



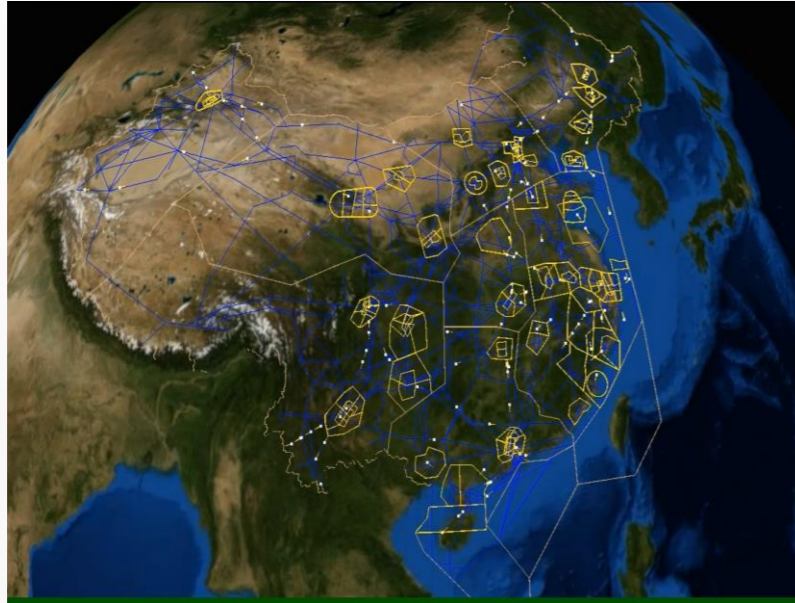
Flight Procedure Design Quality Assurance Webinar

Ground Validation and regarding  
software using in China



October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020

# Foreword— Ground Validation plays a crucial role in this process



- In 2019, China achieved a passenger throughput of 660 million passenger trips, ranking the second in the world for 15 years consecutively;
- Every day, 246 airports and nearly 1,000 flight procedures to protect the safety of various flights;

Each flight procedure was meticulously designed through the stringent supervision of the CAAC and the close coordination of various stakeholders, and Ground Validation plays a crucial role in this process.



# CONTENTS

Current situation on Ground Validation of IFP in China

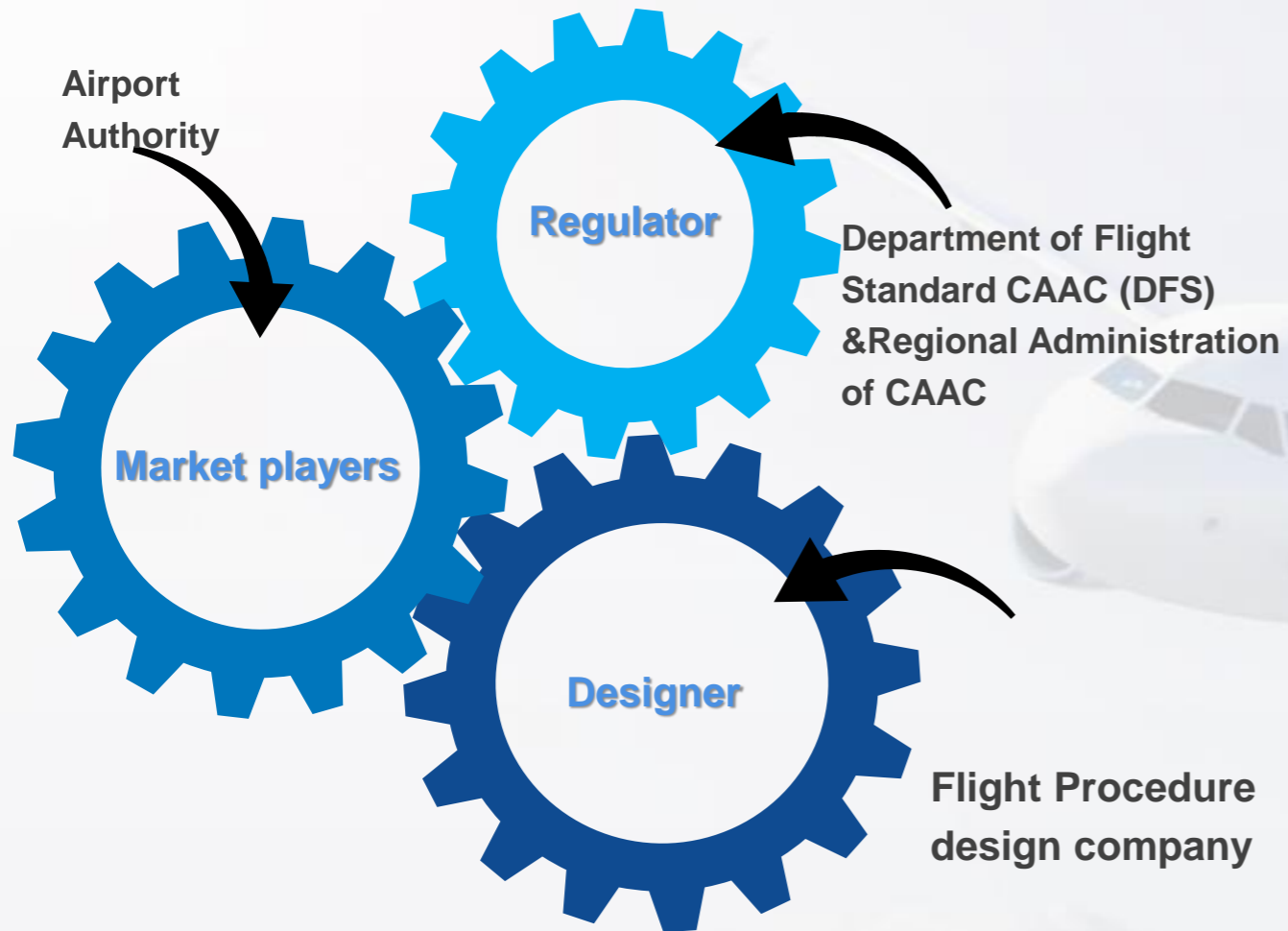
Challenges in the process of Ground Validation

Introduction to Ground Validation software of IFP for ATMB system



01

Current situation on ground validation of IFP in China



## The role of the ATMB (ANSP)

- Airspace Management Center and its sub office in regional ATMB — Coordinator
- ATM operation organization— User
- AIP center— Publisher
- FPD company— the Designer

# Flight Procedure Item Classification



FP Item

New flight procedure

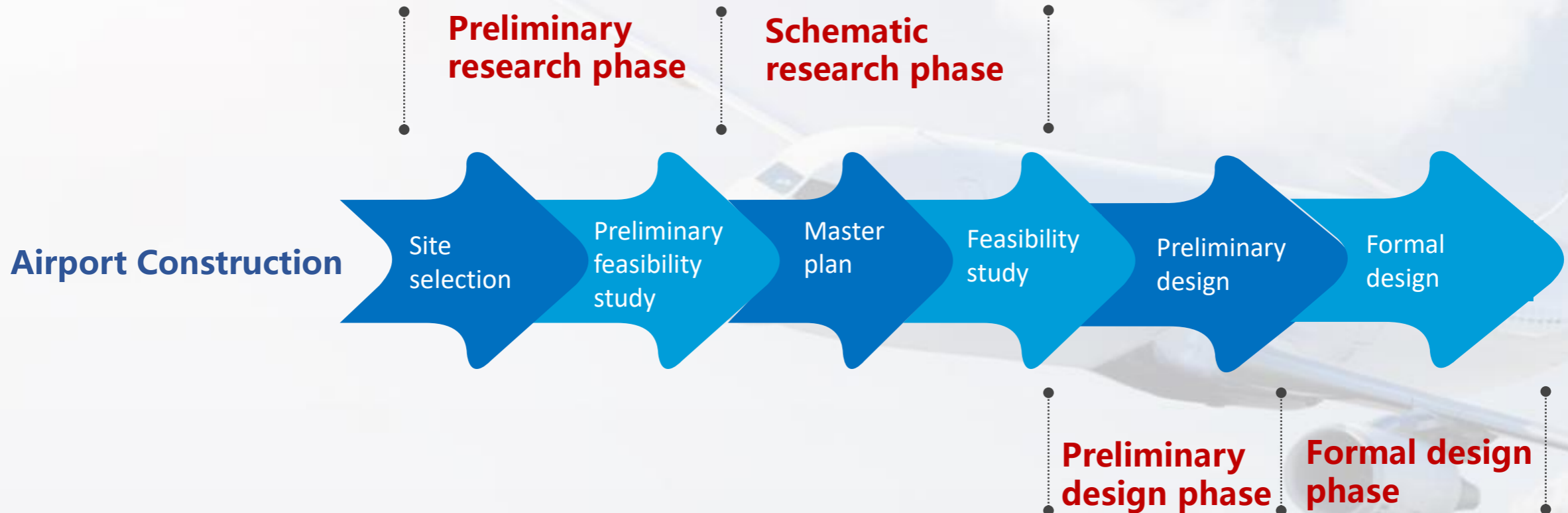
Modified flight procedure

- For a new airport
- For reconstructed and expanded airport
- Caused by adjustment of peripheral routes of terminal area
- Caused by optimization of existing procedure
- Caused by application of new technologies

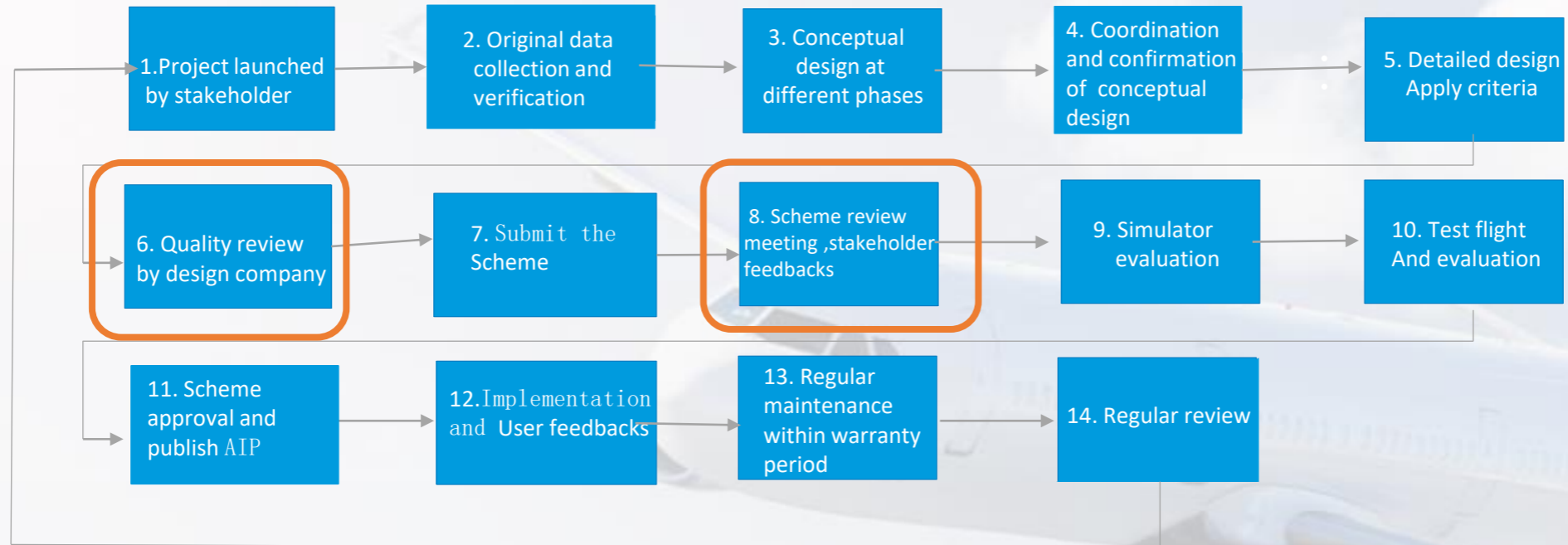
# Process Flow of Flight Procedure Design of New Airport



Flight procedure design of a new airport normally takes a long time



# Complete Flight Procedure Design Process Flow



- Preliminary and Schematic research and preliminary design phase (Steps 1 to 8)
- Formal design phase (step 1 to 13)
- Ground Validation (Step 6 to 8)

# Current Ground Validation work flow

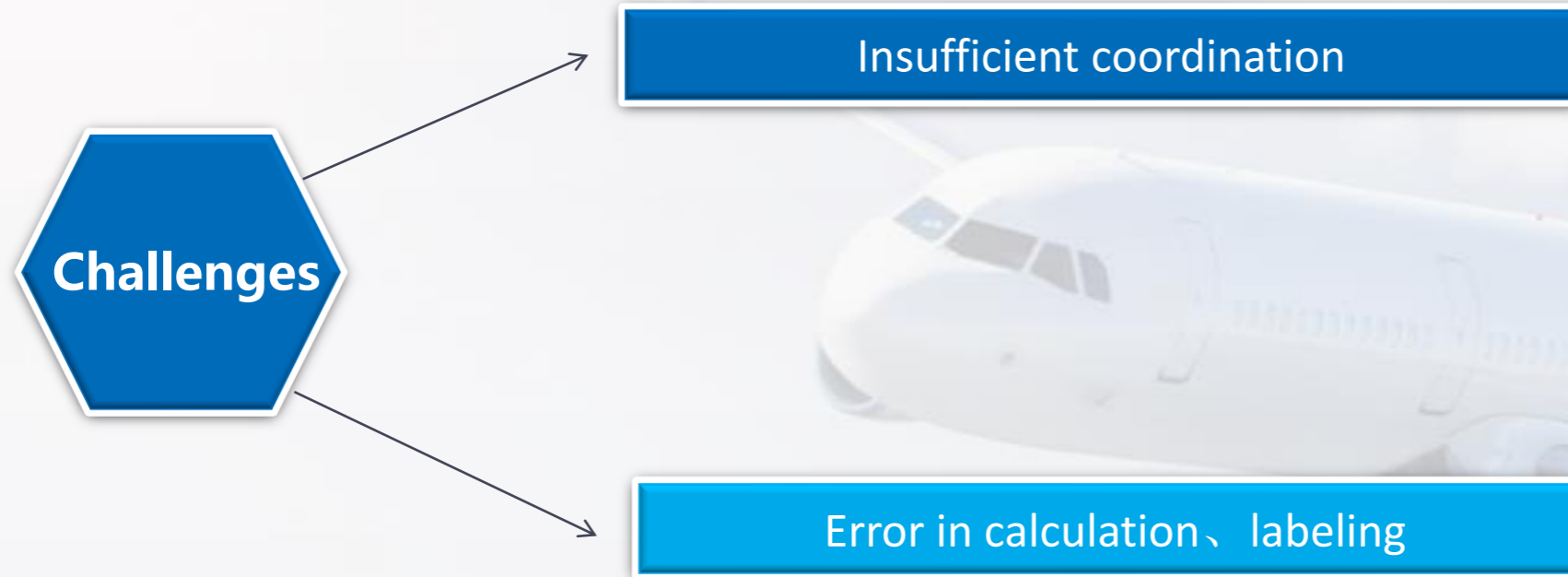




02

## Challenges in the process of ground validation of IFP

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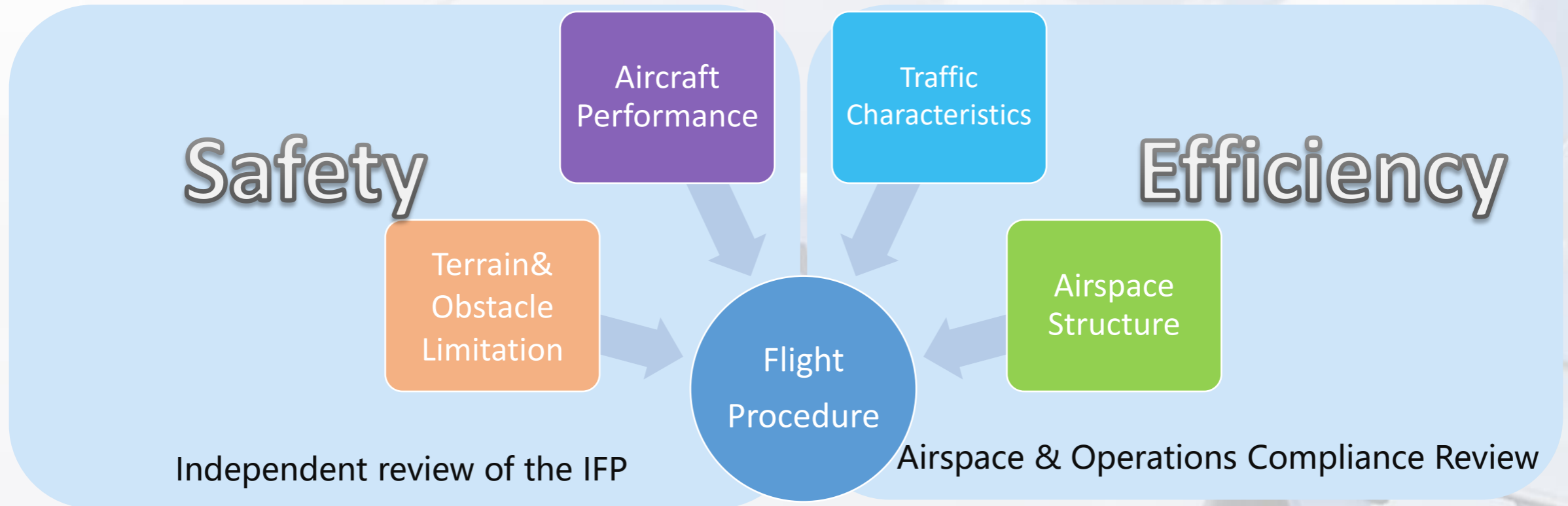


Challenges in the process of ground validation of IFP

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Solutions

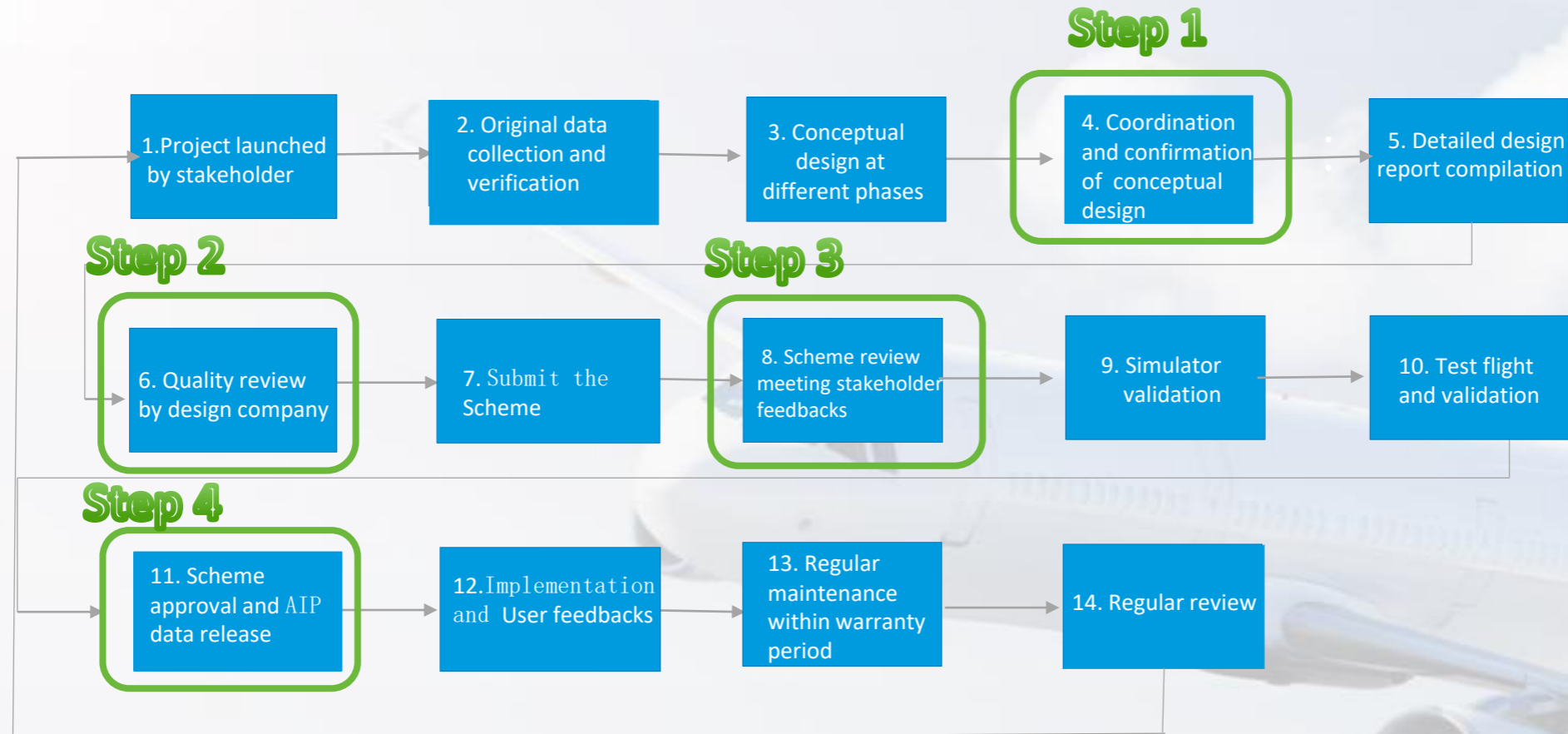
## Two elements we Evaluated as a good Procedure



# Two critical elements of Ground Validation for ANSP



# 4-step solutions



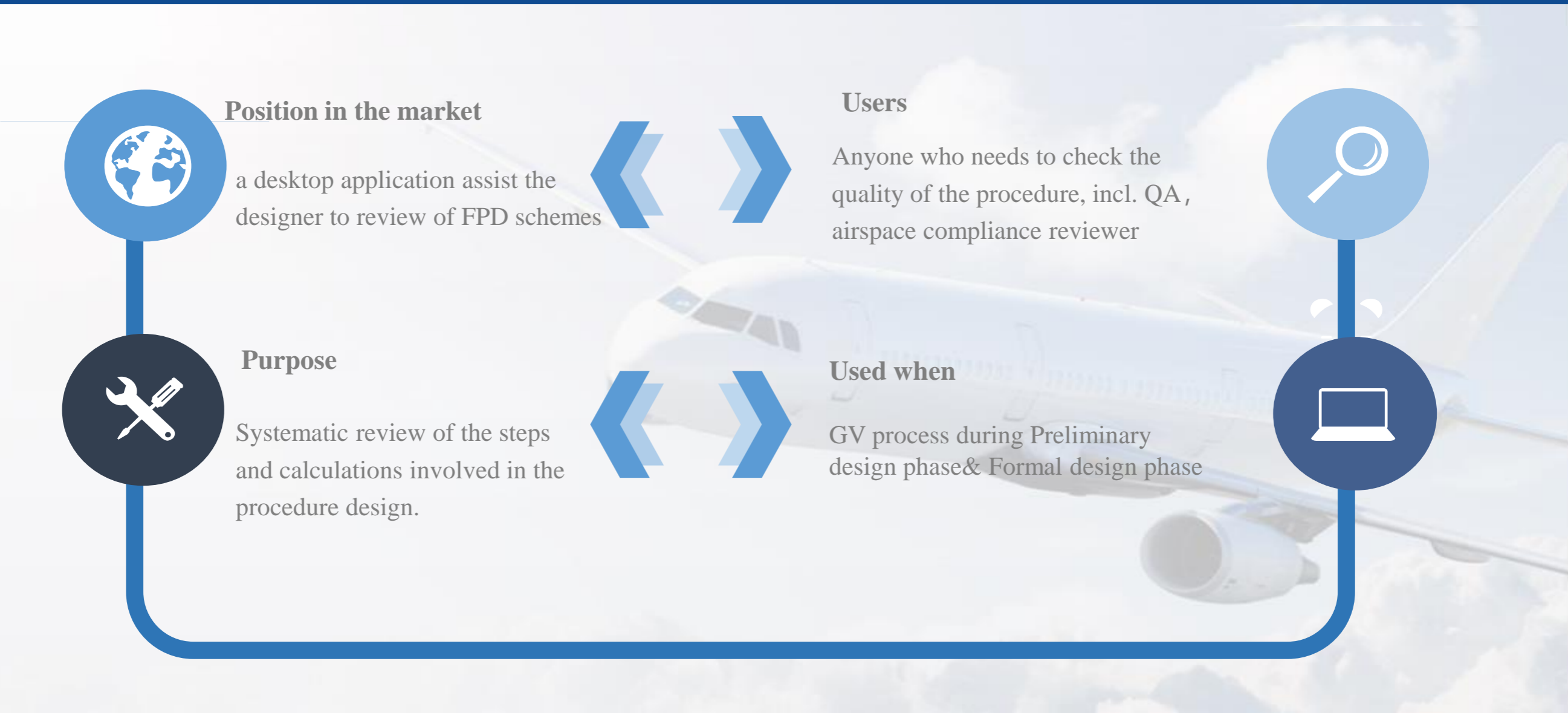
- **Step 1:** Sufficient communication and coordination with ANSP during concept design
- **Step 2:** More stringent requirement for GV by FSD + software support from ANSP
- **Step 3:** ATMB expert profile control (qualification, local experience)
- **Step 4:** Additional check on airspace compliance before publishing



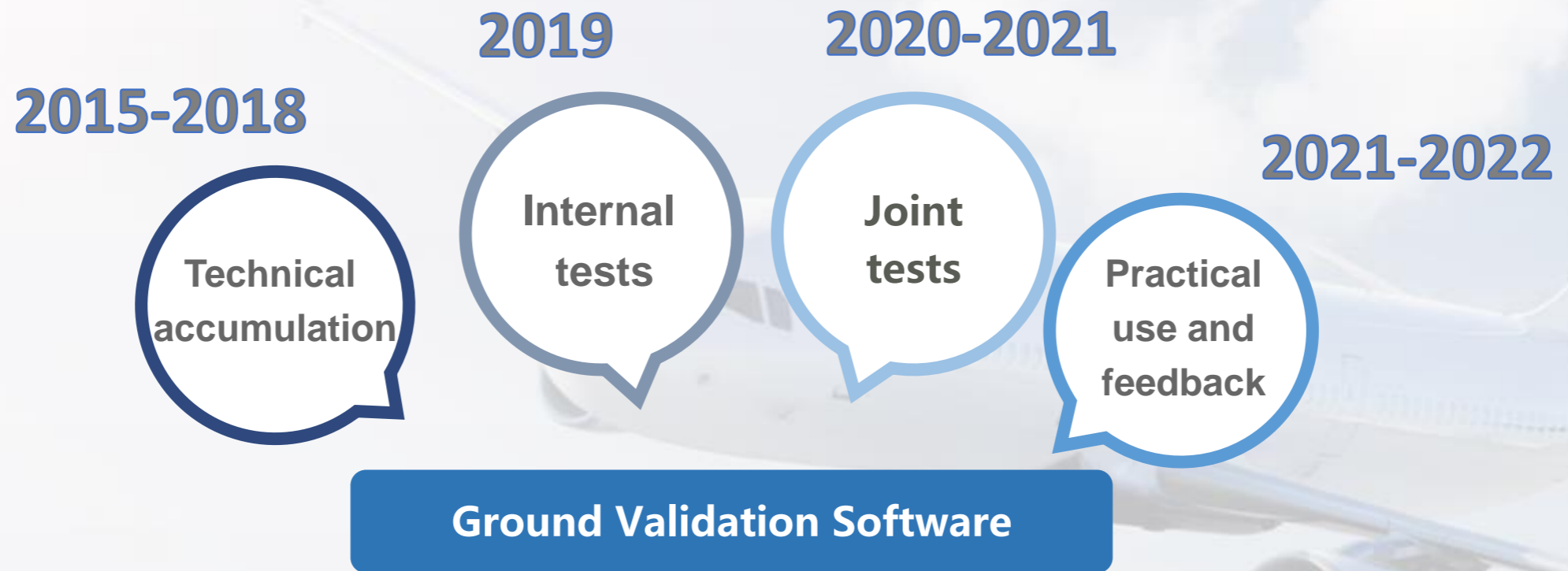
03

Introduction to ground validation software of IFP for  
ATMB system

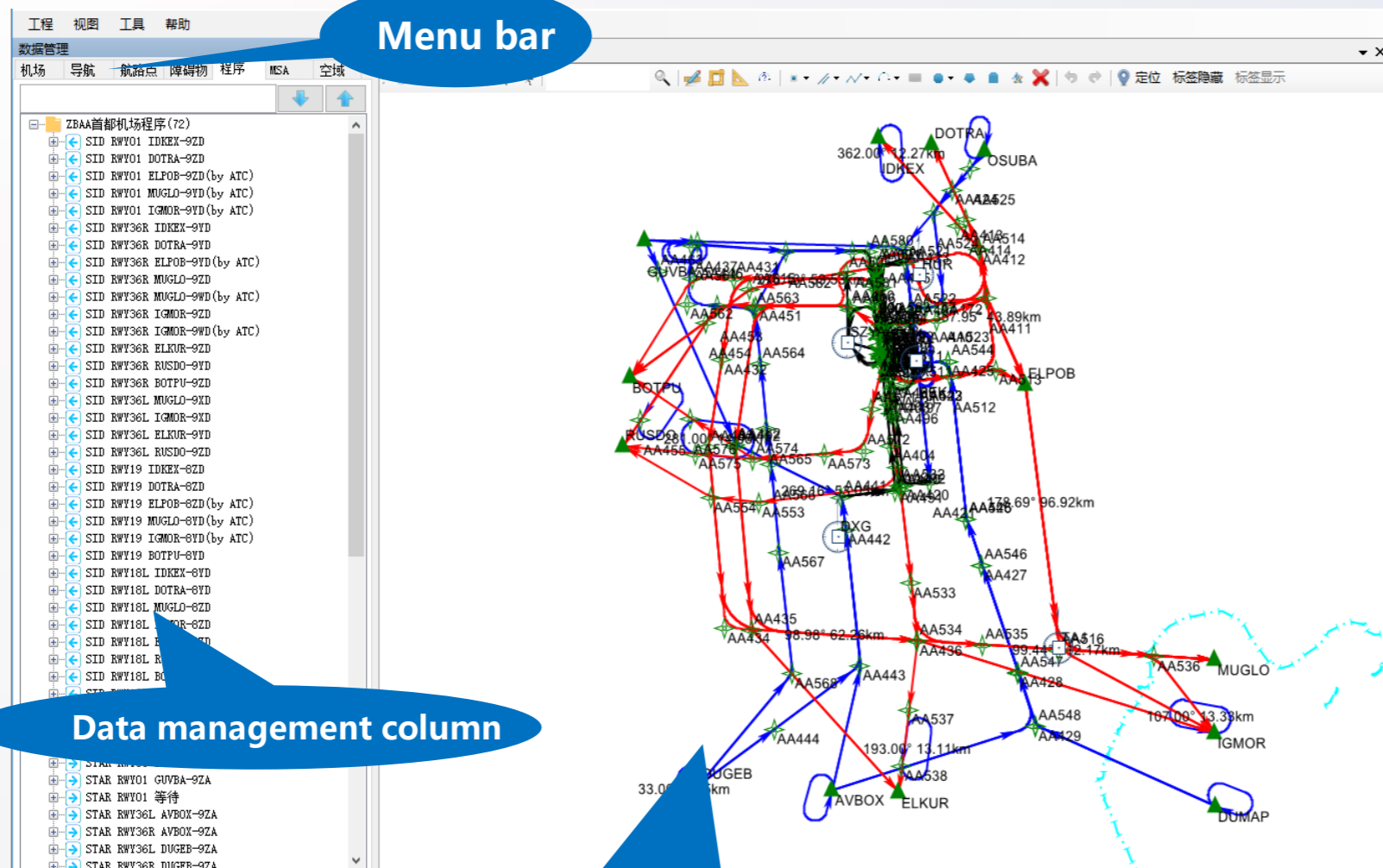
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# Timeline of Ground Validation software of ATMB System



# Software interface and Functionalities



Data Management



Review IFP scheme



Drawing and Labeling



Airspace compliance Review

# Advantages of the software



**Ground  
Validation  
software**

**1**

◆ User friendly based on open source GIS platform and open for customized development

**2**

◆ Fully data driven to produce one-click generation due to Aeronautical Information Exchange Model(AIXM) and ARINC424 data Based

**3**

◆ Doc8168 rules based and can send notifications

**4**

◆ Automatic Obstacle Assessment

**5**

◆ Charting automation integrated

# Regulation reference of the Software



## Built-in Database for Doc8168 rules and rule checking



CAAC Advisory Circulars



ICAO relevant standard

Error Message

Error1Warning0Information0

	Serial number	Type	Illustrate	Reference name	Reference section
	0	Error	A straight departure may permit a turn of 15° or less	Doc8168 (Sixth edition)	Part I, Section 3, Chapter2, 2.2.3

# Fully data driven due to ARINC424 data Based



ARINC

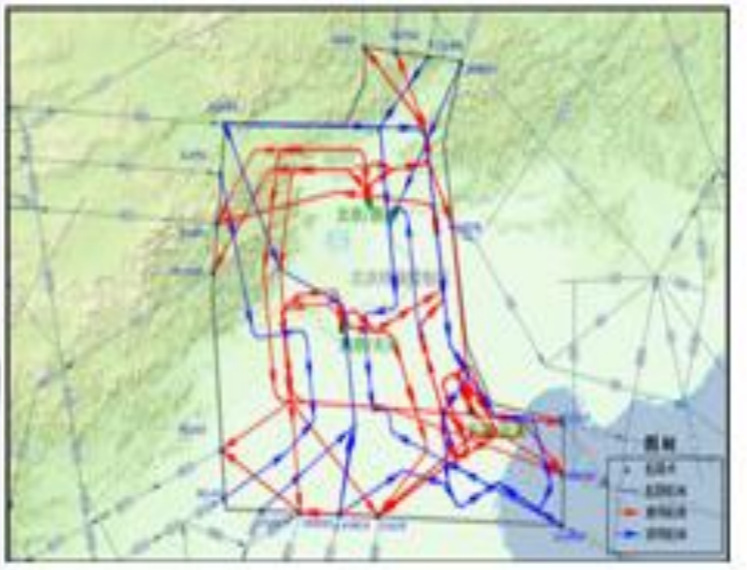
数据库编码

北京/首都

航迹描述	定位点标识	是否飞越点	磁航向(°)	转弯指示	高度(m)	速度限制(kts)	VPA/ICH	导航性能
TF	AA411				2100	MAX250		RNAV1
TF	AA412				3200			RNAV1
TF	AA413				3600			RNAV1
TF	IDKEX				4200			RNAV1
RWY36R 离场 DOTRA-9YD								
CA		359			900			RNAV1
DF	AA410			R	900			RNAV1
TF	AA411				2100	MAX250		RNAV1
TF	AA412				3200			RNAV1
TF	AA414				3600			RNAV1
TF	DOTRA				4200			RNAV1
RWY36R 离场 ELPOB-9YD (by ATC)								
CA		359			900			RNAV1
DF	AA410			R	900			RNAV1
TF	AA411				2100	MAX250		RNAV1
TF	ELPOB				2400			RNAV1
RWY36R 离场 MUGLO-9YD								
CF	AA430	359			1500			RNAV1
TF	AA431				4200			RNAV1
TF	AA432				5400			RNAV1
TF	AA433				6000			RNAV1
TF	AA434							RNAV1
TF	AA435							RNAV1
TF	AA436							RNAV1
TF	MUGLO				6000			RNAV1
RWY36R 离场 MUGLO-9WD (by ATC)								
CA		359			900			RNAV1
DF	AA410			R	900			RNAV1
TF	AA411				2100	MAX250		RNAV1
TF	ELPOB				2400			RNAV1
TF	AA516				6000			RNAV1
TF	MUGLO				6000			RNAV1
RWY36R 离场 IGMOR-9YD								
CF	AA430	359			1500			RNAV1
TF	AA431				4200			RNAV1
TF	AA432				5400			RNAV1

AN ARINC DOCUMENT  
Prepared by ARINC  
Published by:  
AERONAUTICAL RADIO, INC.  
3851 RIVA ROAD, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

IFP data package  
(Navigation database coding)



Generate the Nominal Track

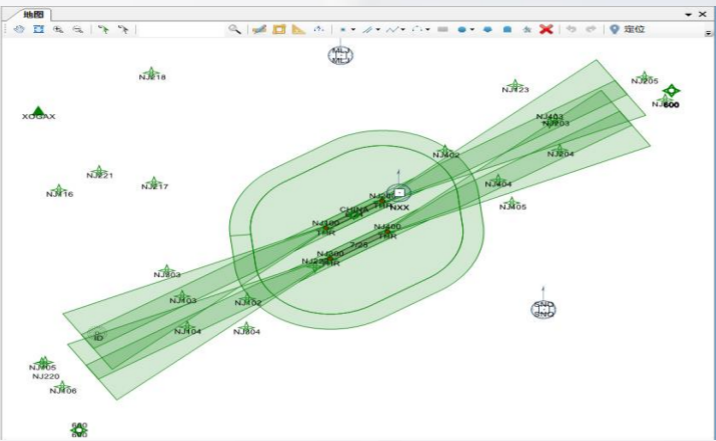
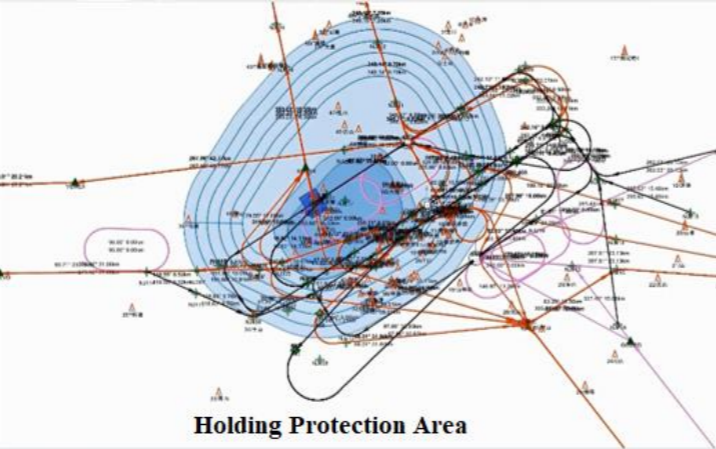
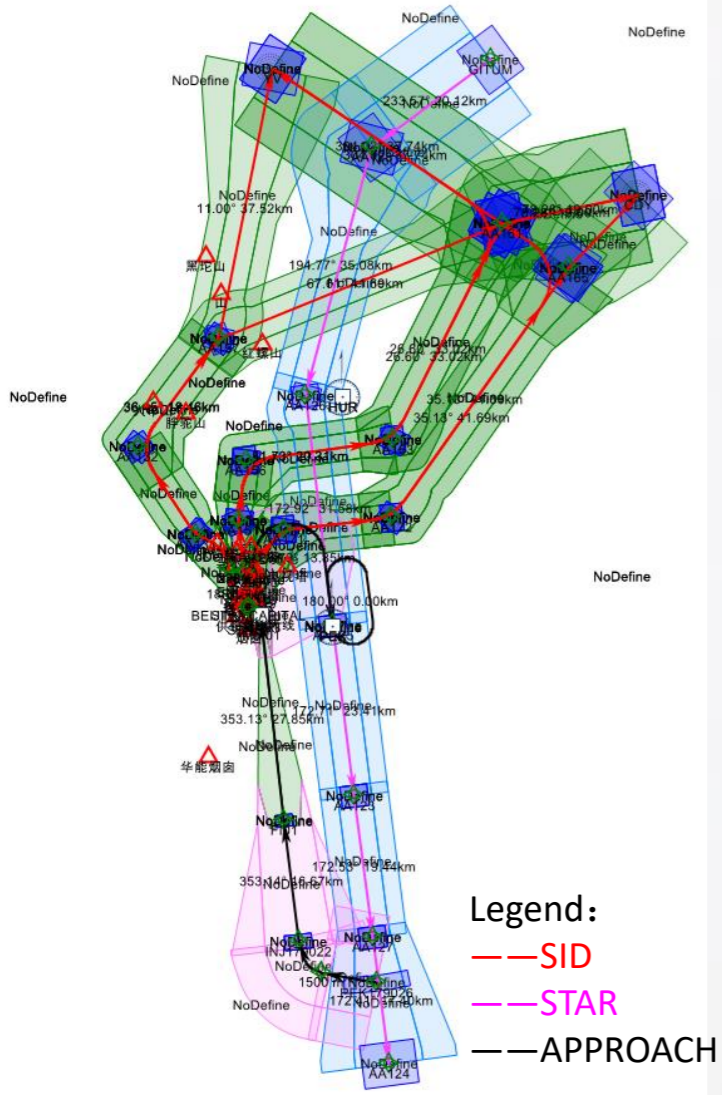


Export to the flight simulator and  
Fast time simulator

# Automatic Drawing of Protection Area

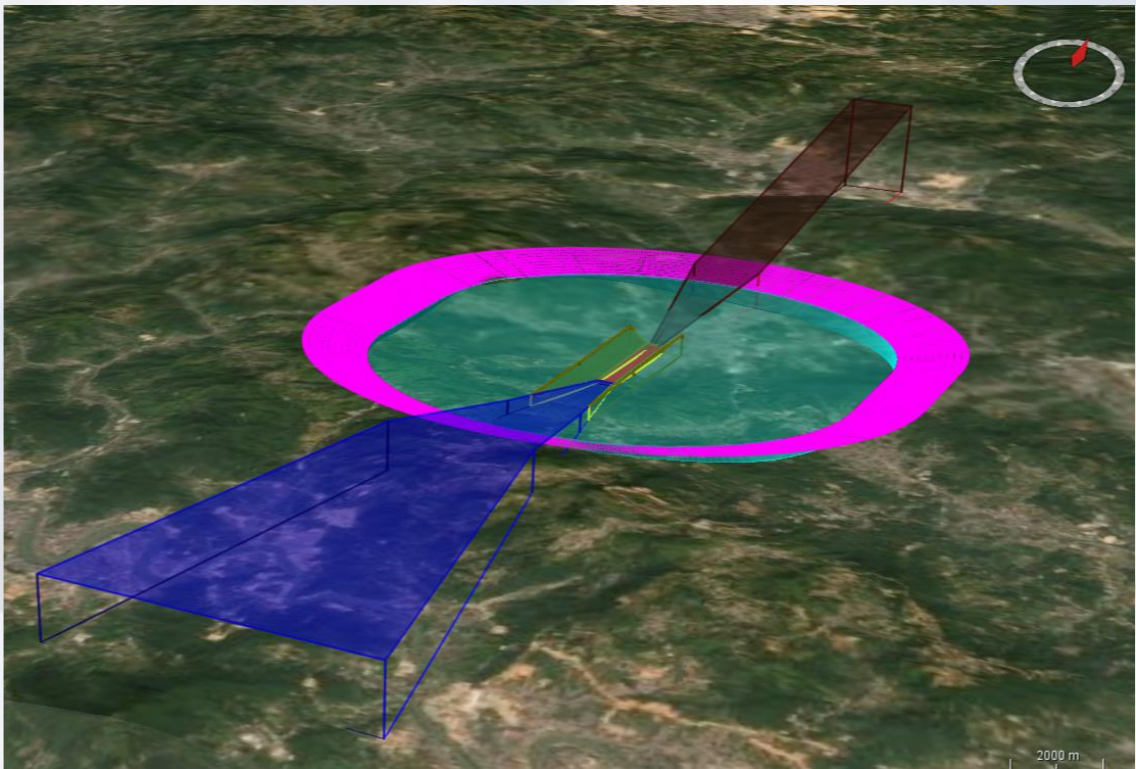


## 2D Drawing interface



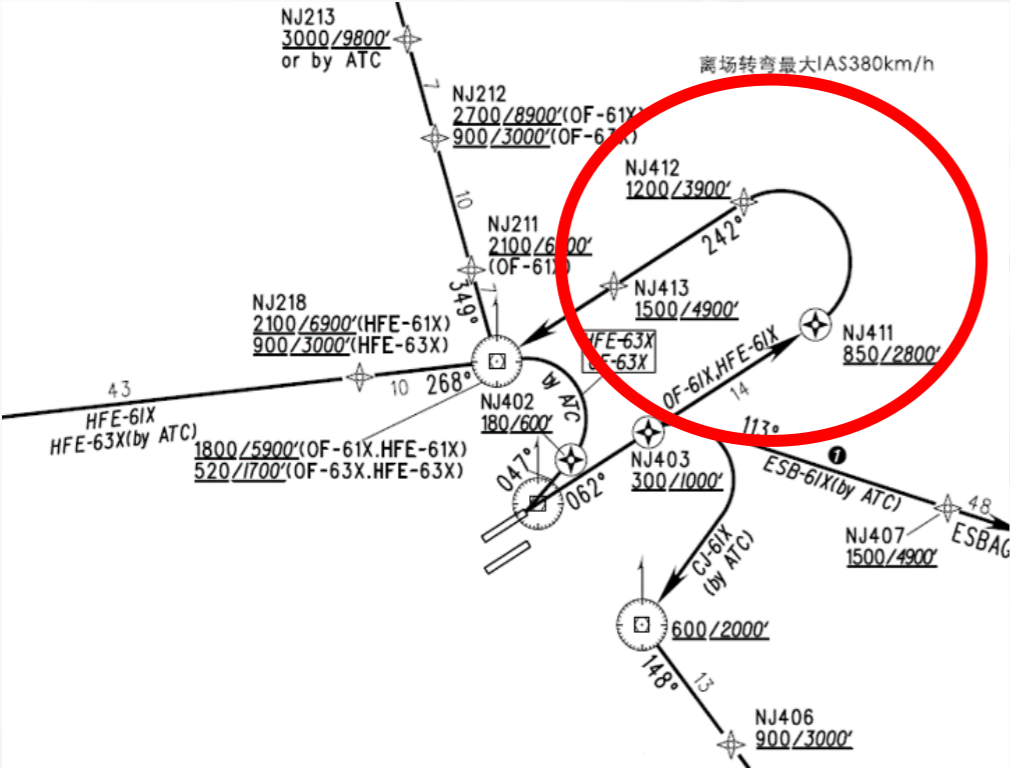
Annex 14 surface 2D sketch map

## 3D Drawing interface

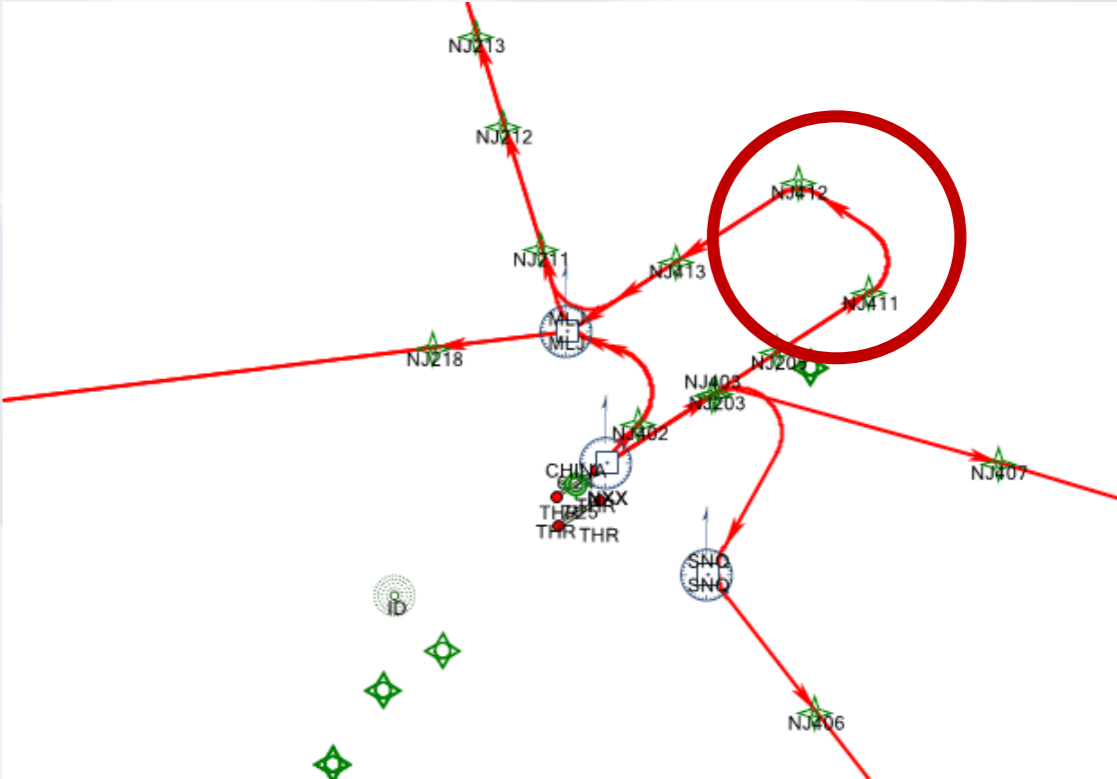


Annex 14 surface 3D sketch map

# More accurate track demonstration



VS



# Automatic Obstacle Assessment



Obstacle assessment table

	NO	Name of OB	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Height	Height	Surface	Height	Height	Height	Height	Height
1	1	Radar	38.940	34° 18.40	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4
2	2	Tower	37.870	34° 42.20	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4
3	3	Tree	38.174	35° 48.74	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1
4	4	Tower	43.930	34° 18.36	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4
5	5	Cellar	53.154	34° 25.44	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.3
6	6	Building	6.8830	34° 26.40	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.3
7	7	Tower	55.584	34° 25.34	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
8	8	Control tower	55.584	34° 25.34	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
9	9	HQ	57.536	35° 52.46	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
10	10	GP antenna	42.388	37° 7.28	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4

minima box

	ILS/DME	A	B	C	D
▶	DH	67	70	73	76
	RVR	550	550	550	550

Calculating the operating minima

Calculating the operating minima



# Data-driven Charting and Report



Preliminary/Formal(or Modified, Optimized)design report of flight procedure for XX civil airports

Design report of flight procedure for XX civil airports (Preliminary/Formal)

## Catalogue

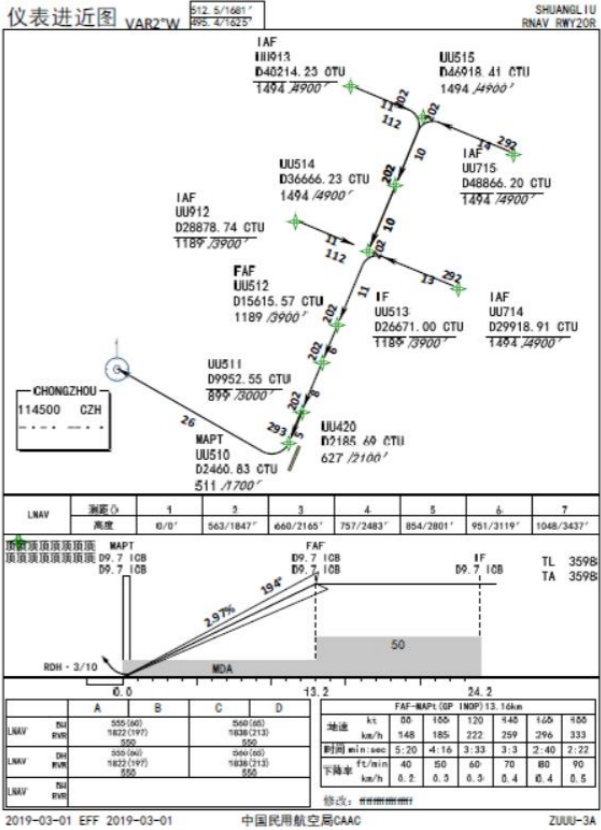
1	Airport Information.....	1
1.1	Summary of the airport.....	1
1.2	Navigation facilities .....	1
1.3	Airfield Lighting System.....	2
2	Sector division and minimum sector altitude.....	3
3	PBN procedure design scheme.....	4
3.1	PBN departure procedure .....	4
3.1.1	RWY PBN departure.....	4
3.2	PBN holding procedure .....	7
3.2.1	RWY holding .....	7
3.3	PBN arrival procedure .....	8
3.3.1	RWY PBN arrival.....	8
3.4	PBN approach and missed procedure .....	10
3.4.1	RWY PBN approach and missed procedure.....	10
3.5	Take-off path area .....	17
3.5.1	RWY take-off path area.....	17
3.6	Visual manoeuvring (circling) area.....	17
3.7	PAOAS Parallel approach obstacle assessment surfaces (PAOAS) (if there is) .....	17
3.8	Obstacle assessment surfaces (OAS).....	18
4	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	19

【Name of Design Unit】

【Design completion Date】

-Year

Report template issued by CAAC





Introduction to ground validation software of IFP for ATMB system

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## The Joint test

# Objectives of the Joint test of the software

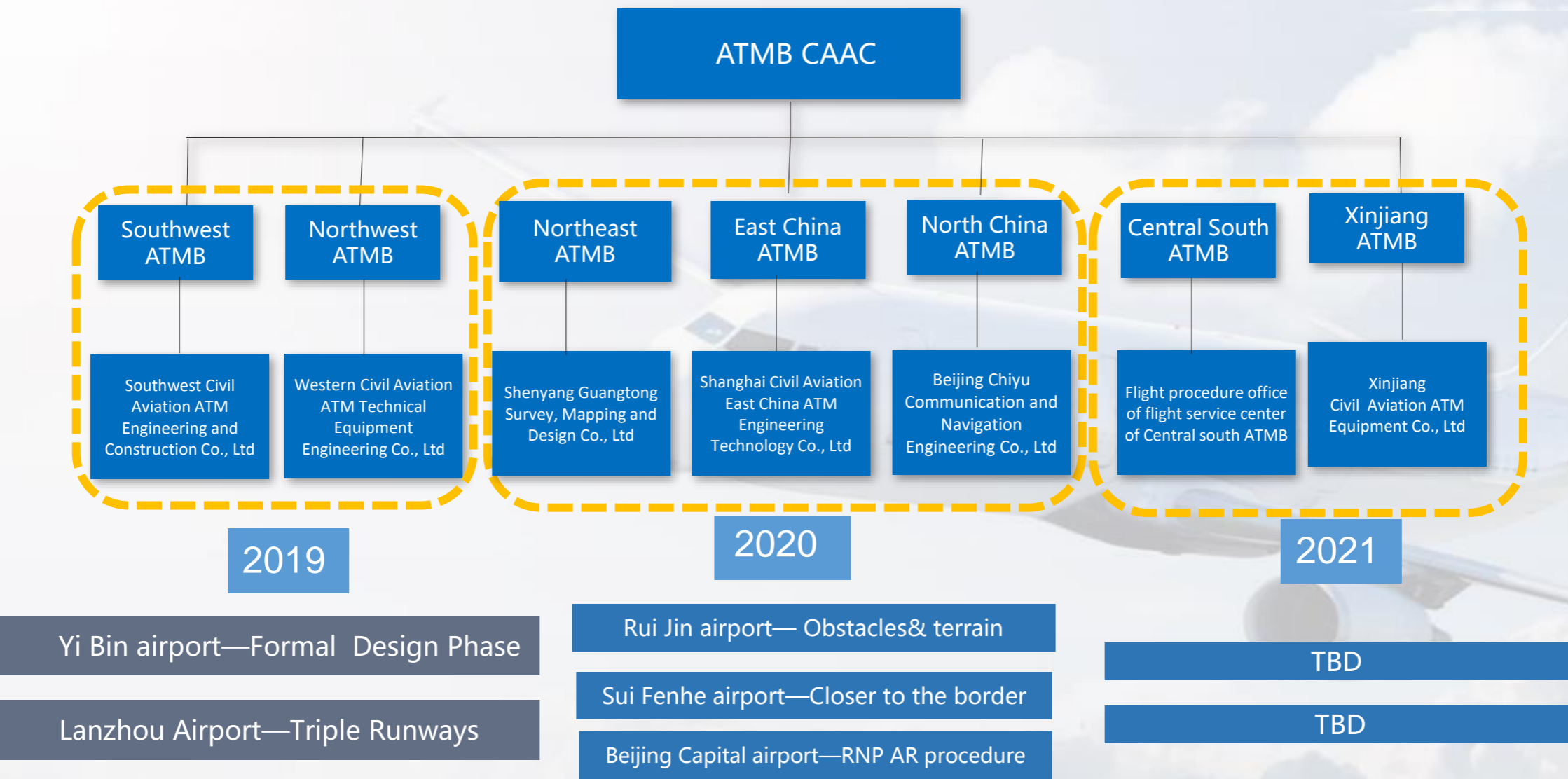


**Facilitate  
the GV  
work?**

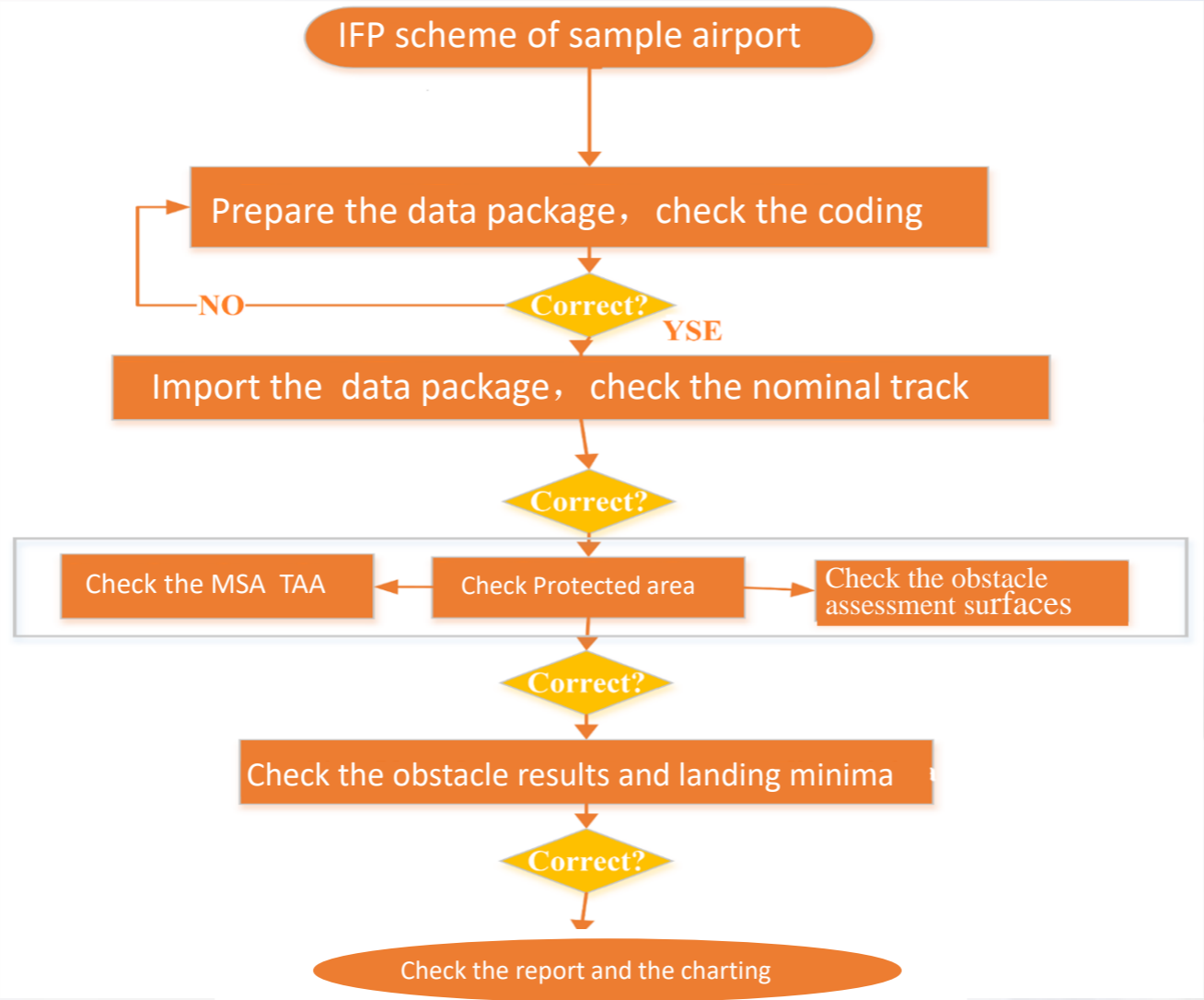
**Meet the  
Requirements of  
ICAO GV?**

**In line with the  
actual demand  
of FPD  
company ?**

**Objectives of Joint Test for Ground Validation Software**



# Process of using the software review a scheme

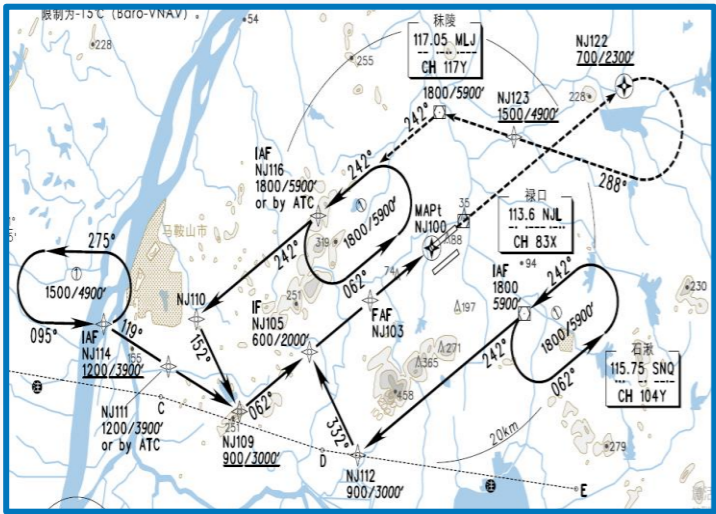


# Process of using the software review a scheme



No.	The check list of a FPD scheme	No.	The check list of a FPD scheme
1	Minimum sector altitudes (MSA)	9	Obstacle assessment surfaces (OAS)
2	PBN Departure procedures	10	APV( <i>Approach procedure with vertical guidance</i> ) OAS
3	PBN Arrival procedures	11	Parallel approach obstacle assessment surfaces (PAOAS)
4	APV/Barometric vertical navigation (BARO-VNAV)	12	Visual maneuvering (circling) area
5	PBN Non-precision approach procedures (LNAV)	13	Visual segment surface (VSS)
6	PBN to ILS transition approach procedures	14	Take-off path area
7	PBN Holding procedures	15	Basic ILS surfaces
8	Terminal Arrival Altitudes (TAAs)	16	Obstacle limitation surfaces(Annex 14 surface)

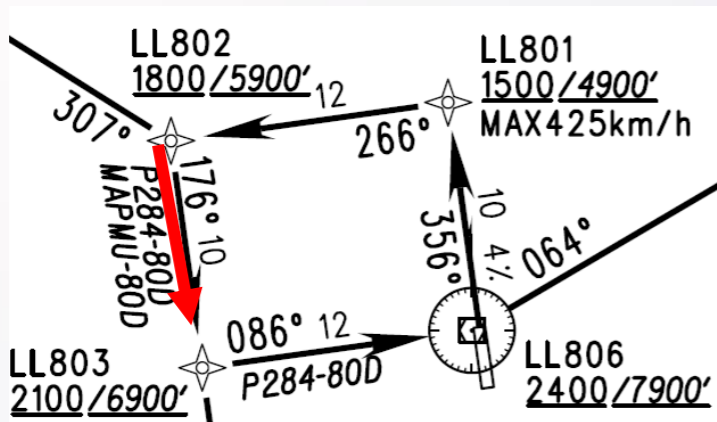
# Three critical parts of the review of the FPD Scheme



# Mistakes found assisted by the software

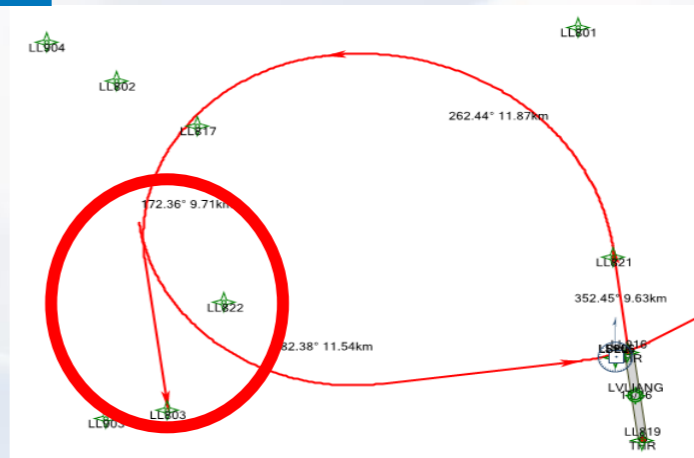


## Insufficient Stabilization Distance

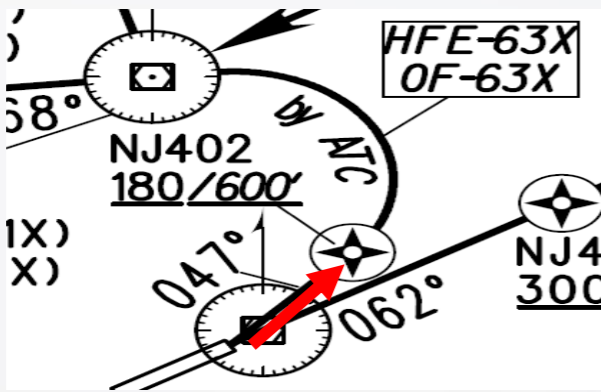


- Between two waypoints

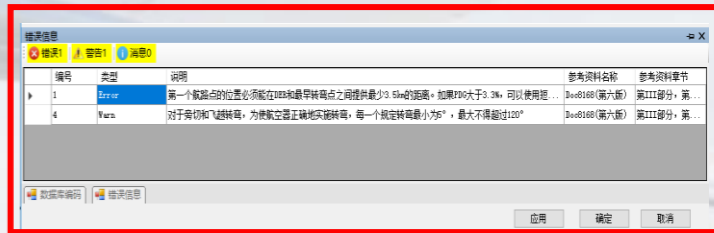
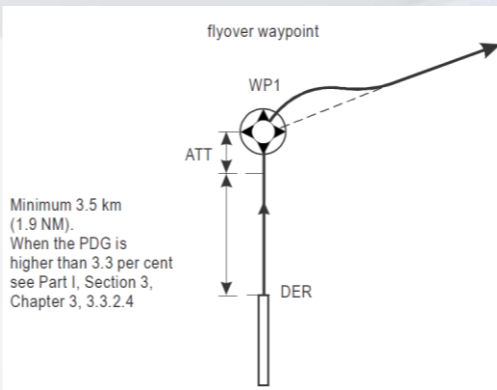
VS



- The two segments do not join coherently



- DER—the first waypoint

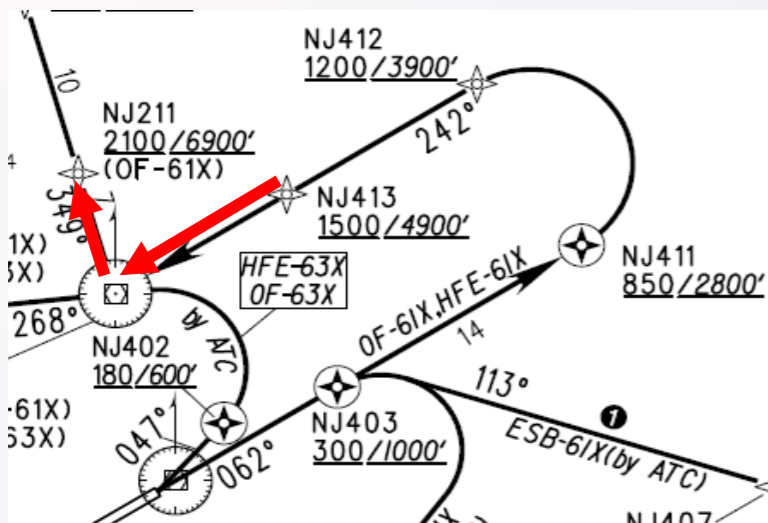


- Error message prompt window

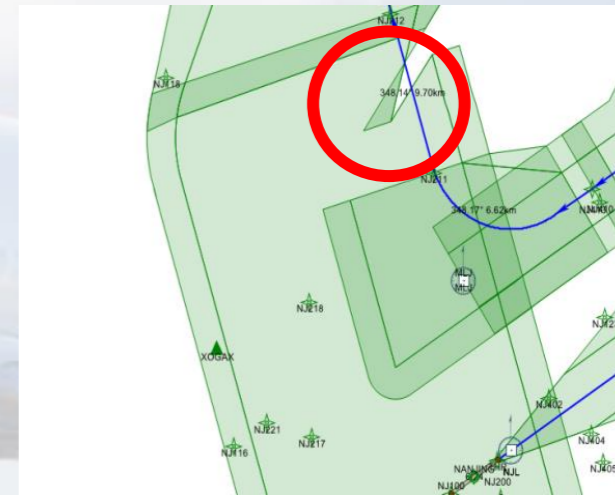
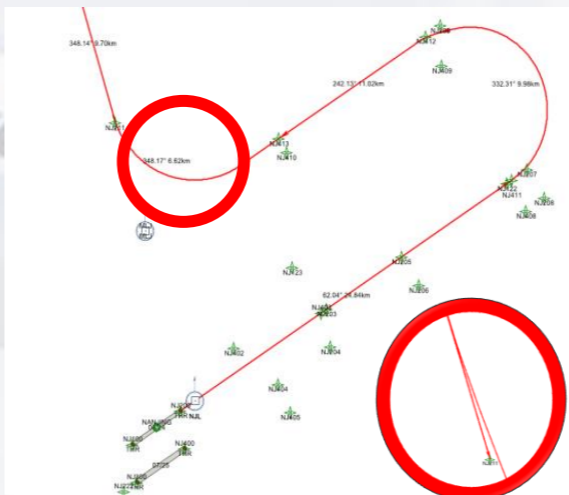
# Mistakes found assisted by the software



- Large turn Angle



VS



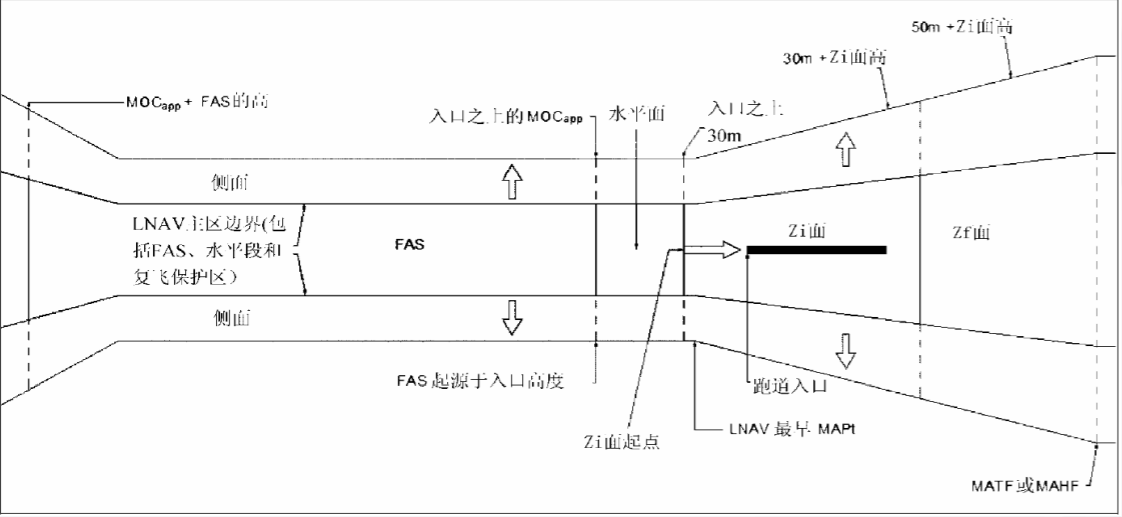


- Not updated with the amendment of Doc.8168

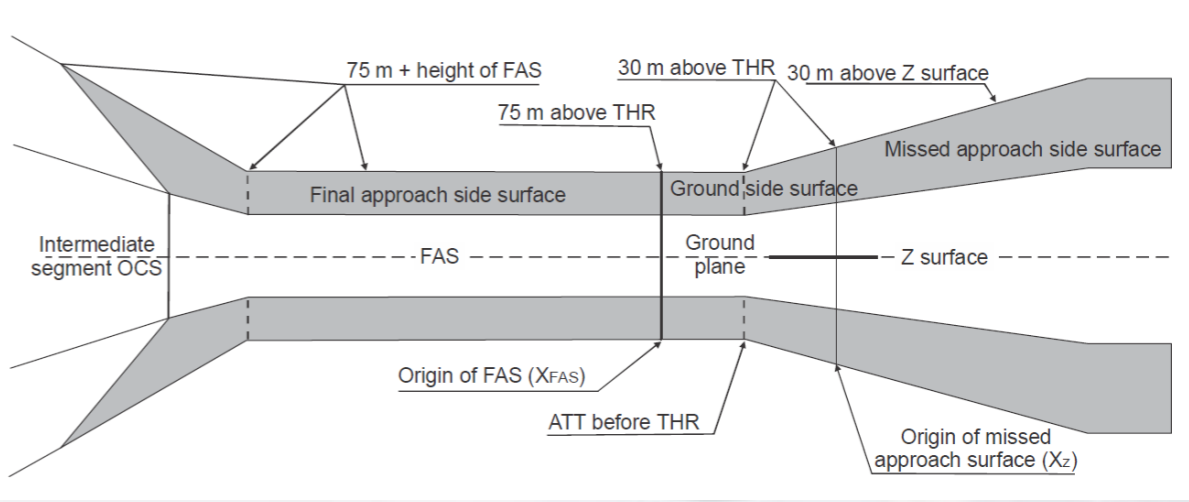
		A	B	C	D
LNAV VNAV	DA(H) VIS	190(177) 630'(590') 2600		190(177) 630'(590') 2800	190(177) 630'(590') 3000

	LNVA VNAV	A	B	C	D
DA(DH)		118(105)	121(108)	124(111)	127(114)
VIS		1200	1200	1300	1300

VS

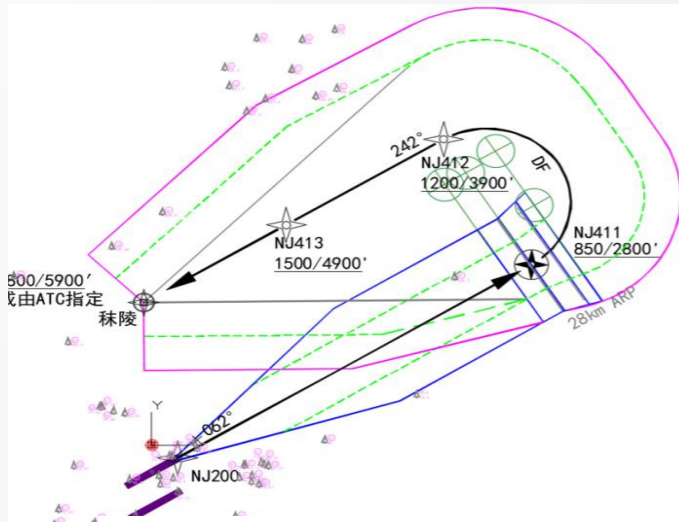


- The previous version

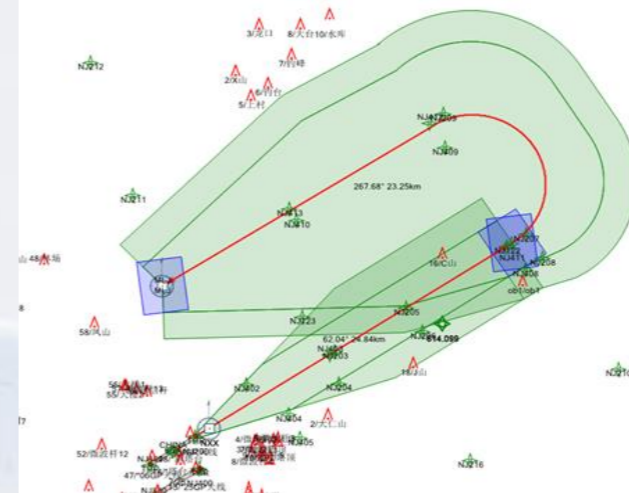


- The latest version

- Comparison of protection area



VS

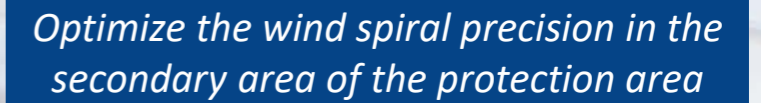
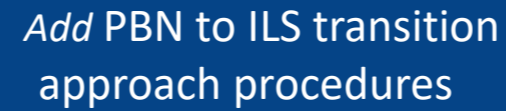
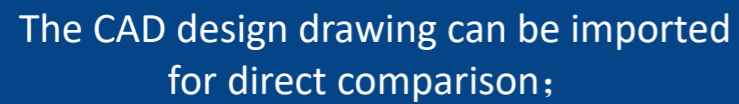


From	Turn radius (m)	C tolerance (m)	Latest point (m)	Earliest point (m)
FPD Scheme	5500	800	27101.6	13910.6
Software	5508.45	815.54	27136.27	13849.78
Difference	-8.45	-15.54	-34.67	-60.82

From	Obstacle	Dr/dr* (km)	d0 (km)	Procedure altitude (m)	Required PDG
FPD Scheme	HILL	7.5	4.4	410	3.5%
Software	HILL	7.450913	4.4330125	410.1695	3.5%
Difference		0.049087	-0.0330125	-0.1695	0

**Result: Distance difference is less than 100m, height difference is less than 1m**





02

Systematically review the application of the criteria and calculations involved in the FP

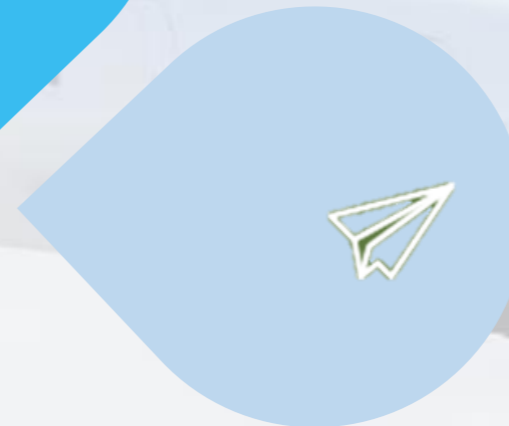


01

The horizontal and vertical accuracy of the software meet the requirements of the Doc.9906 specification.

03

Easy to operate and intuitive,  
Good user feedback



**The software basically meets the requirements of Ground Validation and can be used as a powerful supplement tool for the current GV process in ATMB system**



Thank you !