#### **Synthetic Vision AC**

Draft AC 23-26 Synthetic Vision and Pathway Depictions on the Primary Flight Display

Presentation to: FAA SV Workshop



#### **Brief Overview of the Topics Addressed in the AC**

- Background AC was developed using lessons learned on two synthetic display programs as well as experience from NASA, university, and CAMI research
- Intended Function Applicants must clearly define the intended function of their display so that we can develop appropriate evaluation criteria

#### **Specific Guidance for Synthetic Vision**

- Synthetic Terrain/Vision Imagery Obstacles, runways, and landmarks should be integrated into display
- Terrain Alerting The system should incorporate a TSO'd TAWS or the applicant should provide a terrain warning system similar to TAWS
- Airplane Reference Relative to Terrain If the display shows that you will
  clear terrain, you have to clear the terrain
- Heading Integrity Asks for consideration in the heading hazard assessment; is the same sensor is driving both heading and terrain or are they different sources

- Zero Pitch Line Bold enough to see clearly but not so much that it hides other symbology
- Moving Map that Corresponds to and Compliments the SV PFD Display – Displays do not provide depth perception and tend to have limited fields of view
- Terrain Color and Depiction Color and texture recommendations as well as the need to keep a good contrast with existing flight symbology

- Minimums Audio Callout Capability Applicants should provide a feature to allow pilots to select minimums and the system should then give them a "minimums" callout at that altitude
- Cultural Features Need to connect the PFD picture to charts; runways, obstacles, and landmarks anchor the pilot's position on a chart
- DEM Resolution Discusses the desired approach to terrain resolution with some discussion on validation



- Terrain Database Integrity Should try to meet highest levels of DO-200A and DO-276
- Display Update Rates Smooth movement, appropriate update rates for information if different, and remove synthetic display when errors are detected like frozen screen
- Aircraft Flight Manual Supplement Should contain and explain the system's limitations
- Unusual Attitude Recovery Should not remove the synthetic depiction and some indication of both sky and ground should always be visible on the PFD regardless of attitude

#### **Specific Guidance For Pathway Displays**

- Pathway Should be easy to acquire, re-acquire, and stay in; poorly implemented pathways can increase pilot workload; important characteristics include not leading the pilot below minimums; intended function; proper altimetry use
- Pathway Lateral and Vertical Limits Important to define intended function
- Precision Approach Guidance Consider using dual sensor or increasing the criticality of approach guidance failure
- Pathways and Terrain Drawing order priorities; pathway should never be seen behind or continuing through terrain



#### Test and Evaluation Methods and Criteria for Compliance

- Pilot Evaluation There are 100s of features and implementations possible on synthetic displays so the only way to standardize on our criteria is to use pilot evaluations (using the same pilots)
- Evaluation Criteria 1) meets intended function 2) cannot result in hazardously misleading information with tasks flown using the attitude indicator



