Synthetic Vision Systems Workshop

Operational Considerations

Presented to: SVS Workshop Attendees

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Federal Aviation Administration

SVS OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS (1)

- Fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft
- Intended functions (presentations, potential conflicts, informational differences, pilot actions, how situations resolved)
- Increased situational awareness (traffic, terrain, obstructions, etc.)
- Intuitive (display comprehension, ease of training, etc.)
- Primary source of information or independent monitor (ground and airborne operations)
- Normal and non-normal operations and procedures (standard airport equipage, airborne and ground procedures, engine inoperative procedures, etc.)
- Special environmental considerations (non-operating hours, noise, wetlands, etc.)
- Mitigating SMGCS equipment/procedures for less than 1200 RVR operations (taxiway lighting, markings, procedures, surface radar, etc.)
- Dispatch planning (rescheduling, reduced diverts and fuel load/burn, decreased holding and arrival delays)



SVS OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS (2)

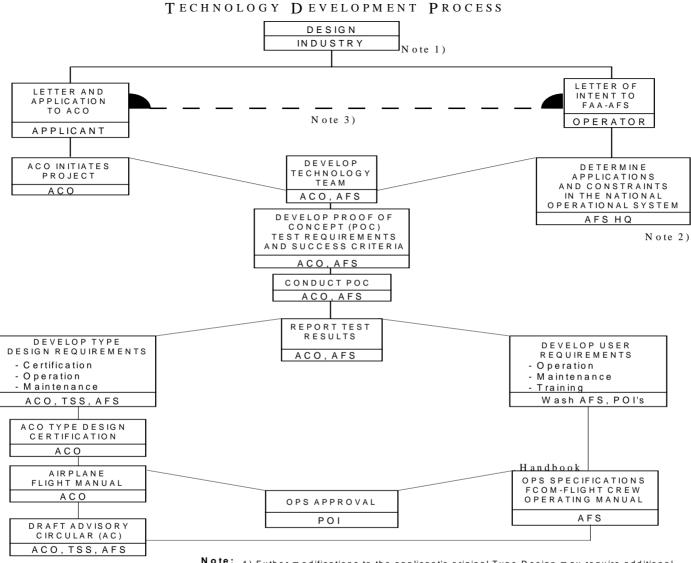
Proof-of-Concept Evaluation

- Letter of intent
- Test plan

(system definition, operational procedures, qualification, training, operating environment, normal and non-normal, flight crew, test subjects, test procedures, safety constraints, safety assessment criteria, data collection, analysis, simulator and test aircraft scenarios/requirements, resources, milestones etc.)







Note: 1) Futher modifications to the applicant's original Type Design may require additional technology revisions and/or follow on Proof of Concept testing.
2) The AFS group has the responsibility to coordinate with all Industry technology groups (ALPA, APA, ATA, ADF Industry, manufactures, vendors, DOD, NASA, etc.)
3) Both the FAA ACO and FAA AFS should be contacted to provide certification and operational data to the respective offices.

dex: ACO - Aircraft Certification Office (Including Aircraft Evaluation Grou

S - Washington Flight Standards Policy Off

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SVS APPLICATIONS (1)

Operational concept during –

- a. Taxi
- b. Takeoff
- c. Cruise
- d. Approach
- e. Landing and Rollout
- f. Day/night
- g. IMC/VMC
- h. Low visibility conditions

Proposed operational credit --

- a. Non-precision approaches (straight-in, circling, etc.)
- b. Category I, II, III, and CAT II on Type I ILS airborne operations
- c. Taxiing (reduced lighting, inadequate fillets, etc.)
- d. Takeoff (Type I, II, and III ILS ground facilities)
- e. Airport equipment (reduced requirements)





SVS APPLICATIONS (2)

Airport Equipment/Facilities

- a. no ALSF-1 or ALSF-2 approach lights
- b. no touchdown zone lights
- c. no runway centerline lights
- d. unrestricted facility (std CAT I minima, no obstacles, acceptable beam performance, RVR sensors, etc.)
- e. no backup LOC or GS transmitters
- f. no marker beacons or compass locators
- g. no control lines (landline communications for monitoring in ATCT)
- h. no localizer far field monitor
- i. runways flight inspected to point D or E (touchdown zone and 2,000 ft from far end of runway)
- j. ILS reliability
 - Continuity of service (MTBO)
 - Beam performance
 - Monitoring (operating ATCT, critical area protection, etc.)





SVS APPLICATIONS (3)

Category I, II, III operations –

- a. How SVS will be used
- b. Required airborne systems (autothrottles, etc.)
- c. Automatic flight control and landing systems
- d. Flight director systems
- e. Head-up and/or head-down display systems
- f. Hybrid displays (merge with EVS or other sensors/systems)
- g. Required navigation performance (RNP) criteria apply?
- h. Use of Minimum Descent Altitude/Height (MDA(H))
- i. Use of Decision Altitude/Height (DA(H)
- j. Use of Alert Height (AH)
- k. Fail Passive and Fail Operational Landing Systems
- I. Transition from inside/outside cockpit

Unusual attitude recovery/Upset maneuvers?

- a. Display presentation (symbology, field of view, etc)
- b. SVS recovery procedures from standard recovery procedures
- c. Crew response and procedures







SVS SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

• Position information –

- a. Derived from database (comparison, accuracy, integrity, update rate, and real-time monitoring), radar, EVS, sensor information, other information or methodologies)
- b. Location and accuracy of runway end information
- c. Location and accuracy of terrain and obstacle information (detection, assessment, display, and avoidance/separation)
- d. Compatibility or agreement with other systems (TAWS, EGPWS, FMS, etc.)
- e. Crosschecking of aircraft's actual & displayed position (updated and verified by?)
- f. Flight guidance
- System Reliability and Repeatability
- System failure modes (operational impacts/considerations)
- Sensor attributes and limitations (type of sensor, limitations, operating range, etc.)





SVS CREW TRAINING and QUALIFICATION

- a. Initial, recurrent, upgrade, differences, requalification training (non-precision, precision, low visibility conditions, etc.)
- b. Taxi, takeoff, cruise, approach, landing and rollout (day, night, IMC, VMC, and low visibility conditions)
- c. Ground, simulator, and flight training curriculum (maneuvers, procedures, sensor operating ranges, attributes, limitations, etc.)
- d. Recency of experience
- e. Multiple aircraft type or variant qualification
- f. High Limit Captain procedures
- g. Special qualification airports



h. Crew briefings, coordination, monitoring, callouts, roles, responsibilities, etc.



SVS DISPLAY (1)

- Cockpit or Helmet-mounted
- Single or multiple displays
 - a. HUD
 - b. HDD
 - c. PFD
 - d. ND
 - e. EFB
 - f. Repeater/monitor location



- "Highway in the Sky" (HITS) tunnel or rail or steps, etc. display (phases of flight)
 - a. operational concept (IFR/VFR)
 - b. where and when tunnel appears and disappears
 - c. presentation and appearance (clutter, etc.)
 - d. dimensions (ground, airborne)
 - e. guidance to/from tunnel
 - f. tunnel size (taxi, takeoff, cruise, approach (FAF and at minimums), landing and rollout



SVS DISPLAY (2)

Characteristics

- a. Conformal or non-conformal
- b. Egocentric or exocentric



- c. Field of view (cruise 90 deg., approach 45-60 deg., other perspective elements, etc.)
- d. Symbology (basic and optional, flight path vector, guidance cue, course lines, fixes, icons, special-use airspace, TFR's, etc.)
- e. Alerting functions, image brightness, contrast, declutter, resolution, registration, zooming, etc.
- f. Terrain presentation (wire, photo-realistic, texturing, etc.)
- g. Deviation indicator (left/right/above/below)
- h. Trend indicator (10-60 sec. barb/stinger)
- i. Panel location



SVS GUIDANCE MATERIAL (develop or revise)

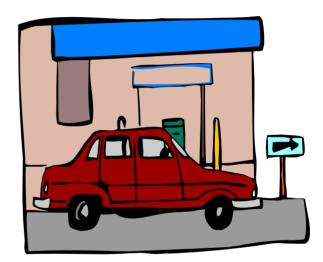
- Rulemaking (Parts 23 and 25, 91.175, 121.651, and 135.225, 125 and 129 operators, etc.)
- Operations specifications (takeoff C078, CAT II C059, CAT III C060, new OpSpec, etc.)
- Advisory Circulars
 - a. CAT II 120-29A
 - b. CAT III 120-28D
 - c. Surface Movement Guidance and Control System 120-57A
 - d. New SVS AC
- Orders, Handbooks, and Policy Letters
- RTCA SC develop MOPS and MASPS?
- Airplane flight manual (AFM)
- Flight operations manual (FOM)
- Pilot operating handbook (POH)
- Quick reference handbook (QRH)





SVS MAINTENANCE

- Reporting procedures
- Repair procedures
- Downgrading
- Return to service
- Minimum equipment list
- Continued airworthiness evaluation
- Training
- Record-keeping





SVS MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- Personnel
- Resources
- Budget
- Timelines



• Coordination (other FAA LOBs and aviation organizations)



Flight Standards Points of Contact

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