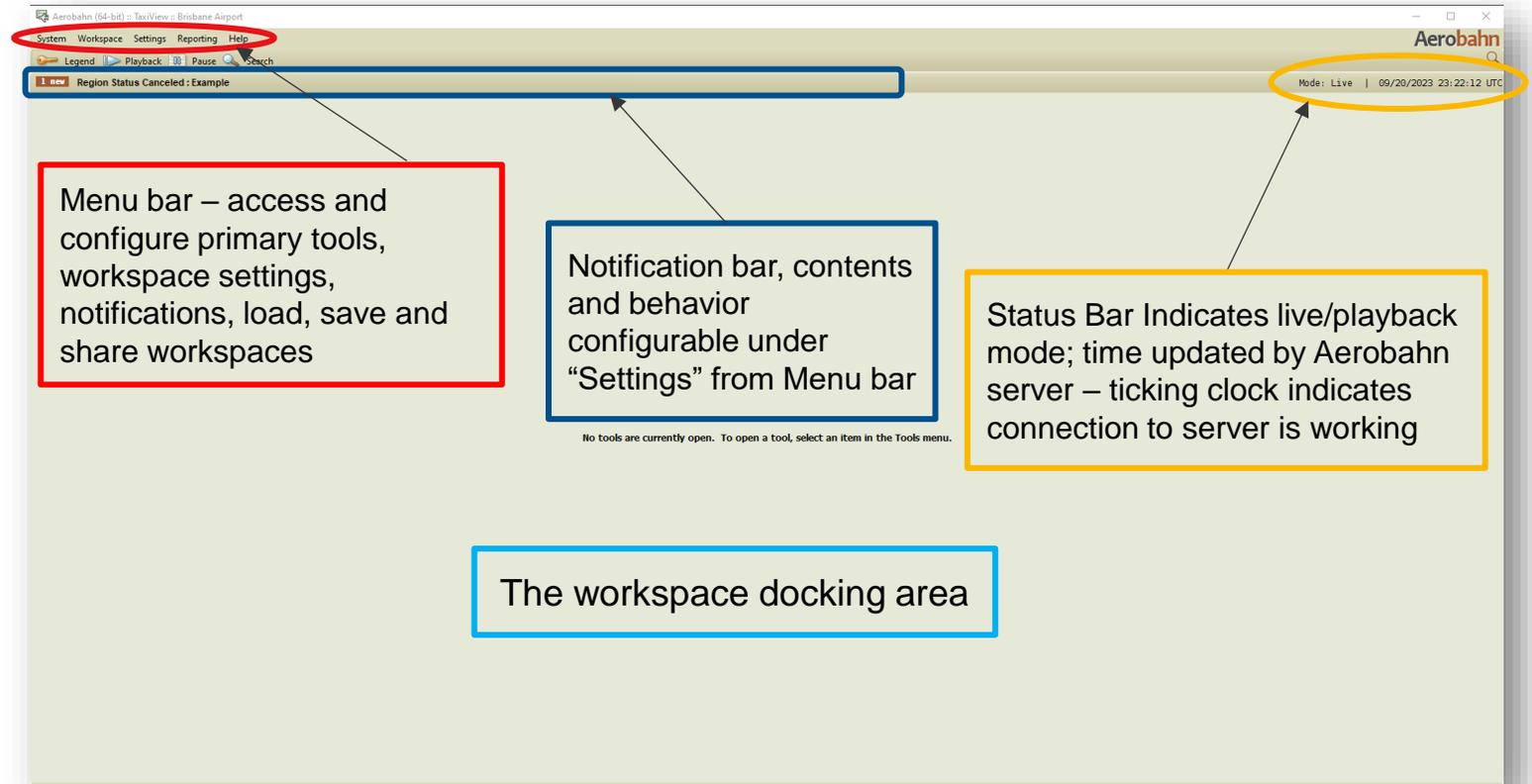
# A-CDM Workspaces (All Users)

ADVANCED FUNCTIONALITY

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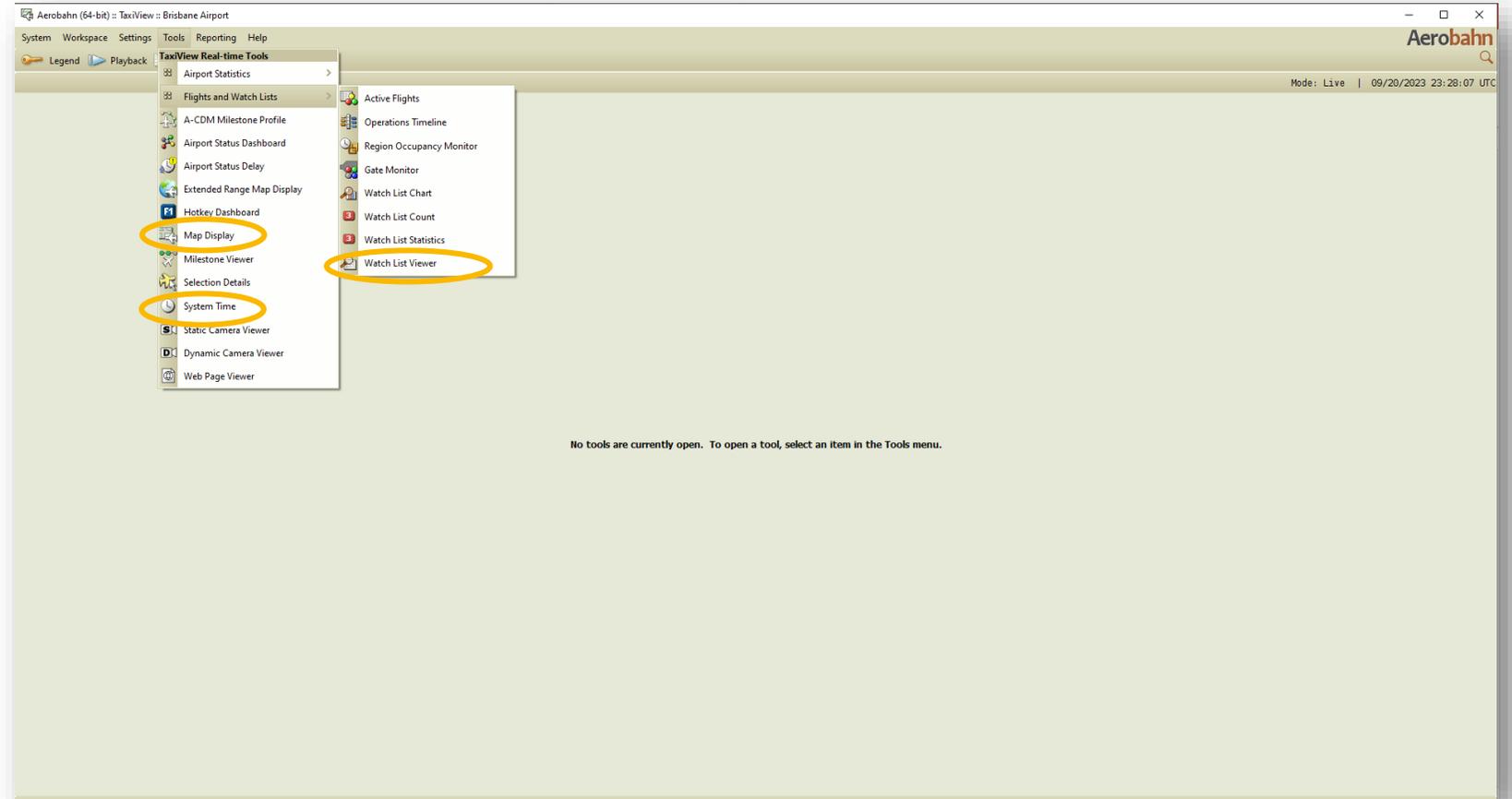
# Essential Workspace Features

- An empty or “new” workspace.
- Helpful to think of workspaces as a document or spreadsheet.
- You can build your workspaces from scratch, or build on others’ shared workspaces, and share your workspaces with others.
- You can select which workspace loads by default when opening a TaxiView workspace.
- Admins can establish default workspaces for their team members.
- The purpose of this training session is to introduce you to the various features that are exploited in the workspaces to be presented later.



# Essential Tool Concepts

- In order to illustrate some basic tool concepts, we'll start by opening some tools:
  - Map Display,
  - System Time and
  - Watch List Viewer.
- The Watch List Viewer and related tools are on a submenu of the Tools menu dropdown as shown.

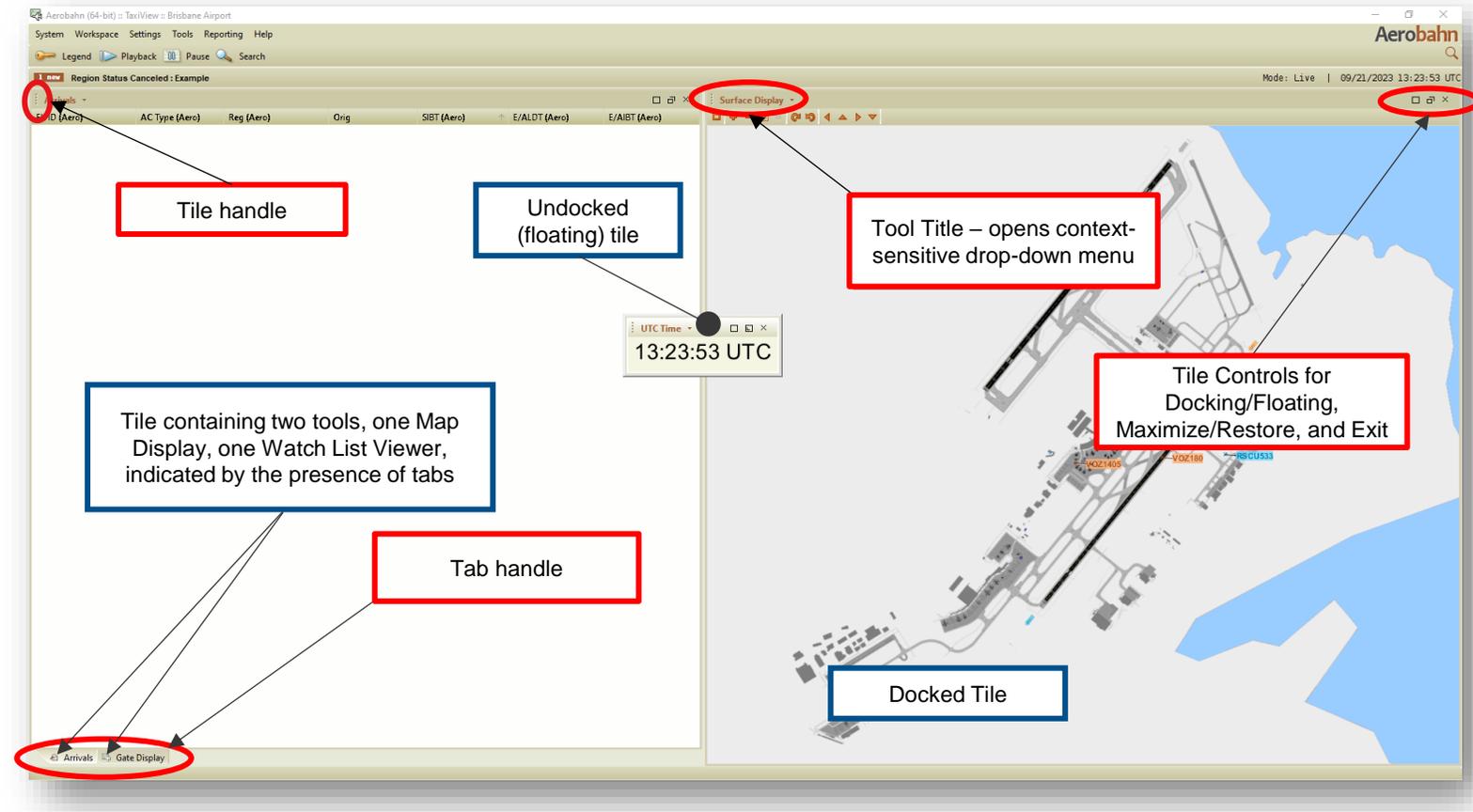


# Some Elements of Workspace Layout

## Illustration of workspace elements:

- Tile Handle moves all tools within tile to new location.
- Tool Title (every tool has one) opens dropdown menu for tool-specific options.
- Tile/Tool controls maximize/restore window, dock/float, or dismiss tile or tool.
- Tab Handle is used for moving tool within tile or to another tile.
- Holding mouse over border between tiles activates a resizing pointer with which you “fine tune” relative sizes of tiles.

*For example, in the Common Workspace, the “Arrivals” tab is a renamed Watch List Viewer, and the “Surface Display” and “Gate Display” tabs are renamed Map Displays.*





# Target Types and Operational States (cont.)

- Inbound and outbound targets are further broken into Operational States, which are useful in developing rules and organizing data.
- The states are based in part on behavior and location of the targets.
- The Airport surface is broken into regions of certain types, which are used to characterize the state of the target.
- Figure to the right illustrates the Map Display tool menu/Layer Visibility option.
- A subset of the hundreds of regions available are highlighted: Gates, Ramps, Runways, and Taxiways.

*Note: in the Common Workspace, the “Surface Display” tab is a renamed Map Display.*



# Target Types and Operational States (cont.)

- A target's operational state is determined by its location and behavior. E.g., a target whose path is aligned with a runway and is in an approach corridor is "Approach (APR)", and a target which activates in a gate is "Gate Outbound (GTO)".
- Most useful operational states are:
  - Extended Enroute In (EXI)
  - Enroute In (ENI)
  - Approach (APR)
  - Arrival (ARV)
  - Taxi In Movement (TIM)
  - Taxi In Ramp (TIR)
  - At Gate Inbound (GTI)
  - At Gate Outbound (GTO)
  - Taxi Out Ramp (TOR)
  - Taxi Out Movement (TOM)
  - Departure (DEP)
  - Enroute Out (ENO)

The screenshot displays the Aerobahn software interface. The top window, titled "TaxiView :: Brisbane Airport", shows a table of arrivals. The table has columns for Fit ID (Aero), AC Type (Aero), Reg (Aero), Op State, Orig, SIBT (Aero), E/ALDT (Aero), and E/AIBT (Aero). Two rows are visible, both with "Enroute In" as the operational state.

Fit ID (Aero)	AC Type (Aero)	Reg (Aero)	Op State	Orig	SIBT (Aero)	E/ALDT (Aero)	E/AIBT (Aero)
VOZ359	B738	VH-YFJ	Enroute In	MEL	13:32	(13:56)	(14:00)
CPA157	B77W	B-KQN	Enroute In	HKG	13:36	(13:53)	(13:57)

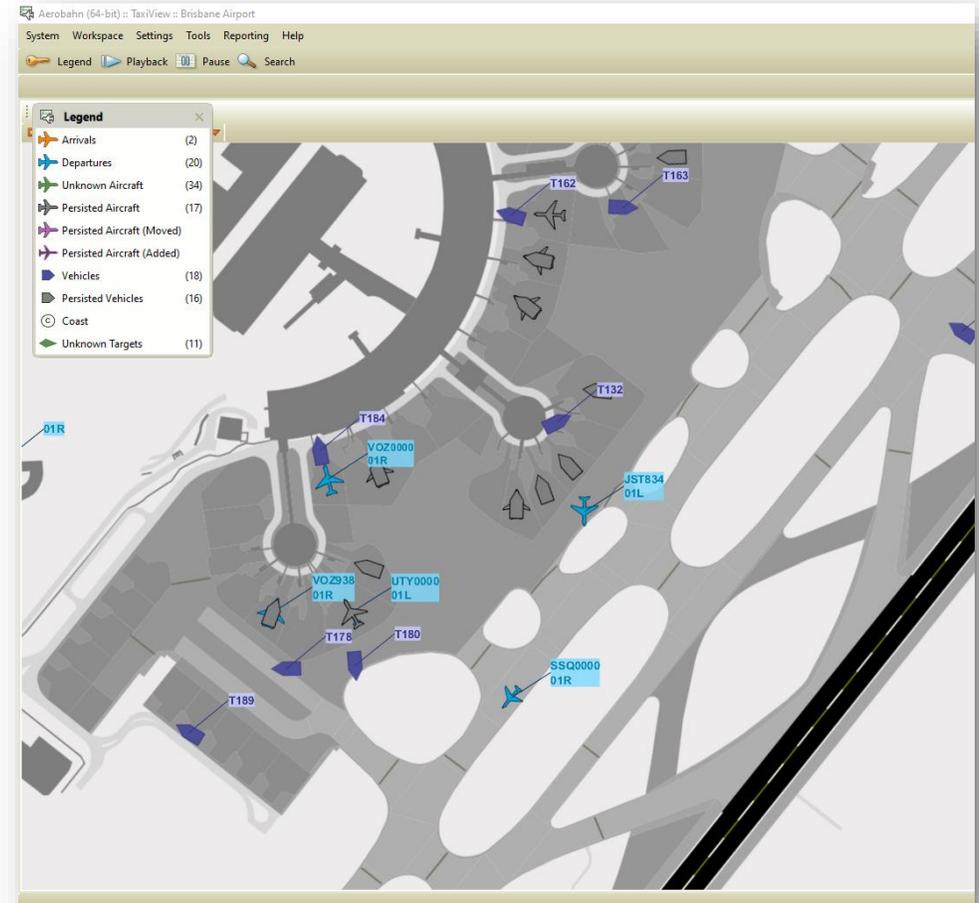
The bottom window, titled "Rules Management", shows the "Rule Activation and Prioritization" section. It lists "Forced System Rules", "My Rules" (with "QFA Inbound" checked), and "System Rules". The "Rule Details" section shows "Operational State is Enroute In" and "Carrier Code Marketing is QFA".

Pictured here is a Watch List viewer tool filtered on the Operational State column to show only those flights that are ENI. The Rules Management tool shows what a rule would look like to select for all QFA-marketed aircraft that are Inbound in the TRACON area.

# Target Types and Operational States (cont.)

## Some important comments on persisted targets:

- Persisted targets are still “targets” and are maintained on the server and sent to all clients.
- Typically, an active arrival enters a gate and powers down its transponder. The server then creates a grey persisted target in the gate, with the same identification as the arriving target, i.e., the same Mode-S code.
- If a persisted target is moved by an end-user or by the server software, the color changes to the magenta shade shown in the screenshot.
- If a persisted target is added, its appearance is dark grey with magenta border.
- Right-clicking on an empty region that supports persisted targets opens the context menu, with an option to add an aircraft.
- Targets can be created by call sign or registration. If an attempt is made to add a target that is already somewhere on the surface, user is given option to automatically move the target from wherever it is to the region desired.
- Not all regions will support a persisted target.
- ALL OPERATIONS INVOLVING PERSISTED TARGETS ARE SEEN BY ALL USERS.



# Flight Data Fields and Presentation

- There is a substantial variety of data fields maintained on the Aerobahn server and passed to the clients.
- Client tools provide different ways to display the data:
  - Watch lists by column selection
  - Map displays by data blocks
  - Selection details by highlighting fields of interest for a selected target
- Data Fields displayed in the different tools are independently configured.
- Because there are so many data fields, we have provided some useful ways to filter and store subsets of fields for efficient configuration of tools.
- Screenshot shows some features of data fields, target search, and target selection across tools:
  - Typing “A7” in the Quick Search tool (upper right) would find any flight with “A7” in flight ID or registration
  - QFA510 was selected and automatically highlights in any map display, watch list viewer, and selection details tool
  - Note that the fields shown in these various tools are not the same

The screenshot displays the Aerobahn software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with options like System, Workspace, Settings, Tools, Reporting, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Legend, Playback, Pause, and Search. The main area is divided into three sections:

- Map Display:** A map of an airport terminal and runways. Several flight paths are shown with labels like T162, T163, T175, T132, G912, and QFA510. The flight QFA510 is highlighted in yellow.
- Arrivals Table:** A table with columns: Flt ID (Aero), AC Type (Aero), Reg (Aero), Org, RMA, SBT (Aero), E/ALDT (Aero), and E/AIBT (Aero). The table contains several rows of flight data, with the first row highlighted in yellow.
- Selection Details Panel:** A panel on the right side of the interface showing details for the selected flight QFA510. It has tabs for Properties, Taxi Route, Active Rules, and Workflows. The Properties tab is active, showing a table of fields and values.

Field	Value
Actual Take Off Time (Aerobahn)	22:58
Actual Off Block Time (Aerobahn)	
Operational State	Taxi In Movement
Actual Landing Time (Aerobahn)	00:00
Actual In Block Time (Aerobahn)	
Mode 3/A (Aerobahn)	1515
Mode 5	7C6D96
Aircraft/Vehicle Type (Aerobahn)	B738
Flight ID (Aerobahn)	QFA510

# Flight Data Fields and Presentation (cont.)

- To help users locate data fields quickly, data block, column choosers, and selection details preferences provide filters and search tools.
- In the screenshot, the fields presented are filtered to display only “Time” and “Source: ATC” fields.
- Further, entering any text in the Search box limits the “Available Fields” list only to those filtered and that contain the letters from the text in the Search box. In the screenshot, only fields that contain the letters “off”, are ATC sourced, and are related to time, are shown.

The screenshot shows the 'Preferences' dialog box with the 'Data Block' category selected. The 'Available Fields' list is filtered by 'Time' and 'ATC' filters. A search box contains 'off'. A table of filters is shown below, with 'Time Filters' and 'Source Filters' columns highlighted. The 'Time Filters' column contains 'Time', 'CDM Milestone', 'Duration', 'Actual', and 'Schedule'. The 'Source Filters' column contains 'Aerobahn', 'ATC', 'Auto', 'Carrier', 'Third Party', 'FIDS', 'Manual', 'Surveillance', 'DMAN', 'AODB', 'VDGS', and 'Video'.

Time Filters	Source Filters	Flight Filters	Region Filters	IROPS Filters	Other Filters
Time	Aerobahn	Flight ID	Gate Info	De-Icing	Airport Info
CDM Milestone	ATC	Flight Status	Ramp Info	Diversions	CDM
Duration	Auto	Passenger Info	De-ice Pad	Holds	Data Accuracy
Actual	Carrier	Flight Plan	Runway Info	Metering	Data Timeliness
Schedule	Third Party	Flight Route	Terminal Info	TMI	Debug
Estimate	FIDS	Flow Control			KPI
Issue Time	Manual	Runway Control			Predictions
Estimated/Actual	Surveillance	Carrier Data			Status Lights
OOOI	DMAN	AC Attribute			Dynamic Fields
Region Time	AODB				TOW
Taxi Time	VDGS				Hotkey Button
Time Constraint	Video				
Delay					
Watchlist/Workflow					

# Flight Data Fields and Presentation (cont.)

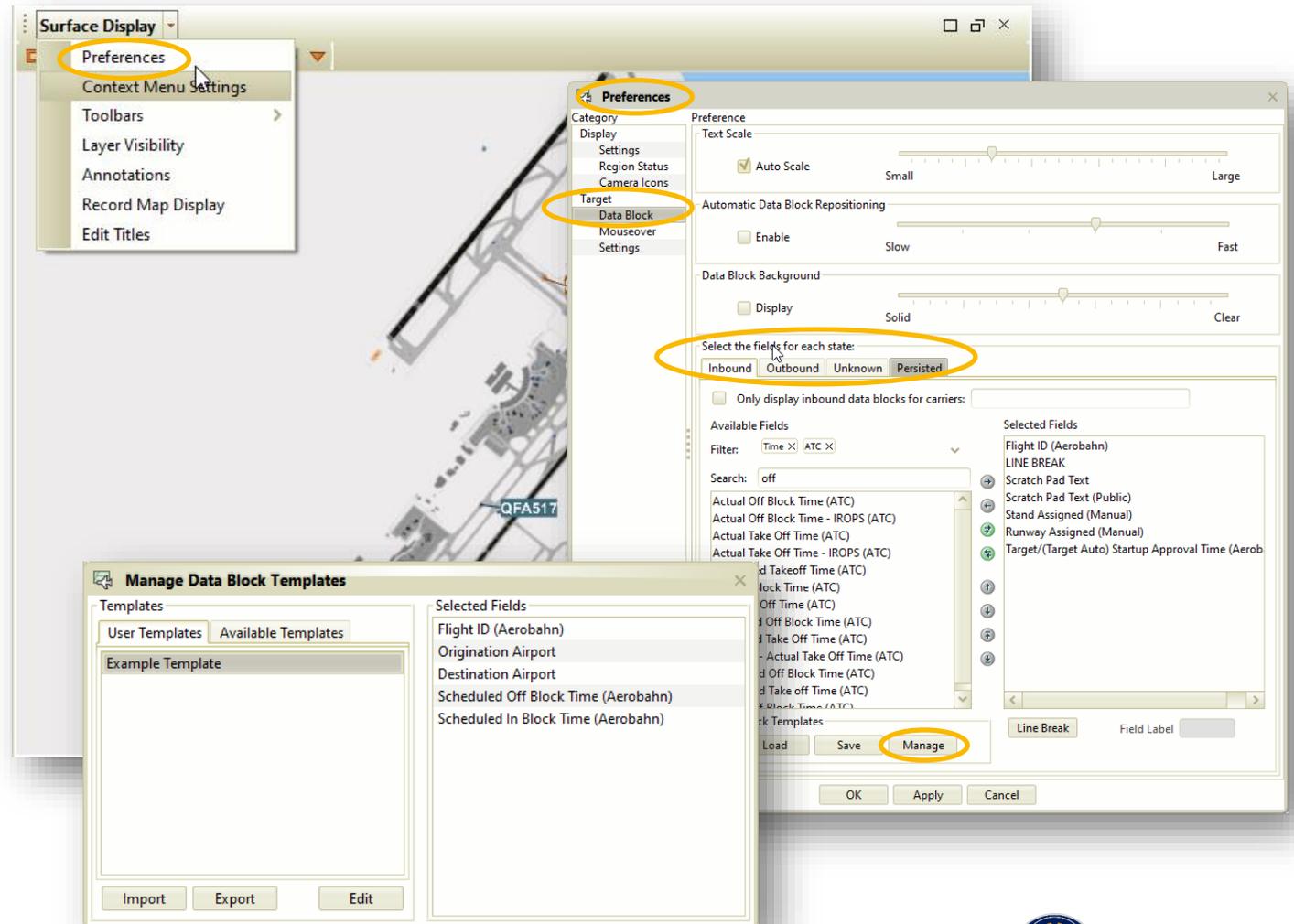
- Aerobahn keeps data from different sources separate and allows users to display similar fields based on their origin.
- The screenshot shows the “Stand Assigned” field has been selected as column headers.
- Any field sourced as “Manual” will support user input to define the field.
- The source “Aerobahn” field is a rollup of other sources, depending on a system defined hierarchy.
- For example, “Stand Assigned (Aerobahn)” will prefer the AODB source if not empty, then Carrier.
- Note that for any “Aerobahn” sourced field, “Manual” data is always the highest preference if it is not empty.
- The user is about to enter gate 20 for flight QFA016.
- Users can define their own data hierarchies via the “Dynamic Fields” feature

The screenshot displays the 'Watch List Viewer' application window. The main window shows a table of flight data with columns: Flt ID (Aero), Reg (Aero), Direction, Orig, Dest, Stand Asgn (Aer...), E/AOBT (Aero), and E/AIBT (Aero). The table is filtered to 120 flights. A dropdown menu is open over the 'Stand Asgn' column for flight QFA016, showing options 1B, 1C, 1D, 20, and 21. A 'Column Chooser' dialog box is overlaid on the table, showing a search for 'call sig' and a list of available fields. The 'Selected Fields' list includes Flight ID (Aerobahn), Registration (Aerobahn), Direction, Origination Airport, Destination Airport, Stand Assigned (Aerobahn), E/A Off Block Time (Aerobahn), and E/A In Block Time (Aerobahn). The dialog also has buttons for Load, Save, Manage, OK, and Cancel.

Flt ID (Aero)	Reg (Aero)	Direction	Orig	Dest	Stand Asgn (Aer...)	E/AOBT (Aero)	E/AIBT (Aero)
SIA235	9V-SHP	Inbound	SIN	BNE		(13:30)	20:56
KAL407	HL7764	Inbound	ICN	BNE		(11:05)	20:34
QFA942	VH-VZK	Inbound	PER	BNE		(15:15)	19:42
TFX203	VH-YNU	Inbound	MEL	BNE		(16:30)	18:47
QFA016	VHEBV	Inbound	LAX	BNE		(04:20)	(18:37)
FD458	VHFDZ	Inbound	ROK	BNE		(13:36)	(13:37)
QFA634	VHVZM	Inbound	MEL	BNE		(11:20)	(13:13)
UTY8449	VHQGX	Inbound	EMD	BNE	1C	(11:03)	(12:11)
UTY8469	VHJFB	Inbound	MOV	BNE	1D	(10:18)	(11:27)
QFA630	VHXZM	Inbound	MEL	BNE	20	(10:10)	(11:13)
UTY8463	VHNKQ	Inbound	MOV	BNE		(10:09)	(11:12)
VOZ985	VHYQH	Inbound	SYD	BNE	21	(09:30)	(10:53)
VOZ347							(10:52)
VOZ1403							(10:25)
VOZ786							(08:58)
QFA186							(08:58)
VOZ382							(08:57)
VOZ614							(08:41)
VOZ1109							(07:47)

# Managing Data Fields

- The screenshot shows how a targets' Data Blocks can be configured according to the direction of the target.
- Access the Map Display Preferences dialogs from the Tool Title dropdown "Preferences".
- The dialog shows the Target/Data Block/Persisted fields dialog.
- These fields will apply to Persisted targets in this Map Display instance only. Other Map Display instances are configured independently.
- For more detailed data for a particular target, one can define the fields shown in the "Mouseover" configuration dialog as well.
- To reduce time setting up data fields for each tool, you can save sets of data fields in templates. You can import, export, edit and share the templates.



# Dynamic Rules

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- Extensive criteria available to alert on in order to receive information on very specific situations to make more informed decisions
- Actions are customizable for each rule and include:
  - Alert visually, audibly and/or send email alerts
  - Creating, sharing and importing dynamic rules
  - Organizing Watch Lists by dynamic rules
  - Status Lights – indicators for use in watchlists
  - Rule-driven Workflow states – move flights thru states on rule-based criteria

*Note: when a dynamic rule has a Watch List action selected, the affected flights get added to the database for post analysis utilizing the Watch List Entries reporting feature*

## Airport Criteria

### Flight Criteria

Operational State is one of the following [At Gate Inbound, Persisted, No Surveillance Inbound]

Direction is Inbound

Actual In Block Time (Aerobahn) is not empty

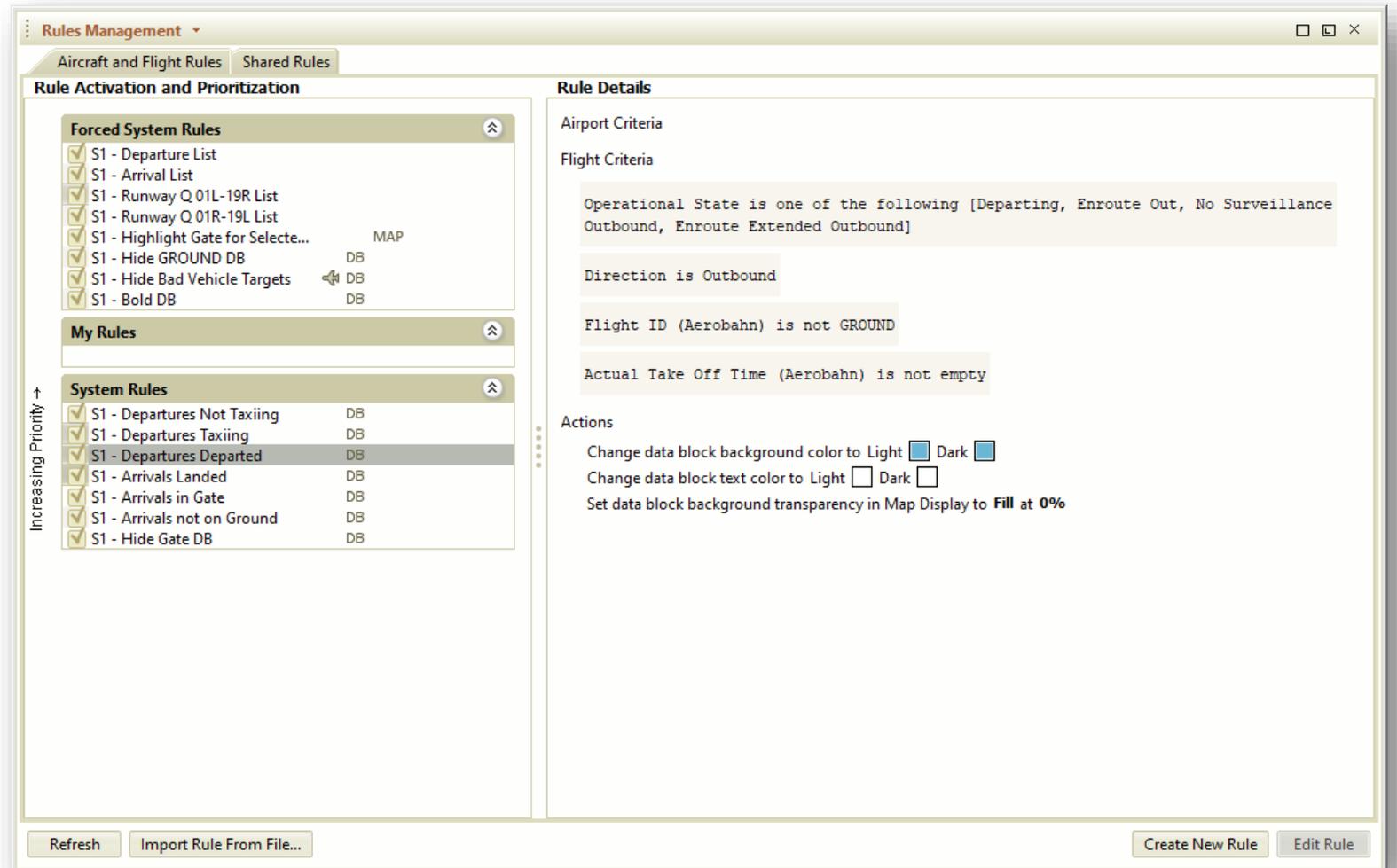
### Actions

Change data block background color to Light  Dark

Change data block text color to Light  Dark

# Dynamic Rules (cont.)

- Hierarchical Design
  - Rules can be created by user, group, or system level
  - Can be forced on user groups
  - Rules higher in list take precedence
- User Controlled
  - Unless forced, users can turn on and off rules
  - If enabled, these rules only affect your workspace



# Watch List Viewers and Watch List Counters

- Watch Lists Viewers are useful tools for situational awareness.
- The Watch List Viewer tool can be filtered, sorted, populated, and organized in a variety of ways.
- The Watch List Viewer in the middle has nothing populating it, while the one on the right is showing Arrivals.
- Watch List Viewers can be populated to show “All Flights” or by selecting any number of rules.

The screenshot displays the Aerobahn software interface for Brisbane Airport. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Operations Timeline:** A vertical timeline on the left showing flight arrivals and departures with aircraft icons and flight numbers.
- Watch List Viewer:** A central window titled "Watch List Viewer" with a dropdown menu showing "0 Flights" and "Select source". It contains a table with columns: ID (Aero), Reg (Aero), AC Type (Aero), Direction, Orig, Dest, Stand Assgn (Aero), E/AOBT (Aero), and E/AIBT (Aero).
- Gate Display:** A map of the airport terminal with gates labeled (e.g., C009, C012, T077, T132, T077, T132) and flight numbers overlaid.
- Arrivals Table:** A table on the right showing arrival data. The table has columns: Flt ID (Aero), AC Typ..., Reg (Aero), Orig, SBT (A..., E/ALDT (...), and E/AIBT (A...).

Flt ID (Aero)	AC Typ...	Reg (Aero)	Orig	SBT (A...	E/ALDT (...)	E/AIBT (A...
VOZ1385	B738	VH-VUK	ADL	22:50	22:54	(22:50)
QFA1886	E190	VH-KVU	NTL	23:28	23:21	(23:28)
SOL700	A320	H48AL	HR	06:48	06:35	(06:48)
RXA5733	SF34	VH-ZRM	RMA	06:59	07:24	(06:59)
VET	SW4	VH-VET	QAO	07:18	07:10	(07:18)
VOZ1109	F70	VH-QQW	NL	07:47	08:35	(07:47)
VOZ614	B737	VH-VBZ	MKY	08:41	08:43	(08:41)
VOZ392	F100	VH-WWQ	TSV	08:57	09:21	(08:57)
VOZ786	B737	VH-VBY	CNS	08:58	09:01	(08:58)
QFA186	B738	VH-VZJ	CHC	08:58	10:53	(08:58)
VOZ1403	F100	VH-WWN	ADL	10:25	11:00	(10:25)
VOZ347	B738	VH-YFJ	MEL	10:52	11:32	(10:52)
VOZ295	B738	VH-YQH	SYD	10:53	10:50	(10:53)
UTY8463	F70	VH-NKQ	MOV	11:12	11:17	(11:12)
QFA630	B738	VH-ZZM	MEL	11:13	12:38	(11:13)
UTY8469	F70	VH-JFB	MOV	11:27	11:28	(11:27)
QFA634	B738	VH-VZM	MEL	13:13	13:37	(13:13)
FD458	BE20	VH-FDZ	ROK	13:37	14:47	(13:37)
QFA062	A333	VH-GPD	HND	20:31	20:39	(20:45)
VED	SF34	VH-VED	TMW	21:30	21:12	(22:20)
QFA120	B738	VH-VZH	AKL	21:36	22:54	(00:00)
JST810	A321	VH-WWU	SYD	21:40	21:39	(21:42)
QFA600	B738	VH-VZS	MEL	21:53	22:08	(22:11)
VOZ295	B738	VH-VUJ	SYD	21:56	22:04	(23:09)
RXA202	B738	VH-REX	MEL	21:59	22:06	(23:10)
VOZ303	B738	VH-KJ	MEL	22:02	22:13	(23:17)
VOZ1101	F100	VH-FGB	NL	22:02	22:02	(22:05)
QFA707	B738	VH-VZV	CNS	22:09	21:48	(21:52)
JST560	A320	VH-VFF	MEL	22:21	22:19	(22:23)
FD427	B350	VH-FDN	ROK	22:22	23:10	(23:14)

# Watch List Viewers and Watch List Counters (cont.)

- In addition to limiting the data driving a Watch List Viewer by selecting appropriate rules, a Watch List Viewers' columns can be sorted and filtered.
- The Columns in a Watch List Viewer can be modified to show different information.
- Gain access to the Column Chooser tool through either the Watch List Viewer's dropdown menu, or by right-clicking on any column header.
- You can also re-order the columns simply by dragging the column header left or right as desired, or by moving the field up or down in the Column Chooser tool.

The screenshot shows the Aerobahn software interface for Brisbane Airport. The main window displays a 'Watch List Viewer' with a table of flight data. A 'Column Chooser' dialog is open, allowing users to select and manage fields for the watch list. The interface also includes an 'Operations Timeline' on the left, a 'Gate Display' map, and various data tables for arrivals and departures.

**Watch List Viewer Data:**

Flt ID (Aero)	Reg (Aero)	AC Type (...)	Direction	Orig	Dest	Stand Assg...	E/AOBT (A...	E/AIBT (Ae...
01R								
JST567	01R							
QFA1949	01R							
QFA708	01L							
VOZ0000	01R	00:01						
VOZ1023	01L							
VOZ115	01R							
JST834	01L	00:07						
SSQ0000	01R	00:07						
QFA119	01R	00:00						
VOZ175	01R	00:02						
QFA119	01R	00:08						
ANZ272	01R	00:09						
QFA1918	01L	00:12						

**Column Chooser Dialog:**

Available Fields:

- APREQ (ATC)
- Actual At Spot Time (Surveillance)
- Actual Commencement of Ground Handling
- Actual Commencement of Ground Handling
- Actual Commencement of Ground Handling
- Actual De-ice Location
- Actual De-ice Pad Duration

Selected Fields:

- Flight ID (Aerobahn)
- Registration (Aerobahn)
- Aircraft/Vehicle Type (Aerobahn)
- Direction
- Origination Airport
- Destination Airport
- Stand Assigned (Aerobahn)
- E/A Off Block Time (Aerobahn)
- E/A In Block Time (Aerobahn)

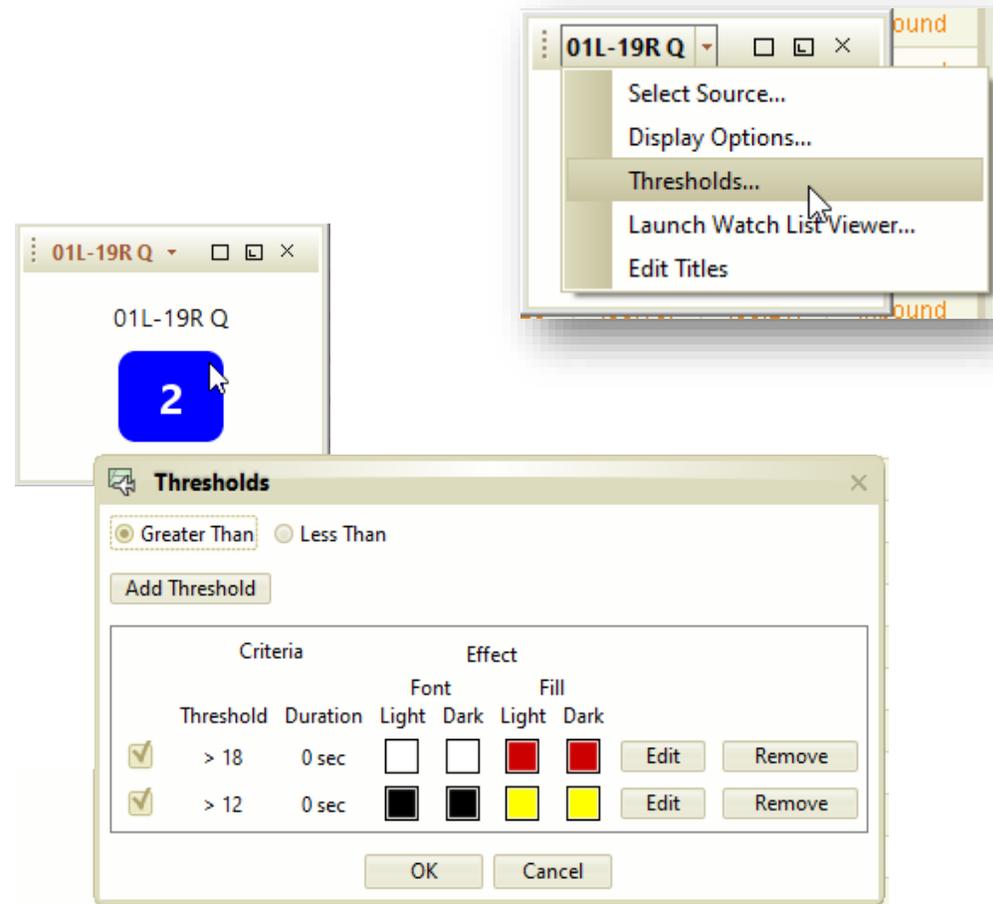
**Arrivals Table:**

Flt ID (Aero)	AC Ty...	Reg (Aero)	Orig	SIBT ...	E/ALDT ...
ADL				22:50	22:54
NTL				23:28	23:21
HIR				06:48	06:35
RMA				06:59	07:24
OAG				07:18	07:10
NTL				07:47	08:35
MKY				08:41	08:43
TSV				08:57	09:21
CNS				08:58	09:01
CHC				08:58	10:53
ADL				10:25	11:00
MEL				10:52	11:32
SYD				10:53	10:50
MOV				11:12	11:17
MEL				11:13	12:38
QFA120	B738	VH-VZM	ADL	21:26	22:54



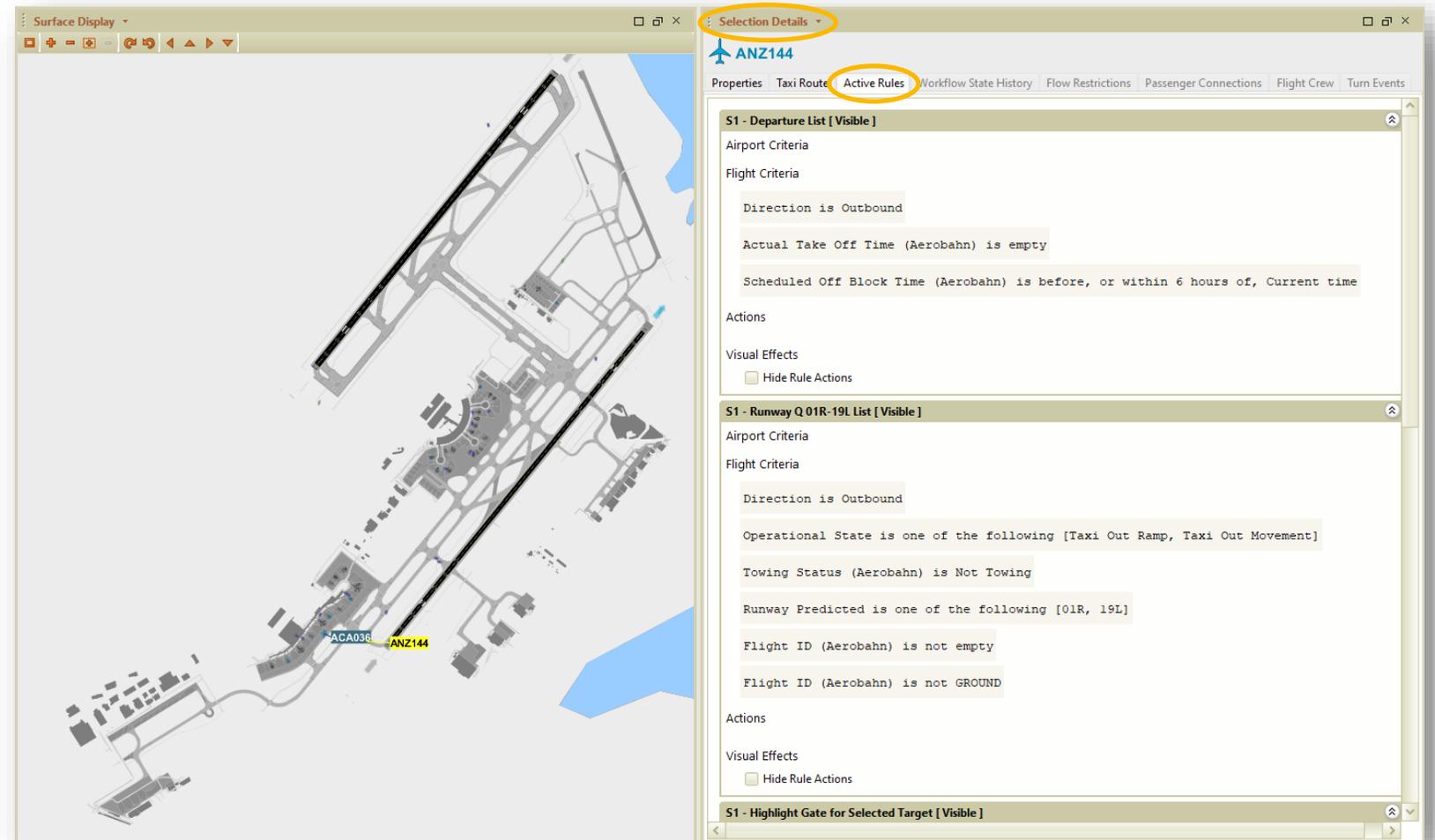
# Watch List and Watch List Counters (cont.)

- Watch List Counts are populated in the same way as Viewers but provide a count of the number of flights.
- The Count tool can further be configured to indicate when certain thresholds are reached.
- In the example shown, the font changes to white and the background red when the count is more than 18.



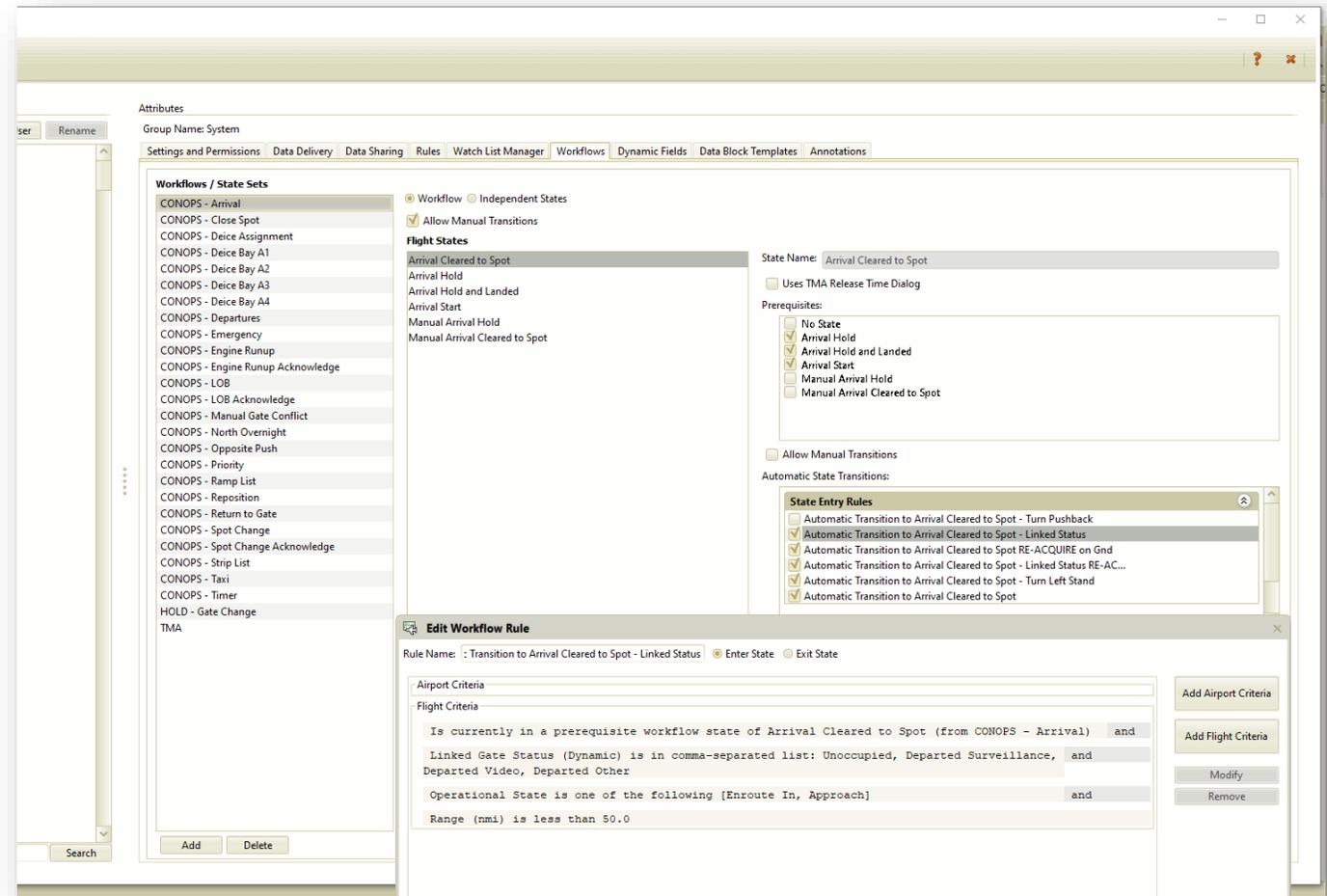
# Example of Rules, Data Fields, Maps, Icons in Action

- This screenshot shows how rules can be used to highlight targets or map elements.
- ANZ144 is Outbound which is being added to the Departure List and to the Runway Q for 01R-19L (note the use of Operational State in the criteria).



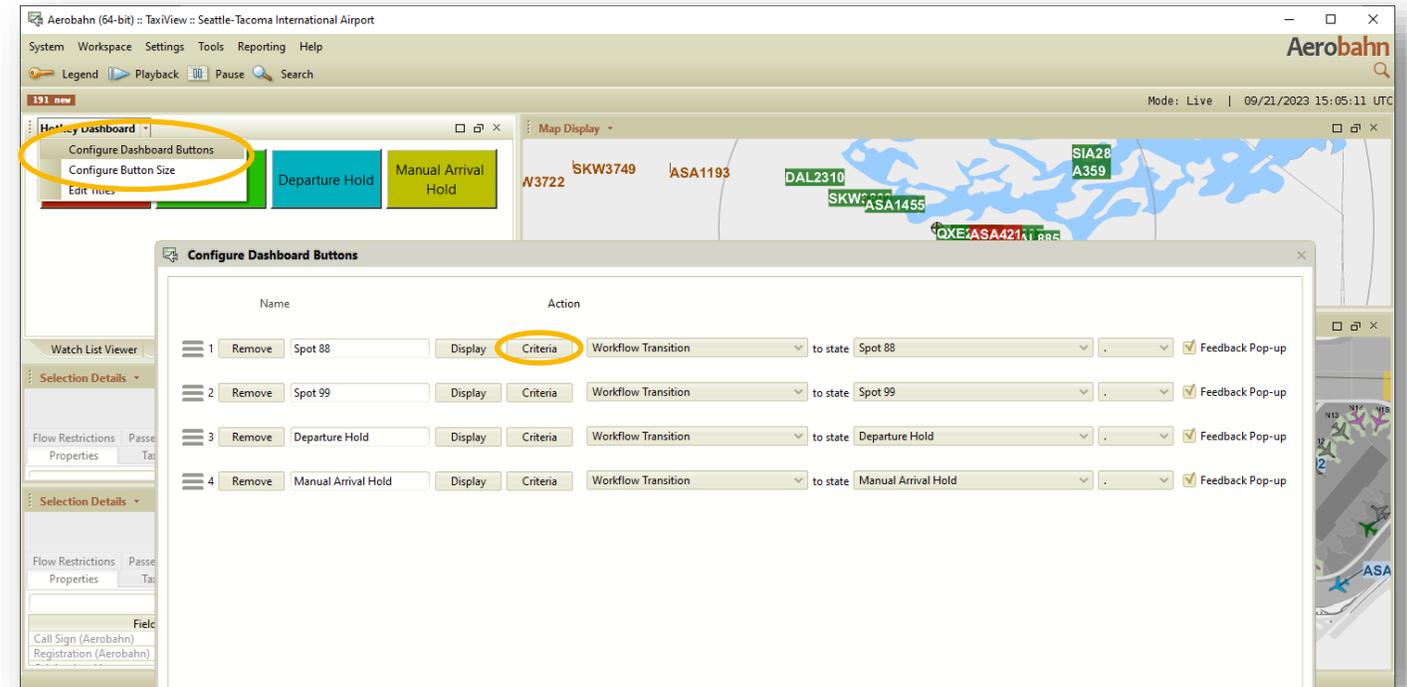
# Workflows and Rules

- In addition to Aerobahn’s intrinsic target states, users can develop their own customized states according to their needs.
- Workflow states can be entered automatically by target events using rules, and/or can be manually driven by user actions.
- Workflows and states are set up via the System Admin application.
- The screenshot shows the “CONOPS - Arrival” workflow with its states.
- Also shown is the rule that drives automatic transition to “Arrival Cleared to Spot – Linked Status”.
- Ramp managers can then drive the arrival to one of the succeeding states.
- Rules that monitor target workflow states can highlight targets and regions, populate lists, and generate alerts as appropriate.
- Reports can be generated that will show when targets transitioned from one state to another and why.
- Levels of permission can allow users to see but not activate states, or not see the workflow states at all.



# Workflows and Hotkeys

- The “Hotkeys” feature allows users to tie data entry and workflow transitions, among other things to the keyboard’s function keys (F1 .. F12).
- The Hotkey Dashboard Tool provides a means to create a dockable group of keys that are typically grouped to accomplish similar functions.
- Also, end users can also create Hotkey buttons for use in tabular tools like Watch List Viewers.
- Examples of these features are shown in the screenshots on this and the next slides.
- The Hotkey Dashboard tool is shown with its Configuration Dialog.
- Note the “Criteria” button highlighted. Its function is described on the next slide.

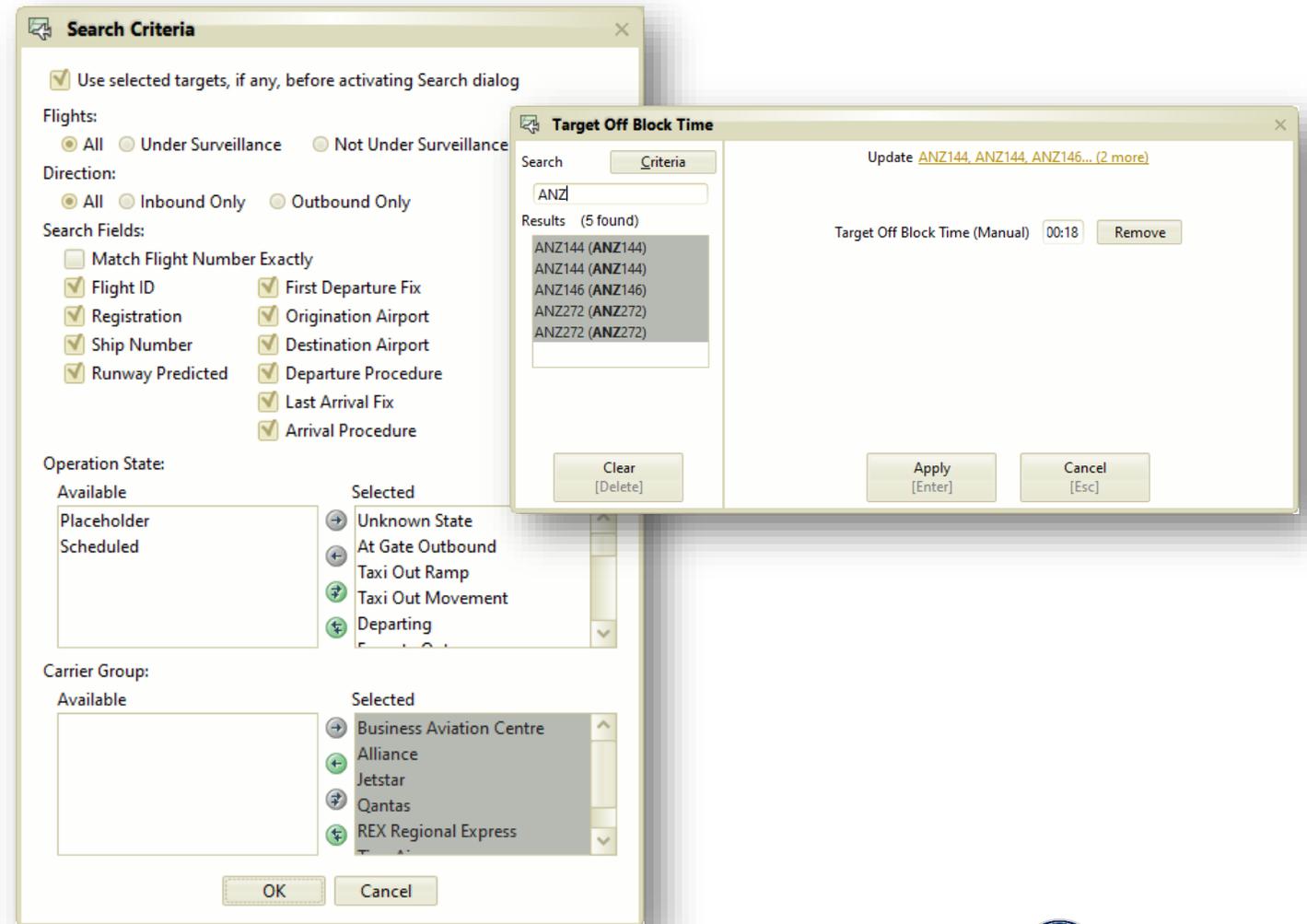


# Workflows and Hotkeys (cont.)

Q: How does a Hotkey device work (F-key, or button from dashboard or viewer)?

A: The “Criteria” button provides a dialog that limits the candidate flights by the criteria selected.

- In this example, if one or more targets are selected or highlighted on any of the workspace’s tools, then this hotkey action is directed to those selected targets (check at top).
- If no targets are selected or the box is not checked, a Search dialog appears in response to pressing the hotkey (far right).
- In this case, the hotkey’s criteria are as shown, so when user types ‘ANZ’ in the search box, only flights that have an ‘ANZ’ in the Flight ID, Registration, Runway, Ship Number, Runway Predicted, etc. AND are in one of the Operational States selected AND are in one of the carrier groups selected will appear in the list.
- Any or all the flights in the list can be selected and have the workflow transition applied.



# Notifications Toolbar

- Clicking anywhere on the Notifications bar will expand the Notifications dropdown, showing status of all notifications subscribed.
- Configure Notifications properties from the “Settings/Notification Settings” option in the Settings dropdown from the System Menu Bar.
- Selected subscriptions and alert settings are stored with the workspace.

*Note: NOTAMS are not available in Australia*

The screenshot displays the Aerobahn software interface. At the top, a menu bar includes 'System', 'Workspace', 'Settings', 'Tools', 'Reporting', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, a toolbar contains icons for 'Legend', 'Playback', 'Pause', and 'Search'. A notification bar at the top of the workspace shows '1 new Region Status Canceled : Example' with a yellow highlight. Below this is a table of notifications:

Generated	Category	Sub-category	Event State	Description	Activity Start	Activity End
09/21/2023 00:12	Airside	Region Statuses	Canceled	Example	09/21/2023 00:10	09/21/2023 01:10
09/21/2023 00:11	Airside	Region Statuses	Active	Example	09/21/2023 00:10	09/21/2023 01:10

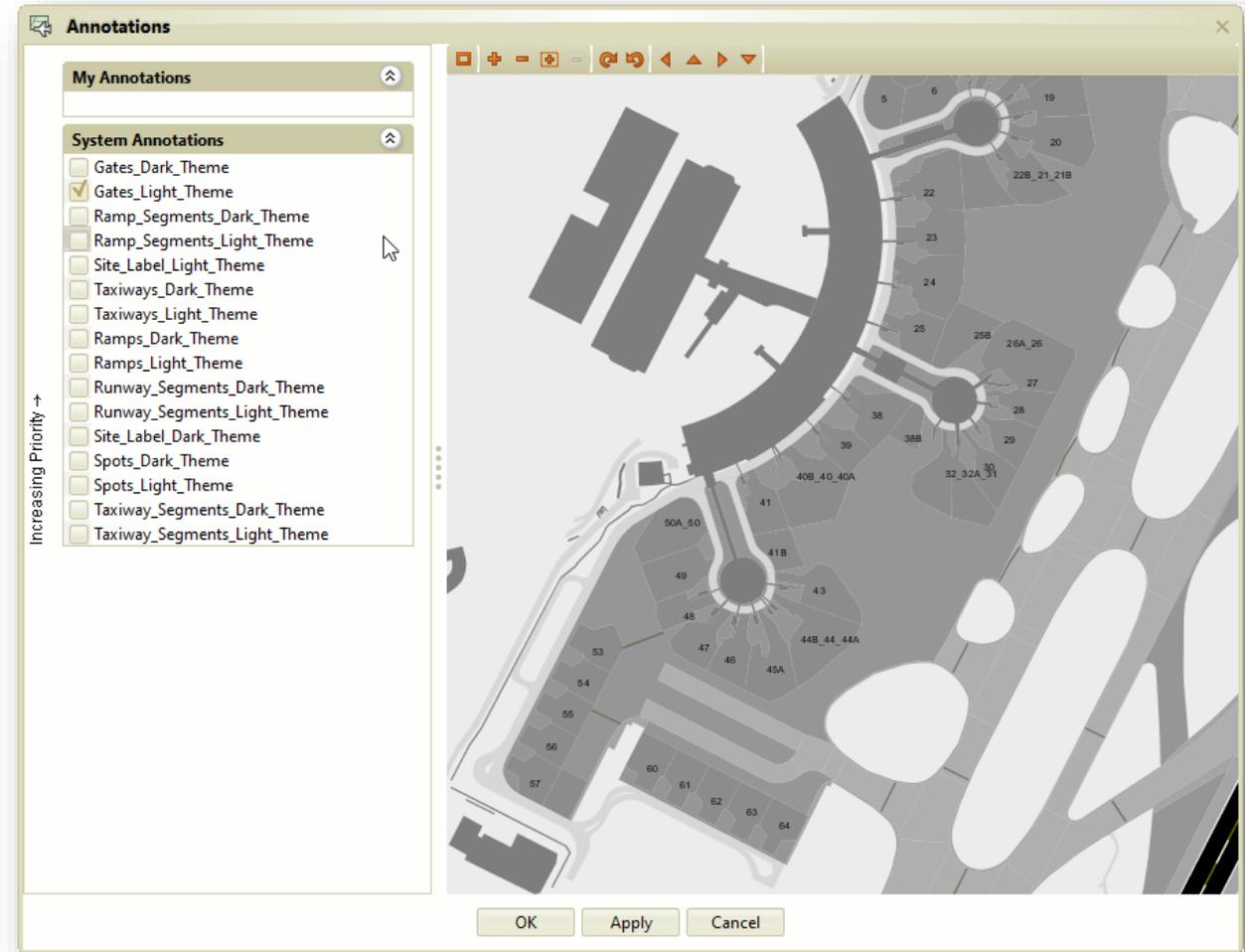
Below the table are 'Mark All' and 'Unmark All' buttons. A 'Notification Settings' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing 'Categories' and 'Preferences' tabs. The 'Subscriptions' list includes:

- Airside
  - Airport Configuration
  - Airport Status Delay
  - Flow Restrictions
  - Region Statuses
  - Surveillance System Status
- NOTAM (ICAO)
- NOTAM (US)
- Notification
  - ACDM
  - Flow Restriction
  - Service Message

The dialog box has 'OK', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

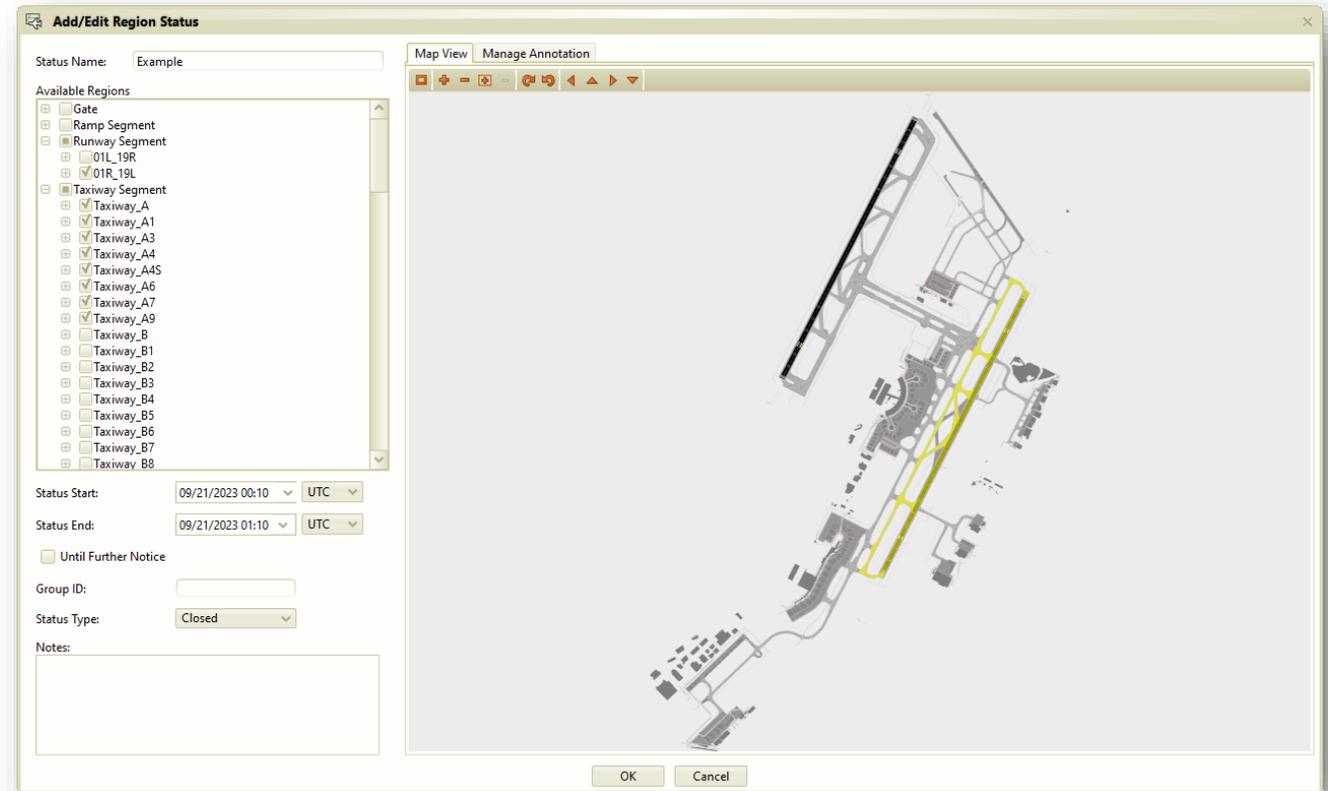
# Annotations

- You may have noticed some screenshots of map displays are labeled in different ways; This is accomplished by adding Annotations to the background map.
- Annotations do not affect Aerobahn's operation; they serve to add clarity and information to the map displays.
- Annotations are added independently to each map display instance.
- With the System menu/Annotation Management tool, users can create, import, export, and share Annotations of their own. In the screenshot, this user hasn't created any of their own yet, but has selected one of the system ones to display.
- Annotations can also be forced on user displays on a group basis.



# Region Status

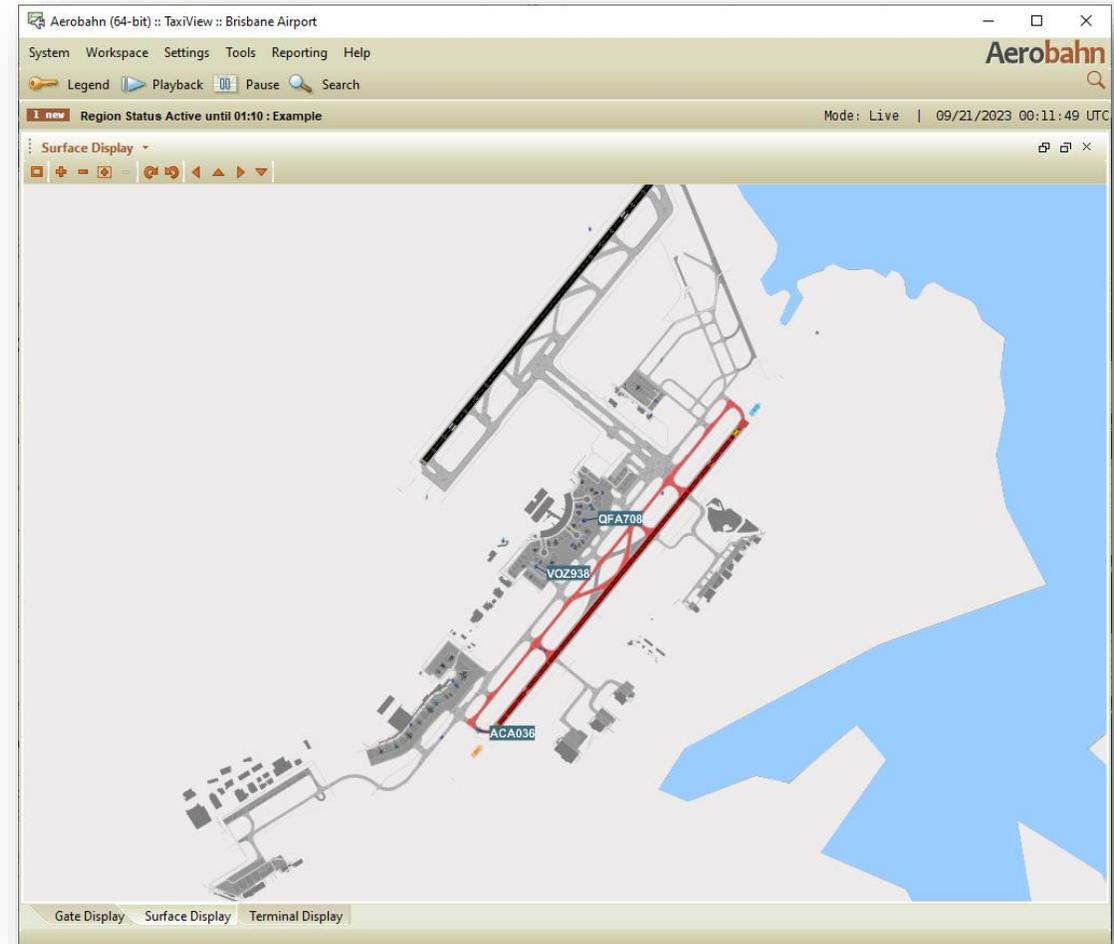
- Region statuses enhance situational awareness for sections of the airport that may be closed to aircraft traffic.
- Region closures appear on everyone's map display instances.
- Region closures can apply to Gates, Ramp Segments, TWY Segments and RWY Segments.
- In the screenshot, all of RWY 01R\_19L, and TWYs A, A1, A3, A4, A4S, A6, A7, A9 are to be closed.
- Next slide shows the result of the region closures. Also note you can schedule closures and re-openings



# Region Status (cont.)

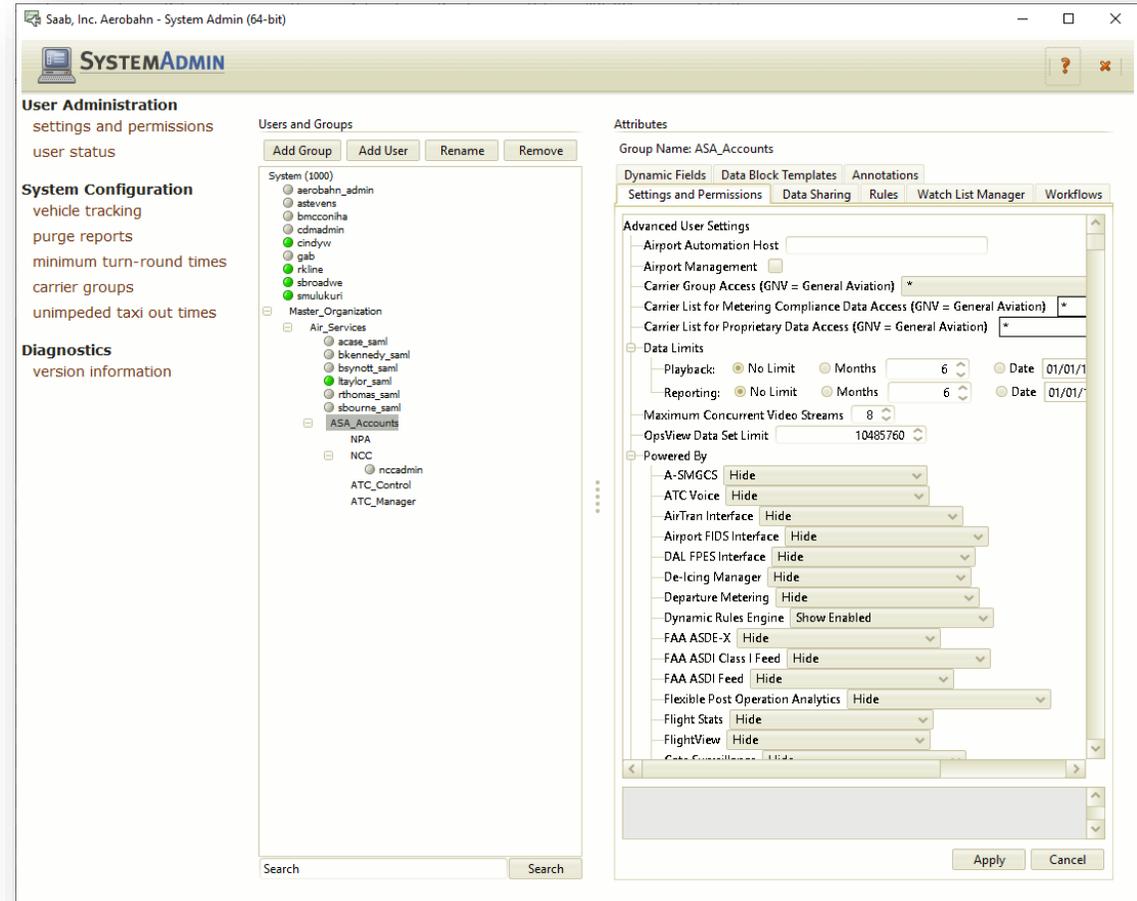
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- Example showing:
  - RWY 01R\_19L
  - TWYs A, A1, A3, A4, A4S, A6, A7, A9



# System Admin Utility, Users, Groups & Permissions

- The System Admin application, available from the Portal, allows users to see what permissions they have, and, if permitted, allow a user to change other users' settings and establish settings for their groups and sub-groups.
- The screenshot here depicts how users belong in a group, and how groups can be further broken into subgroups.
- The important takeaways with respect to users and groups are these:
  - Permissions can be set at group and individual levels
  - If no permission is explicitly set for a group or user, permissions are inherited from the parent group
- System-wide features, such as Annotations, Rules, Workflows, and Dynamic Fields are managed in the System Admin app.



# Minimum Turnaround Times

- Minimum turnaround time is configured on the SystemAdmin page.
- Airlines/Ground Handlers can configure the minimum turnaround time based on any combination of the following:
  - Airline Code
  - Carrier Group
  - Aircraft type
  - Destination
- An asterisk (\*) in any field indicates that this field can be any value.
- If a flight matches more than one configuration, the MTTT used will be the configuration with the most fields set to a specific value.
  - For example: Based on the configurations in the screenshot, Qantas flights going to LAX will have a MTTT of 85 minutes. All other Qantas flights will have a MTTT of 60 minutes.

**SYSTEMADMIN**

**User Administration**  
settings and permissions  
user status

**System Configuration**  
vehicle tracking  
purge reports  
**minimum turn-round times**  
carrier groups  
unimpeded taxi out times

**Diagnostics**  
version information

Minimum Turn-round Times (Minutes)

Airline Code	Carrier Group	Aircraft Type	Destination	MTTT	
*	Qantas	*	*	60	
*	Qantas	*	LAX	85	
*	REX Regional Express	*	*	45	
*	Virgin Australia	*	*	55	

Edit/Delete Existing Configurations

Add New Configurations

Add New Configuration:

Airline Code  Carrier Group  Aircraft Type  Destination  MTTT

# Unimpeded Taxi Out Times

- Unimpeded Taxi Out Times from each gate to each runway is configured in System Admin.
- The Unimpeded Taxi Out Times are used in the calculation of TSAT by the PDS to ensure that a flight is given a TSAT that allows enough time to meet its TTOT based on the taxi time for its specific runway-gate pair.
- There is a runway default time configured for each runway.
- In the Runway-Gate Pair UXOT Values table, runway-gate pairs that are red, are configured using the default value in the Runway Defaults table. If the runway-gate pair are black, then this pair has been configured to a value other than the default setting. This allows for each runway-gate pair to be configured individually.

The screenshot displays the SYSTEMADMIN interface. On the left, a navigation menu includes 'User Administration' (settings and permissions, user status), 'System Configuration' (vehicle tracking, purge reports, minimum turn-round times, carrier groups, unimpeded taxi out times), and 'Diagnostics' (version information). The 'unimpeded taxi out times' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Unimpeded Taxi Out Times (Minutes)' and contains two tables.

**Runway Defaults**

Runway	UXOT (Table)
01R	<input type="text" value="15"/>
19R	<input type="text" value="20"/>
01L	<input type="text" value="12"/>
19L	<input type="text" value="10"/>

**Runway-Gate Pair UXOT Values**

Runway	Gate	UXOT (Table)
01R	P16_P16A	<input type="text" value="15"/>
01R	22B	<input type="text" value="23"/>
01R	86B	<input type="text" value="15"/>
01R	74A	<input type="text" value="15"/>

# Carrier Groups

The screenshot displays the SYSTEMADMIN interface for Carrier Group Configuration. The sidebar on the left contains sections for User Administration, System Configuration (with 'carrier groups' highlighted), and Diagnostics. The main content area features a 'Carrier Group Configuration' section with a 'Short Name' field containing 'QFA', a 'Default' checkbox, and two checkboxes for 'Low Sorting Priority' and 'Provide Carrier Codes for De-ice Configuration'. Below this are three panels: 'Carriers' (listing QFA, QLK, QFE), 'Terminals', and 'Terminal and Carrier Pairs', each with 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons. The 'Carriers' list is highlighted with a red box.

- Carrier groups are configured in System Admin for each airline and ground handler.
- Carrier groups can be defined by:
  - Carrier Codes
  - Terminals
  - Terminal: Carrier Pairs
- As seen in the screenshot, a carrier group can be configured for multiple airline codes.
- A carrier group will typically be defined based on the set of airlines it will be responsible for entering/updating TOBT.

# A-CDM Support

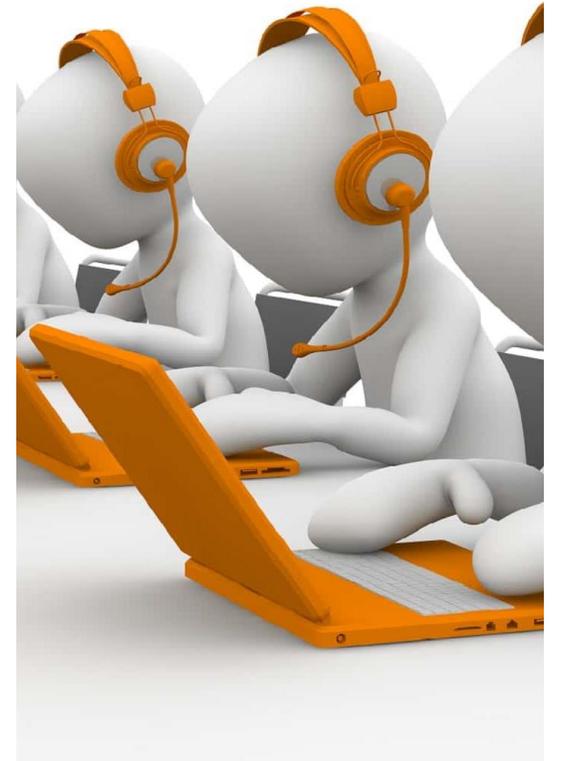
HOW TO ACCESS SUPPORT

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# Contact Us

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- All inquiries should be directed to your local Service Desk.
- Service Desk personnel are trained for first level of support.
- If required, your local Service Desk will escalate the issue to Saab Customer Service.
- Saab Customer Service provides support 24 x 7 x 365



For more information on A-CDM, reach out to your key A-CDM contact or email [acdmprogram@airservicesaustralia.com](mailto:acdmprogram@airservicesaustralia.com).

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